The Sydney Morning Herald.

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Births.

FULLER.—August 17, at his residence, Dunmore, Kiama, the wife of Geo. L. Fuller, of a son.

GRIVE.—August 29, at 147, Devonshire-street, the wife of Mr. J. Grive, wood and coal merchant, of a daughter.

MUNRO.—August 28, at her residence, The Brae, Inverell, the wife of Hugh Munro, of a daughter.

Deaths.

CLEEVE.—August 30, 1888, George Albert Cleeve, The Mill, Kurrajong, aged 48 years.

COLLMAN.—August 30, 1888, at her residence, Corona, Stanmore-road, Emma, the beloved wife of John Collman and elder daughter of Mr. Charles Pearce, Rathglasse, Stanmore-road, aged 30 years.

FOGGO.—August 30, at his residence, Crescent-street, Balmain, James, the third son of the late Captain David Foggo, of Dysart, Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 68 years.

GERRARD.—August 30, at his residence, the North Shore Hotel, Circular Quay, from inflammation of the lungs, George Thomas, second son of the late Thomas Gerrard, Esq., aged 44 years.

MAPLESTONE.—August 30, at Blue's Point, North Shore, Dorothy Jean, only child of Edward and Mary Maplestone, aged 10 months.

In Memoriam.

BOURN.—Sacred to the memory of my dear mother, Martha Bristow Bourn, who departed this life on August 31, 1888, aged 67 years.

SHERIDAN.—In loving memory of our dear father, Owen Sheridan, who died August 31, 1883. Inserted by his loving children. whose memory of him will never fade.

Shipping.

DIRECT SERVICE TO ENGLAND.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's Royal Mail Steamships (under contract with the Imperial, New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments) will be despatched from their Wharf, Circular Quay, as under, for LONDON, calling at Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, Colombo, Aden, Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Leave Sydney noon.	Leave Melbourne.	Leave Adelaide.
Oceana	6600	P. S. Tomlin	Sept. 3	Sept. 7	Sept. 10
Carthage	5013	E. G. Stead	Sept. 17	Sept. 21	Sept. 24
Coromandel	4500	G. Reeves	Oct. 1	Oct. 5	Oct. 8
Rosetta	3525	G. W. Brady	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 22

and thenceforth every alternate week.

RESERVED CABINS ON MODERATE TERMS.

SALOON PASSENGERS MAY BREAK THE JOURNEY.

The arrangements for SECOND SALOON PASSENGERS having been thoroughly reorganised, the accommodation now offered is unsurpassed.

Passage-money can be paid here for passages from England. Liberal concessions made to families.

Passengers, cargo, and parcels are booked through to India, China, and Japan.

For all information apply at the Company's Offices, 247, George-street.

J. WEIR, Agent.

R. M. S. OCEANA.

ENGLAND BY P. AND O. ROYAL MAIL STEAMER OCEANA.

The Company's fine new steamer Oceana, 6600 tons, will leave Sydney on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1888, for Plymouth and London, via Brindisi, Colombo, Malta, and Gibraltar. She is fitted with all the latest improvements, and has unsurpassed accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers.

FARES FROM £30 TO £70.

RETURN TICKETS, £54 TO £115.

Apply as above.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited.

SAN FRANCISCO ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK, CALLING AT AUCKLAND AND HONOLULU.

Avoiding alike the heat of the Red Sea and cold of Cape Horn.

Under Contract with the Postmasters-General of New South Wales and New Zealand, the steamers of this line are appointed to leave Sydney and Auckland for Honolulu and San Francisco EVERY FOUR WEEKS, sailing as under :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Leave Sydney.	Arrive at San Francisco.
Zealandia	3000	Van Oterendorp	Sept. 3	Sept. 30.
Alameda	3000	Morse	Oct. 3	Oct. 28

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon.

These steamers are fitted with electric light, and with a refrigerating chamber for ship's provisions, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice throughout the voyage.

Passengers are booked to San Francisco or through to European destinations, and have at San Francisco choice of the unrivalled Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, and other Companies.

All first-class passengers are allowed 350lb. of baggage to San Francisco, and 250lb. "Overland," free of charge.

THROUGH FARE TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST-CLASS ... ... £63 to £66.

Time cards, railway maps, and guide-books, showing all routes to any point in the United States, may be had on application.

For rates of passage and freight, and all other information, apply to

FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager, Margaret-street.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION TO ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

FROM SYDNEY:

MANAPOURI, 1783 tons, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, August 31, at 1 p.m., for Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, Port Chalmers, Bluff, and Melbourne. Passengers and cargo for Russell are transhipped at Auckland.

WAIRORA, 2603 tons, TUESDAY, September 4, for Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin.

FROM MELBOURNE:

ROTOMAHANA, 1727 tons, TUESDAY, September 4, via Hobart and Bluff.

Tourists' Handbooks and Pocket Guides, for information and guidance of passengers, may be had on application at Company's Offices, New Zealand Wharf, Margaret and Sussex streets.

FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

ORIENT LINE of ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

The following Royal Mail Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES will leave Sydney at 1 p.m. on the undermentioned dates for PLYMOUTH and LONDON, via Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, and the Suez Canal, calling at Naples and Gibraltar :—

LUSITANIA	3825 tons	A. Tillett	September 8
OROYA	6184 "	R. Studdert	September 22
ORIZABA	6184 "	G. N. Conlan	October 6
LIGURIA	4688 "	G. F. Dixon	October 20

And fortnightly thereafter.

SALOON PASSENGERS allowed to break their journey.

ENTIRE CABINS reserved on most liberal terms.

PASSAGE MONEY—Saloon, £55, £63, and £71

Second, £30 and £37

Third and Steerage, £16.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

REDUCTION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out friends and relatives by the prepayment of passage Money here at the following reduced rates: —

Open berths... ... ... 16 guineas each adult

Four-berth cabin ... ... 18 guineas each adult

Two-berth cabin ... ... 20 guineas each adult

MANAGERS: F. GREEN and CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

Full particulars on application to

G. S. YUILL, General Manager in Australia.

31, Pitt-street.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM SYDNEY to MARSEILLES, via MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, and SUEZ CANAL.

BOOKING PASSENGERS THROUGH to LONDON, OVERLAND, via MARSEILLES.

Steamers under postal contract with the Government of France.

The service is carried on by powerful steamers of 4000 tons and 3000 effective h.p., built expressly for the Australian and New Caledonian line, which will be despatched as follows :—

Steamer.	Commander.	Leave Sydney at 11 a.m.	Leave Melbourne, 4 p.m.
SYDNEY	Fiaschi ...	September 25	September 28
SALAZIE	Bulard ...	Oct. 23 ...	October 26
YARRA	Poydenot ...	Nov. 23 ...	November 28

And thenceforth on the 25th of each month.

Rates of passage money to Marseilles from £30 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Available 9 months ...	£105	£64	£34
Available 12 months ...	£115	£68	£36

N.B.—Passengers' luggage conveyed free of cost from Marseilles to London.

For freight, passage, and further particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, 15, Macquarie-place.

A. CONIL, Principal Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.

FOR THE NOVEMBER WOOL SALES.

Money Wigram and Sons' (Limited) splendid Steamship KENT,

1820 tons nett, 500 horse-power nominal, 1600 indicated,

F. JOHNSTON Commander,

will be despatched for LONDON, via Melbourne and Adelaide, positively on SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

THE UNION MORTGAGE and AGENCY CO., Agents.

WOOL now being received at TALBOT'S.

For terms of freight, &c., apply to

M. METCALFE and CO.

STEAM TO LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ANGLO-AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

The splendid full-powered Steamship PORT PIRIE, J. DULLING, Commander, will be despatched about the 20th SEPTEMBER.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers.

Inspection invited.

For passage money, &c., apply to

GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., 37, Pitt-street.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Passengers are carried according to the requirements of the English Passenger Acts of 1855 and 1863.

MONTHLY LINE OF DIRECT STEAMERS from SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and ADELAIDE, to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN, via COLOMBO, Aden, Suez, and Genoa, taking passengers for London, connecting from PORT SAID by DIRECT MAIL and PASSENGER LINE to BRINDISI, will be despatched as follows (if practicable) :—

Steamer.	Commander	Leave Sydney noon.	Leave Melbourne.	Adelaide, Semaphore.
Hohenzollern	A. Meier	Sept. 12	Sept. 15 Sept.	17
Hohenstaufen	F. Kessler	Oct. 12	Oct. 15 Oct.	17
Nürnberg	H. Engelbart	Nov. 9	Nov. 12 Nov.	14

And thereafter every four weeks.

Passage from Sydney to Southampton and Antwerp, £14 to £63; to Bremen, £14 to £67 10s.

Special Return Tickets to Europe.

Reduced Passage Rates to Colombo, China, and Japan.

Through Tickets in the First and Second Classes at reduced rates to the principal cities of Germany, via Brindisi or Genoa.

Passengers and cargo booked through to New York, via Southampton.

Passages from United Kingdom and Europe can be paid here.

For FREIGHT, PASSAGE, and all further particulars apply to

FINCK and BETZ, Limited, Agents, 6, O'Connell-street.

STEAM TO TONGA AND SAMOA.

The regular monthly Steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, S.S. LUBECK, Captain W. SCHMOLDER, will be despatched from the Company's Pier, A. S. N. Wharf, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at 7 a.m. (if practicable), Taking Cargo and Passengers.

Cargo received until 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

FINCK and BETZ, Limited, Agents, 6, O'Connell-street.

THE following are the SAILINGS of steamers of which the undersigned have the agency, AND FROM WHOM FULL PARTICULARS can be obtained :—

LONDON.—Monthly, via Torres Straits, by steamers of the BRITISH-INDIA CO.

CHINA.—Monthly, by steamers of the "GIBB" LINE.

INDIA and JAVA.—To Batavia, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, &c., by direct steamer of the B. I. S. N. CO., via Torres Straits.

ALL QUEENSLAND PORTS.—By steamers of the AUSTRALASIAN UNITED S. N. CO., Ld. almost daily. For particulars see advertisement of A. U. S. N. CO.

MELBOURNE.—By steamers of the A. U. S. N. CO. every Tuesday and Friday.

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited.

AUSTRALASIAN UNITED STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES AND FREIGHTS TO ALL QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Swift Mail and Passenger Steamers sail as under from A. U. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex and Margaret streets :—

MELBOURNE Wharf direct	Rockton	This day, 5 p.m., Aug 31
	Barcoo	Tuesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 4
	Warrnga	Friday, 5 p.m., Sept. 7
BRISBANE	Ranelagh	This day, 5 p.m., Aug. 31
Ditto	Victoria	To-morrow, 1 p.m., Sept. 1
Ditto	Cintra	Tuesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 4
Ditto	Glanworth	Wednesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 5
Ditto	Fitzroy	Friday, 5 p.m., Sept. 7
MARYBOROUGH, Tuesday's and Sat'day's steamers change at Brisbane	Ranelagh	This day, 5 p.m., Aug 31
	Victoria	To-morrow, 1 p.m., Sept. 1
	Cintra	Tuesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 4
	Fitzroy	Friday, 5 p.m., Sept. 7
BUNDABERG	Glanworth	Wednesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 5
GLADSTONE	Eurimbla	Wednesday, 5 p.m., Sep. 12
ROCKHAMPTON, Tuesday's and Sat'day's steamers change at Keppel Bay	Ranelagh	This day, 5 p.m., Aug. 31
	Victoria	To-morrow, 1 p.m., Sept. 1
	Cintra	Tuesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 4
	Glanworth	Wedn'day, 5 p.m., Sept. 5
	Fitzroy	Friday, 5 p.m., Sept. 7
BOWEN	Cintra	Tuesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 4
PORT MACKAY (Flat Top)		
TOWNSVILLE	Victoria	To-morrow, 1 p.m., Sept. 1
CAIRNS	Cintra	Tuesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 4
PORT DOUGLAS and COOKTOWN, Wednesday's steamers change at Brisbane	Glanworth	Wednesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 5
	Rockton	Saturday, 1 p.m., Sept. 8
DUNGENESS		
CARDWELL		
MOURILYAN	Victoria	Tomorrow, 1 p.m., Sept. 1
JOHNSTONE R'VR (change at Cleveland Bay)	Cintra	Tuesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 4
THURSDAY ISL'D		
NORMANTON (nearest port to the Croydon Goldfields)	Victoria	To-morrow, 1 p.m., Sept. 1
BURKETOWN, change at Normanton		
NOUMEA		
SUVA, Fiji	Tenterden	Wednesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 12
LEVUKA, Fiji		
ANEITYUM		
HAVANNAH H'BR	Gunga	Wednesday, 5 p.m., Sept. 26
ADELAIDE	By early steamer	

Fore-cabin passengers are provided with food and bedding.

Return saloon tickets are available for six months.

Passengers' tickets issued by ship's officers charged 5s extra.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES TO QUEENSLAND PORTS.

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, Agents, 10, Bridge-street.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS' (Limited), Line of Magnificent Fast Steel Steamships.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES TO QUEENSLAND PORTS.

For MELBOURNE (also see separate advertisement).

THIS DAY, Aug. 31, 12 noon	*FIADO	W. F. Deary
TO-MOR'OW, Sept. 1, 12 noon	LEURA	F. Stanford
TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 4 p.m.	RODONDO	W. Seymour
THURSDAY, Sep. 6, 12 noon	GABO	J. Pain

For ADELAIDE, via Melbourne.

THIS DAY, Aug. 31, 12 noon	*FIADO	W. F. Deary
THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 12 noon	GABO	J. Pain

The steamers of this service are the largest engaged in the Adelaide trade.

Passengers by through steamers for Adelaide are maintained on board while in Melbourne.

FOR BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, ROCKHAMPTON (without transhipment, also see separate advertisement).

SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1 p.m.	BARRABOOL	T. Richards'n
TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 4 p.m.	KONOOWA'RA	G. Smith
SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1 p.m.	LEURA	F. Stanford

FOR MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE, Cairns, Bundaberg, Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, Geraldton, Russell River, Plantation Creek (also see separate advertisement).

SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1 p.m.	BARRABOOL	T. Richards'n
TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 4 p.m.	KONOOWA'RA	G. Smith
SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1 p.m.	LEURA	F. Stanford

*Cargo only.

All passengers' tickets issued on board steamers by ships' officers will be charged 5s in excess of the ordinary rate.

RETURN TICKETS are available for SIX months.

Special arrangements for large lines of freight.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Ltd.

Wharves—Foot of King-st. Offices—79, York-street.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

EXCURSION STEAMERS FROM SYDNEY.

SALOON, RETURN, £3 15s, AVAILABLE SIX MONTHS.

The undersigned despatch Steamers for Melbourne three times weekly, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at low Excursion Fares, as above.

Next Steamers:

LEURA, 12 noon TO-MORROW.

RODONDO, 4 p.m., TUESDAY.

GABO, 12 noon THURSDAY.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited.

Wharves—Foot of King-street. Offices—79, York-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The fast and favourite S.S. LEURA, F. H. Stanford, commander, will be despatched TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 12 noon.

The Leura has recently been fitted with boilers of increased power, and has undergone an extensive overhaul to saloon and passenger accommodation.

The Leura takes passengers right up to the town wharf, without the delay of transhipping at Sandridge.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited.

Wharves, foot of King-street. Offices, 79, York-street.

STEAM TO BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, ROCKHAMPTON, MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE, CAIRNS, Bundaberg, Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, Geraldton, Russell River, and Plantation Creek.

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES.

The fast and favourite S.S. BARRABOOL, T. B. Richardson, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports (transhipping at Brisbane), SATURDAY, September 1, 1 p.m.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited.

Wharves, foot of King-street. Offices—79, York-street.

TASMANIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DATES OF SAILING.

From Tasmanian Wharf, Sussex-street, near Margaret-street, for HOBART, via EDEN, S.S. OONAH, 1700 tons register, MONDAY, September 3, at noon.

LAUNCESTON, via EDEN, S.S. CORINNA, 1280 tons register, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th September, at 10 a.m.

Return Tickets are available for Six Months.

TO AND FROM HOBART,

Saloon, Return, £8. Single, £5.

Steerage, Return, £3 5s. Single, £2.

LAUNCESTON,

Saloon, Return, £7. Single, £4.

Steerage, Return, £4 10s. Single, £2 10s.

No cargo received within an hour of sailing.

For full particulars apply to

T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 17, Pitt-street.

S. N. COMPANY'S S.S. PETERBOROUGH, for SHELLHARBOUR and GERRINGONG direct, TO-NIGHT, at 11, from Caledonian Wharf. No cargo received after 5.

JNO. RITCHIE, Agent.

HUDDART, PARKER, AND CO.'S LINE. STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

BURRUMBEET	TO-MORROW, Saturday	at 4 p.m.
ELINGAMITE	SATURDAY, September 8	at 12 noon

The powerful steel Steamship BURRUMBEET, 4000 tons, GEORGE TAIT, Commander, leaves Huddart Parker's Wharf, foot of Margaret-street, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, September 1, at 4 p.m., for MELBOURNE DIRECT.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION FARES: Saloon, single, £2 5s; Saloon, return, £3 15s; Fore cabin, £1 5s. RETURN AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

The BURRUMBEET, one of the LARGEST and FINEST Steamships in the Australian coastal trade, was built under special survey, of extra strength. She is constructed of steel throughout in 8 water-tight compartments.

The Saloon is of beautiful design, full width of the ship, and her cabins are large and very comfortable. The electric light is installed throughout. The Fore-cabin is on main deck. Fore-cabin passengers found in food, beds, and rugs. Inspection invited.

HUDDART, PARKER, and CO.

Offices and Wharf, foot of Margaret-street.

STEAM TO SHOALHAVEN AND BROUGHTON CREEK. From Huddart Parker's Wharf.

THIS (Friday) NIGHT	COOMONDERRY	at 9 p.m.
MONDAY, September 3	MEEINDERRY	at 9 p.m.
THURSDAY, September 6	MEEINDERRY	at 9 p.m.

Taking cargo for all Shoalhaven ports on Mondays and Fridays and Broughton Creek only on Thursdays.

No cargo received after 5 p.m. on day of sailing.

HUDDART, PARKER, and CO.

Offices and Wharf—Foot of Margaret-street.

THE ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP CO.

MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, PORT PIRIE, AND ALL SOUTH AND WEST AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

THIS COMPANY offers to intending passengers and shippers the quickest and most comfortable means of reaching Melbourne, Adelaide, and Port Pirie.

THE EXPRESS STEAMERS of this Company leave Sydney every SATURDAY :—

From the Company's Wharf, Lime-street, off Erskine-street.

S.S. ADELAIDE	SATURDAY, September 1	at 1 p.m.
S.S. VICTORIAN	SATURDAY, September 8	at 1 p.m.

The above steamers have splendid saloon accommodation, and make the PASSAGE to MELBOURNE in 12 HOURS less than any OTHER STEAMERS on the coast, and deliver cargo at Port Adelaide in 48 hours' less time than any other steamer running to South Australia.

Passengers can be booked at the wharf.

STEAM TO WESTERN AND NORTHERN AUSTRALIA, Albany, Vasse, Bunbury, Fremantle (Perth), Derby, &c.—Per S S. ALBANY, sailing from Melbourne SATURDAY, September 15.

GOODS FOR SILVERTON AND BROKEN HILL, QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE.

GOODS can be booked by these steamers through to Port Pirie, and forwarded thence by rail by the Company's Agent, if so instructed, or by shipper's own agents.

Goods shipped by Saturday's steamer reach Port Pirie the following Tuesday week, and are then within one day's rail journey of Silverton and Broken Hill. This route saves 80 miles of rail journey, and avoids break of gauge.

For further information apply to

G. S. YUILL, Agent, 39, Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY.

WOLLONGONG—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 11 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.; Wednesday, Saturday, noon (pass. only).

KIAMA—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 11 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN—Tuesday, Friday, 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA—Wednesday, noon, cargo 11 a.m.; Friday, 10 a.m., cargo 8 a.m.

CLYDE, BATEMAN'S BAY—Friday, 10 a.m.

MORUYA—Friday, 10 a.m.

MERIMBULA—Wednesday, Saturday, noon.

TATHRA (for BEGA)—Wednesday, Saturday, noon.

EDEN—Wednesday, Saturday, noon, cargo 11 a.m.

BERMAGUI—Wednesday, Saturday, noon (passengers).

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY I. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.

Shippers are respectfully informed that, in consequence of great delay to passengers, NO CARGO will be received within ONE hour of sailing.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited. From Lime-street, foot of Erskine-street, to Newcastle, Morpeth, and Raymond Terrace.

THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11.30, the NEWCASTLE.

On SUNDAY NIGHT, at 11, the SYDNEY.

No cargo received after 4 p.m. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For particulars apply at offices, York-street, next Opera House, and Lime-street.

H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, and RAYMOND TERRACE.—Hunter River New S. N. Co.'s Steamers. From Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THIS NIGHT, Friday, at 11.30, the MAITLAND.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, Saturday, at 11.30, the NAMOI.

Goods will not be received after 4 p.m. Goods received for the Paterson THIS DAY. Freight payable in Sydney. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For particulars apply at the Central Booking Office, 355, George-street, or at office, 147, Sussex-street.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

JOHN SEE and CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS leave Market Wharf, Market-street, for

MANNING RIVER, S.S. ROSEDALE, THURSDAY NEXT

Ditto, SS. ROSEDALE, MONDAY NEXT.

PORT MACQUARIE, S.S. WELLINGTON, THURSDAY NEXT

Ditto, S.S. WELLINGTON, MONDAY NEXT.

BELLINGER RIVER, S.S. WELLINGTON, THURSDAY NEXT

Ditto, S.S. WELLINGTON, MONDAY NEXT.

NAMBUCCA RIVER, S.S. FERNMOUNT, EARLY

Cargo received daily up to within an hour of sailing.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.

S.S. HELEN NICOLL, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 9.

S.S. AUSTRALIAN, TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9, from Market Wharf, foot of Market-street.

The saloons of these steamers are amidships, and afford superior accommodation for passengers. Passengers landed at Harwood and Lawrence. Goods are conveyed for Glen Innes, Fairfield, Emmaville, Inverell, and Tenterfield free of agency or wharfage fees.

JOHN SEE and CO., 129, Sussex-street.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.

S.S. ELECTRA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 9.

S.S. TOMKI, TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9.

Superior accommodation. Inspection invited.

Goods for Glen Innes, Fairfield, and Tenterfield forwarded free of agency charges without any delay.

Richmond River passengers landed at Lawrence and Harwood.

RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

C. and R. R. S. N. Company,

Clarence Wharf, 3, Sussex-street North.

RICHMOND RIVER.

S.S. QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 9.

Shippers are requested to send cargo down early.

Goods for Fairfield may be shipped via Casino.

RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

C and R. R. S. N. Company.

MACLEAY RIVER.

S.S. WOODBURN, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11.

RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

C. and R. R. S. N. Company,

Clarence Wharf, 3, Sussex-street North.

RICHMOND RIVER.

S.S. BELLINGER, having crossed the bar, will be despatched TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 7 p.m.

B. B. NICOLL, Victoria Wharf.

FAIRFIELD GOLDFIELDS.

S.S. BELLINGER, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 7 p.m. Cargo booked via Casino for Drake, Red Rock, White Rock, Tabulam, &c.

B. B. NICOLL, Victoria Wharf.

STEAM to CAPE HAWKE.—S.S. EMMA PYKES, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.

Passengers and cargo now booked.

B. B. NICOLL, Victoria Wharf.

STEAM TO TWEED RIVER.—The regular trading Steamship KARUAH, 200 tons, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 2 p.m. Superior passenger accommodation in deck cabins.

GEO. W. NICOLL, Victoria Wharf.

HAWKESBURY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Limited.

S.S. HAWKESBURY leaves Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m., taking Passengers and Cargo for all parts of the River. Cargo received up to 6 p.m. on TUESDAY. This steamer calls at Peat's Ferry for passengers leaving Sydney by the 9.40 a.m. train. For further particulars apply at Office, 90, Sussex-street.

GOSFORD AND NEWCASTLE, BY TRAIN AND STEAMER.

S.S. GOSFORD and CHARLES FENWICK DAILY.

From King-street Wharf, 8.30 a.m.: No. 4 Jetty, 9 a.m.

From Gosford, 2 p.m. Fares—4s single, 6s return.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS from King-st. Wharf, 9 a.m., via Darling-st.; No. 4 Jetty, 9.30 a.m. Return 5s, available day of issue.

Goods received at King-st. Whf. ONLY. Freight payable in Syd.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE RIVER STEAMER FERRY.

HOURLY, from LIME-STREET WHARF, calling at Atlas Works, Greenwich, and Woolwich.

Cargo Boat daily from Lime-street, at 1 p.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER AND HUNTER'S HILL STEAMERS LEAVE KING-STREET DAILY for ALL WHARVES: TO

PARRAMATTA—6, 7, 9, 11 12 (Sat. 12.15), 1, (Sat. 1.15), 3, 5.5.

HUNTER'S HILL, &c.—6, 7, 7.45, 9, 9.30, 11 a.m., 12, 1 (Sat. 12.15, 1.15), 3, 3.45, 4.15, 5.5, 6.15, 7, 8, 9.30, 11.15 p.m.

Steamers leave No. 4 Jetty, Circular Quay, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., calling at all wharves.

MANLY BEACH, the most beautiful watering-place near Sydney.

Saloon Steamers BRIGHTON, FAIRLIGHT, and NARRABEEN (weather permitting, and as far as practicable)

LEAVE SYDNEY 7.15, *8, 9, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 7.30, 9, 11.15.

LEAVING MANLY 7.15, 8.10, 8.45, 10, 12, 12.30, 2, 3, 4.30, 5.15, 6, 7, 8, 10.

* Mondays only.

Special Time-table for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Reduced Fares—Return Ticket, 1s; children, 6d.

Freight received from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., holidays excepted.

Loose hay and straw cannot be shipped.

A TRIP ROUND THE HARBOUR AND HEAD OF MIDDLE HARBOUR DAILY (Landing at Clontarf), S.S. LEVERET leaves No. 2 Jetty, Circular Quay, at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Fare, 1s.

FOR ULLADULLA and Clyde River.—Sch. Elsinore, loading at Goodlet's Wf., Bathurst-st., sails 4 p.m. To-day.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.

6d. FROM No. 2 JETTY. 6d.

The ADMIRAL, specially fitted up for the service (weather permitting), leaves No. 2 Jetty, 7.15, 10.35, 2.35, 5.30.

Manly—8.15, 12, 4.45, 6.5. Return fare, 6d.

Patronise this new opposition service and suppress monopoly.

Freight carried at reduced rates. Printed lists on application. Office, No. 2 Jetty.

FOR MORUYA, MOSES FLETCHER, now receiving cargo. Henry Clarke, Victoria Wharf.

BARQUE HAROLD, from GLASGOW.

Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Smith's Wharf.

The ship will not be responsible for any loss of or damage to cargo after same has been landed, and any goods impeding discharge will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.

Captain KING will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

MASON BROTHERS, Limited, Agents.

BARQUE INCH KEITH, from GLASGOW.

Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Adelaide Wharf.

The ship will not be responsible for any loss of or damage to cargo after same has been landed, and any goods impeding discharge will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.

MASON BROTHERS, Limited, Agents.

Captain GRAINGER will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

S. S. ANGERS, from CHINA.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Smith's Wharf.

The ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after landing, and any goods impeding the vessel's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

BILLS of LADING must be produced, duly endorsed, freight and general average deposit paid, and delivery orders obtained from the office of the undersigned before any goods can be delivered.

GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., 37, Pitt-street,

Managing Agents the Eastern and Australian S.S. Co., Limited.

S. S. RICHMOND HILL, from LONDON.

All CLAIMS against the above steamer must be rendered in Triplicate at the office of the undersigned on or before noon on SATURDAY, the 1st September, otherwise they cannot be recognised.

BRISCOE, DRYSDALE, and CO., Agents, George-street.

FREIGHT to MELBOURNE wanted for 26,000ft. Kauri Timber. G. J. Waterhouse, 63, Pitt-street.

H. A. C. B. SOCIETY.

TENDERS wanted for two or three Steamers, to run to Clontarf on Eight-hour Day, each certificated to carry not less than 350 passengers, or 1000 in the aggregate per trip. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tender close on TUESDAY NEXT, September 4th. PATRICK M'CAWLEY, Secretary, 219, Macquarie-street South.

STEAM LAUNCH wanted, good condition. G. F. T., 41, Marion-street, Leichhardt.

WANTED to Buy, 20ft. Centre-board H. D. Sailing BOAT, sails and gear complete; mod. Excelsior, Herald.

WANTED to Buy, a 16ft. Cedar BOAT, second-hand. Apply, stating price, to W. S., Box 1065, G. P. O.

WANTED to Hire or Purchase, small STEAM-LAUNCH. Apply, stating terms, F. P., Herald Office.

WANTED to Purchase, small handy STEAMER, 5ft. to 6ft. draught, to carry 50 or 60 tons. Apply to HARRIS and ACKMAN, 199, Pitt-street.

TRAVELLERS BY SEA AND LAND.

PORTMANTEAUS, TRUNKS, and BAGS, in every size and style.

JOHN BRUSH, SON, and CO., Saddlers, opposite Royal Hotel, Sydney.

Religious Announcements.

PRAYER FOR RAIN.

ST. JOHN'S (Darlinghurst) SERVICES.

THIS DAY, as follows :—

7.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

7.45 p.m.—Preacher, the Rev. A. KILLWORTH, B.A., LL.B.

ST. PAUL'S, BURWOOD.—FRIDAY: Special Services of Intercession—11 a.m., morning prayer and holy communion; 5.30 p.m., special service. Service at the Mission Room, Want-street, 7.45 p.m.

ST. MATTHIAS'S, Paddington.—Special SERVICES of Intercession for rain. Preachers:

11 a.m., Rev. Z. Barry, LL.D.

7.30, Rev. D. D. Rutledge, M.A.

ST. MATTHIAS', Paddington.—The Drought. Short Services and Addresses, This Day, 11 and 7.30.

ST. BARNABAS' Church Choir will please attend Services TO-DAY. Practice after evg. serv. Barton, C.M.

ST. PHILIP'S, CHURCH HILL. Intercession for Rain, THIS DAY. 1.30 to 1.50, Rev. J. DIXON. 7.30 p.m., THE DEAN.

ST. SIMON and ST. JUDE'S, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.—Humiliation and prayer for rain 10.30 this morning (D.V.), and also at 7.30 p.m. (D.V.) The Rev. G. Miller will address on "Prayer." Come. J. G. SOUTHBY.

ST. PAUL'S, Redfern.—Divine Service This (Friday) Morning, at 11 o'clock.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

SCIENCE AND OVER-SCIENCE.

LECTURE by the Rev. Dr. JEFFERIS, on SUNDAY EVENING next, to young Men, especially to such as are Members of the Australasian Association.

Remember that thou magnify His work, which men behold.—Job.

MIDDAY Prayer MEETING, at Temperance Hall, 1 o'clock. Conductor, Rev. W. MURRAY.

Lectures.

BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The following FREE LECTURE will be delivered THIS DAY, Friday, in the Technical Hall, 275, Pitt-street, at 8 p.m. :— "Bricklaying—Foundations, Bonds, &c.," by Mr. John Bustard.

F. T. BARTLETT, Pro Secretary.

Parliamentary Elections.

REDFERN ELECTION.

Alderman J. S. HOWE will address the Electors at the School of Arts, Botany, TO-NIGHT, at 7.30; and at Thornton's Half-way House Hotel, at 8.30 o'clock.

J. BUTTERFIELD, E. M. WALSH, Hon. Secretaries.

ELECTORS OF REDFERN.—A PUBLIC MEETING, under the auspices of the Newtown Protection Union, on behalf of PETER HOWE, Esq., the Protectionist Candidate, THIS EVENING, 8, Galway Castle Hotel, Golden Grove, Abercrombie-st. J. F. Smith and Johnstone, ex M.L.A., Jones, Lavers, Webster, Garton, and others will address meeting. M. M'Namara.

Business Announcements.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have admitted as members of our firm Mr. FRANK OSBORNE, Solicitor and Notary Public, and Messrs. EDWARD AINSWORTH GADEN and DAVID WILLIAM ROXBURGH, Solicitors.

The business will in future be carried on under the style of NORTON, SMITH, WESTGARTH, and CO.

Dated this 20th August, 1888.

NORTON, SMITH, and WESTGARTH, Solicitors and Notaries, 2, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

STEPHEN, JAQUES, and STEPHEN, Solicitors, have removed from their former offices, No. 81, New Pitt-street, to new premises, Nos. 12 and 14, O'Connell-street, opposite Messrs. Newton and Lamb's.

THE ERA.—CAUTION.—Agents, advertisers, and others are cautioned against paying any money on account of this paper without my written authority, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same without my knowledge.

H. N. MONTAGU

Educational.

A BAD Writing quickly improved; practical Bookkeeping; Civ. Ser., Ladies' Classes. Fitzjohn Hall, 469, Pitt-st.

AN ENGLISH Lady, who has been trained at the Fröbel Society's College, London, intends opening a KINDERGARTEN CLASS at Darlinghurst on Monday, October 1. For particulars apply A. B., 1, Highfield, Llandaff-st., Wav.

BOOKKEEPING taught quickly, thoroughly; day and evening. James Dimelow, practical accountant, 106, King-st.

CHURCH of England Grammar School, St. Philips', Church-hill.—SHORTHAND TAUGHT in all classes without extra fee. Preparatory Class for junior boys, under supervision of Headmaster. Quarter dates from enrolment.

LOTAVILLE SCHOOL, Belmore-road, Randwick.—Superior Boarding and Day School. Mrs. HUGHES, Principal. Assisted by an efficient staff of teachers. Unusual musical advantages.

MONSIEUR HORACE POUSSARD begs to inform the public that, having removed to those spacious rooms over Mr. Charles Huenerbein's, 62, Wynyard-square, he will in future receive his pupils for violin, &c., at the above address.

MRS. HAWKE, 21, Royal Arcade, has a VACANCY for a FIRST-CLASS EMBROIDERESS in silks and arrasene. Specimens of work. Apply after 6 p.m. at 159, Premier-terrace, William-street.

VIOLIN Instruction given at Paling's, George-street. Intending Pupils apply Edward Buntz, Paling and Co.

Personal.

ARCHIE,—write to mother, Post-office North Melbourne. J. M'Ewan.

F. W. L., meet H. S., William-street Post-office, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

IF E. LAMBERT, Saddler, will write or wire to Macdonald and Quinn, saddlers, Toowoomba, Queensland, he will hear something to his advantage.

IF this should meet the eye of Mrs. READ, formerly MARY CLEARY, your husband has returned, is very anxious to see or hear from you. Any information of the above person will be rewarded. No. 1, York-terrace, Church-street, Camperdown.

JAMES THOMAS SNEDON,—Please call J. Malbon Thompson, solicitor, Victoria-chambers, 85, Elizabeth-st.

MR. J. H. MULHOLLAND,—Call or send address. 12, Bond-street.

THE Gentleman who was in 6.30 Darlington Coach, Thursday, call Mrs. Nielson, 101, Abercrombie-street.

THE GENTLEMAN who called on Mrs. Mills about April, and gave the name of Browne, a friend of the family, —call at once, or send address; in great trouble. Mrs. Mills, 71, Oxford-street.

WILL Lady and Gentleman who called on Mrs. M'Mahon on Tuesday night, please call again.

Lost and Found.

LOST, Rosella PARROT. 10s reward by returning to M'Cunley, Sunnyside, near Alice-street, Newtown.

LOST, Fox Terrier DOG, scald on neck; reward on returning, detainer will be prosecuted. 3, Lacey-street, S. H.

LOST, Collie DOG, name Ponto; reward. J. M'Mahon, Queen's Hotel, 75, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST or STOLEN, one Black MARE, branded TYI off thigh. Handsome reward ret. J. Morris, John-st., Leichhdt.

LOST, from buggy, Bundle Coloured Cotton SHIRTS; reward. Coffill's Stables, Engine-street, Haymarket.

LOST, on Tuesday, in getting out of Melbourne express, PURSE, containing First-class Return Ticket for Melbourne. Reward, Welcome Home Hotel, Goulburn-street.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, between Darling Point and Theatre Royal, plain GOLD BANGLE. Reward, Greta, Darling Point.

LOST, between T. F. Hogan's bakery, Sutherland-street, Paddington, and Durie's butcher's shop, a Lady's Gold WATCH and CHAIN. Anyone bringing the same to T. F. Hogan, baker, will receive 10s reward.

LOST, a Brown PURSE, containing cheque £1 1s and cash. Reward,

Mr. J. F. MORGAN, Jun., Invermay, Darling Point.

PAYMENT STOPPED.—CHEQUE for £21 14s 2d, on the A. J. S. Bank, drawn by Smith and Babb in favour of Abel and Co., Limited, Newtown, having been LOST, the public are cautioned against negotiating it.

REWARD, £1.—Strayed or stolen, Black Scotch Terrier Dog; persons detaining pros'd. 7, Gladstone-st., Newtown.

REWARD.—LOST, Gold BRACELET, bet. Onslow & Billyard avenues. Engadine, Onslow-aven., Eliz'th Bay.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, Wednesday, Green PARROT, scarlet under wing. Please return to 59, Barcom-street, Darlinghurst.

FOUND, a Kangaroo DOG. Owner can have by applying 99, Harrington-street.

Military Notices

TORPEDO RIFLE CLUB.—Prize Shooting, Saturday, 2.30, third competition. G. James, Secretary.

Business Cards.

A. A.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fitted painlessly on latest American principles, at moderate charges, gold filling a speciality; nitrous oxide gas daily administered. MARSHALL BROTHERS, Dentists. Only address, 133, Elizabeth-st.

A CARD.—The FIRST PRIZE and Highest Award for Mechanical Dentistry at the SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, the N. S. W. Agricultural Exhibition Medal for 3 years successively, the London International Medal, and the Philadelphia Centennial Medal for Artificial Teeth, have been gained by Mr. John Spencer against all competitors.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Mr. JOHN SPENCER, 44, Wynyard-square North.

BABY-LINEN, Dressmaking, Hosiery, Millinery, Underclothing. Mrs. T. C. Hinchcliffe, 103 and 105, Oxford-st.

CARPETS BEATEN, improved method, lowest charges. JOHN RUSSELL, Labour Bazaar, 11, Glebe-road.

DR. WILLIAM F. QUAIFE, THROAT, NOSE, and EAR SPECIALIST, 68, HUNTER-STREET. Noon daily, except Saturday.

J. H. ADGER, Dermatologist, treats successfully all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, and General Cultivation and Growth of the Hair. Advice and remedy, 10s 6d. 131, Elizabeth-street.

J. G. GRIFFIN, STOCK and SHARE BROKER (Member Sydney Stock Exchange), 1 and 2, Post Office-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Correspondence invited and promptly attended to.

MONUMENTS, Headstones, Railings, &c. Designs on application. J. Hanson and Co., 229, Elizabeth-st., Hyde P.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, RAILINGS, &c. J. CUNNINGHAM, Margaret street, Wynyard-square.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Mr. C. G. HODGSON, 69, Hunter-street (late Cavendish-square, London, W.).

THE LADIES' Dining-rooms, with separate entrance and Lavatory, Temperance Hall, Pitt-st. Dinner 1s, Tea 9d.

WILLIAM J. DIXON, Embalmer and Undertaker, 40 and 169, Riley-st., city, and Forest L. Telephone, 588.

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Our wonderful VICTOR PIANO, the most perfect moderate-priced piano ever manufactured

Our BELLING PIANO, which cannot be excelled at £36.

For beauty of outline and grace of proportions these pianos stand unrivalled; they are strongly made, and practically constructed to stand well in tune, and thoroughly adapted for extreme climates.

ESTEY ORGANS. ESTEY ORGANS.

195,000 have been actually made and sold, figures which speak for themselves. Superiority of tone, workmanship, and durability.

INSTRUMENTS SENT TO ANY PART OF THE COLONIES on a LIBERAL TIME-PAYMENT SYSTEM.

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INSPECTION WILL SAVE YOU FROM 15 to 20 PER CENT.

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A SINGLE PIANO or ORGAN at wholesale price can be obtained at CRAMPTON'S Store, 60, York-street, near Lassetter's. Lipp, Schwechten, Vogel, Holstein, and all the best brands in stock. A splendid assortment of the famous Bell American Organ. The Bell has no equal; the quality of tone bears the closest resemblance to the Pipe Organ. Once heard, no other is purchased.

Price lists free.

CRAMPTON'S, 60, York-street.

CAUTION.—Before finally purchasing your Piano, have advice from T. L. Lucas and Co.; save 25 p.c.; terms, 10s 6d.

T. L. LUCAS and CO., Professional Pianoforte Tuners and Repairers, from John Brinsmead and Sons', London. Highest testimonials from the leading pianists of the day. Town, 7s 6d; suburbs, 10s 6d. 78, William-street, Sydney.

PIANO for SALE, magnificent, 80 guineas, lady will sacrifice for £25. 330, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

MAGNIFICENT Oblique 75-guinea PIANO, £25, massive frame, full trichord. 29, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

HAPSBURG PIANOS.—SOLE Importers, BEALE and COMPANY, 612, George-street.

BRUCE and MASSEY, 197, Pitt-street, Sydney, PIANOFORTES—The Wehage; other makers in great variety. ORGANS—The "Smith." MUSIC—Immense stock. Discount for cash. Most easy time payments.

ELEGANT overstrung 85-guinea PIANO, £30, nickel tuning plate, massive iron frame. 29, Botany-st., S. Hills.

ELEGANT Walnut PIANO, £12 10s, greatest bargain in Sydney, cost £50. 316, Bourke-st., near Oxford-street.

GRAND PIANOFORTE, in rosewood case, by Broadwood and Sons, for SALE, cheap. Apply 109, Pitt-street.

SUPERB Ebonised and Gold PIANO (Steinway system) great bargain, want cash. 29, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

BLUTHNER PIANO, splendid tone, full trichord, &c., £20, rare bargain, money wanted. 316, Bourke-st., S. H.

COTTAGE PIANO, very fine brilliant tone, in excellent condition, £11; bargain. 415, Elizabeth-st., nr. Elite Rink.

FOR SALE, Hoelling and Spangenberg PIANO, almost new, a bargain, owner leaving colony. 4, Jesmond-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

SPLENDID upright grand Ronisch PIANO, trichord, check action, £30, cost £60, a real bargain; come and inspect before purchasing elsewhere. Howe's Book Depot, Parramatta-road, Leichhardt.

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PITT-STREET—Nos. 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231

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SPRING 1888.

DRESS MATERIALS.

PLAIN and TWILL BEIGES in new colours, including Vieux, Rose, Reseda, Gobelins, Greys, Dust, Tans, &c.

STRIPE BEIGES for combination. MILLE RAYE, striped and plain.

CASHMERE SERGE, single and double widths, in all fashionable shades.

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For this Season we have to hand some extremely choice goods in INDIAN CASHMERES, Tinsel and Brocade Borders, Stripes, &c., exclusive designs.

FINE FRENCH VEILINGS.

This most suitable Fabric for our climate in all the favourite tints.

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With a view of meeting the increasing demand for these goods we have made special effort to secure a large and varied assortment for this department.

We are showing

TURKEY ZEPHYRS

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PRINTS.

Our usual and incomparable display should be seen.

PRINTS, 4½d PER YARD, GRAND VALUE

PRINTS, 4½d PER YARD, GRAND VALUE

PRINTS, 4½d PER YARD, GRAND VALUE.

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Recent engagements for this department place us in a position to execute all orders with precision, assuring to our patrons a faithful execution of their commands and a keen supervision combined with consistent economy. Fitting rooms splendidly lighted.

SILKS.

Our selections for this season are of the most recherché character, and have been secured under most favourable arrangements. Every mail, of course, brings us novelties; but for our Spring season we have ever a splendid show in these choice and seasonable goods.

INDIAN TUSSUR SILKS, a novelty. These have been produced specially for us. We expect a large demand, and have therefore a large stock in all colours.

LIBERTY SILKS, a large and varied stock of these.

FANCY LIBERTIES, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, in stripes and checks, really a most seasonable silk.

PEAU DE SOIE, in all colours, a favourite.

Watered Silks, now much worn.—We have a splendid assortment to meet the season's trade.

BENGALINES, SURAHS, MERVEILLEUX, FAILLE FRANCAISE, and all the leading Goods for Trimmings in wonderful variety.

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Anticipating a large demand for this season, we have imported a splendid assortment in the newest and most fashionable shapes and textures.

All the leading styles are now to be seen in

LACE and SILK MANTLES

LACE and SILK VISITES

LACE and SILK FICHUS

BEADED FICHUS

BEADED DOLMANS

BEADED DOLMANETTES

LADIES' JACKETS, Newest Shapes

LADIES' JACKETS, Newest Materials

LADIES' JACKETS, Newest Shades

LADIES' JERSEYS

LADIES' JERSEYS.

LADIES' JERSEYS in LATEST NOVELTIES.

A SPLENDID NOVELTY—THE LACE CLOAK, made entirely of lace insertions from the neck—a beautiful garment, and in appearance unquestionably rich.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

Unusual attractions are to be found here, our selections having been made from the first producers in Paris and London.

MILLINERY.

Always a leading and most attractive department, and especially for the Spring season. The variety here is charming, such as can be obtained only at the most fashionable establishments.

MOURNING.

Replete with the newest and most reliable textures from the best manufacturers. Orders completed with despatch.

UNDERCLOTHING.

We keep constantly in stock the most extensive assortment in Australia. Every article requisite for Outfits, Trousseaux, Layettes, &c. Estimates given.

GENERAL DRAPERY.

The Goods invariably offered in this department are such that too much cannot be said in recommendation. The pronounced favour met with is our assurance in stating that a large percentage is saved in purchasing all drapery goods from us.

CARPETS.

We stand renowned as possessors of the most varied and rich collection of floor coverings. Our consignments—year by year increasing—are in themselves full proof of this conclusion. Linoleums, Floorcloths, Mattings, Rugs—newest designs, best qualities. Our Carpets will well repay an inspection.

FURNITURE.

We keep a most comprehensive stock of well-made Furniture suitable for residences of every order, for Drawing and Dining Rooms, Library, Bedrooms, Halls, Kitchens, &c. Upholstering in all its branches. Estimates given for furnishing throughout.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Our season's Goods to hand. Buyers will do well to inspect. Every garment well made, and from specially selected materials.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, all direct from our London Factory, and are offered as unparalleled for cut, make, quality, and prices.

GENTLEMEN'S WASHING VESTS, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, marvellously cheap.

GENTLEMEN'S WASHING VESTS, marvellously cheap, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, new and fresh for the season.

TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS.

A grand assortment of New Goods at this counter.

We invite special attention to these Goods.

STRAW HATS.

An immense assortment just opened.

CYCLISTS' STRAW HATS, BOYS BOATERS, &c.

A grand display of Straw Hats for the Spring.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.

The degree of excellence already attained enables us to feel we enjoy the confidence of our patrons, whilst our staff of cutters with their experienced workmen ensures to our patrons all the advantages obtainable from the highest order of management. Our Woollens to hand cannot but promote the business done here.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

The travelling public are respectfully invited to inspect our large stock of requisites on view in our rooms recently opened.

VICTORIA HOUSE IS PRE-EMINENTLY A CASH HOUSE.

Prices are below those of any establishments where credit obtains, and our customers have the immense advantage of purchasing

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

For the convenience of well-known customers we send goods, but on the understanding that payment is made within a few days. Carpet and furnishing orders excepted, but for these payment is asked on completion of orders.

OUR PRICES ARE ARRANGED FOR PROMPT PAYMENT, NET CASH, AND NO DISCOUNT.

FARMER and COMPANY.

DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE SPRING.

OUR FIRST SHOW OF THESE FABRICS.

NEW DRESS FABRICS

NEW DRESS FABRICS

THE ROME'S FORMI

BENGALINE, CHEVERON

BOHEMIENNE, BEIGES

MUSLIN BEIGES, &c.

HANDSOME STRIPES with PLAIN TO MATCH

BEAUTIFUL GOODS for SPRING.

THESE FABRICS WILL BE FOUND MOST SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR; ARE EXCEEDINGLY ELEGANT and ECONOMICAL IN PRICE.

NOTE OUR DISPLAY IN WINDOWS.

SPRING NOVELTIES IN SKIRTINGS.

RIBBONS.

WE ARE MAKING A GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW RIBBONS.

SEE WINDOWS, PITT-STREET.

NEW RIBBONS FOR SPRING

NEW RIBBONS FOR SPRING

NEW CABLE-EDGE RIBBON

NEW CABLE-EDGE RIBBON

EVERY NEW SHADE IN RIBBONS

EVERY NEW SHADE IN RIBBONS.

SEE OUR DISPLAY

SEE OUR DISPLAY

WINDOWS IN PITT-STREET.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THIS DAY

DISPLAY OF SPRING GOODS

PRINTS, ZEPHYRS, and

OTHER FASHIONABLE TEXTURES

IN WASHING MATERIALS.

We are now showing an enormous shipment of Printed Goods for the Spring, which for design, quality, and price cannot be equalled in the city.

FARMER and COMPANY.

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Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the Management of
Messrs. WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MUSGROVE.
Lessee ... ... Mr. Saml. Lazar
Treasurer ... ... Geo. L. Goodman
DOORS OPEN AT 7, BEGINS AT 7.45.
Carriages at 10.45.

MONTE CRISTO, JUN.
"A jolly little chap all round."

THE GAIETY BOOM.

MELBOURNE
has the
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.
SYDNEY
has the
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY.
"A shade of odds on Sydney."
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS NELLIE FARREN,
MR. FRED. LESLIE,
and the
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
in the Burlesque Melodrama,
MONTE CRISTO, JUNIOR
MONTE CRISTO, JUNIOR

THE WEEKLY PRESS
on the
PLAY AND THE PLAYERS:—

CRISTO — "On the stage all was flashing colour, pretty faces, glittering jewels, and blazing light."

FARREN. — "We have never had anyone in her line in the Sunny South who can come within a 'Cooey' of her."

LESLIE. — "He is a veritable fountain of fun. His imitations are simply startling in their exactness."

HOOD. — "The embodiment of grace. Sings, Acts, and Dances charmingly. A dream of loveliness."

DANBY. — "An artist in every sense of the word. His rendering of 'Ballyhooly' is simply splendid."

LIND. — "Her dancing is a poem; her every action a model for a painter; and, ye gods, such a smile."

STOREY. — "The most nimble and extravagant dancer we have ever seen. His legs must be indiarubber."

"DURING THEIR STAY AT OVERFLOWING HOUSES and a BURSTING EXCHEQUER are SAFE ODDS for BACKERS."—Bulletin.

SECOND MONTE CRISTO, JUN., MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.
SPECIAL PRICES, 5s, 3s, 1s. BOX PLAN OPEN.

EVENING PRICES:—
DRESS CIRCLE 7s 6d
STALLS 3s
FAMILY CIRCLE 2s
RESERVED STALLS, 5s.
Entrance from Castlereagh-street.
SECURE YOUR SEATS to AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
Tickets for all parts of the house at Eastway's Hotel.
Box plan open at theatre daily from 10 till 5, where seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE ROYAL.
SECOND
MONTE CRISTO MATINEE.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES, LADIES, CHILDREN, and PARTIES RESIDING at a DISTANCE.
SPECIAL PRICES:
Dress Circle, 3s; Stalls, 3s; Family Circle, 1s.
CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE, half price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD says:—
The matinee performance at the Theatre Royal on Saturday proved a decided success, every part of the house was well filled, and the efforts of the clever company to entertain the audience were unusually successful.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Wanted, 8 EXTRA LADIES, for
ESMERALDA;
must be tall and of good appearance.
Apply THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MUSGROVE.

JUST RECEIVED.
Supply of MUSIC of the POPULAR OPERAS
"MONTE CRISTO, Jun.," "MISS ESMERALDA,"
"FRANKENSTEIN,"
as played by Nellie Farren's Burlesque Company.
W. H. PALING and CO., Limited,
356, George-street, Sydney.

MONTE CRISTO, Jun.—Miss Esmeralda—Frankestein, at Bruce and Massey's, 197, Pitt-street.

KOGARAH BAY ROWING CLUB.
A GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the Funds of the above Club
will be held in the local
SCHOOL OF ARTS, KOGARAH,
on
WEDNESDAY, 5th September, 1888.

Leading Sydney vocalists, including Mrs. Dobbie, Miss Foxall, Messrs. D. Clancy, J. Thompson-Brown, W. H. Whiddon, E. W. Foxall, J. Bradley, and Fred. Leeton will appear.
Mr. Benson Lees has also kindly given his services.
Tickets, 2s 6d and 1s, may be obtained of any of the Committee, or of the undersigned.
W. C. H. LIPPMANN, Hon. Treasurer.
J. W. DUESBURY, Hon. Secretary.

GLEBE TOWN HALL.
A CONCERT on behalf of the Wentworth Club, Bay-street, Glebe, will be given THIS EVENING, Friday, August 31, at the Glebe Town Hall, the use of which has been kindly granted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough. Miss Woolley, Miss Baley, Herr Josef Kretschmann, and several well-known amateurs have kindly volunteered their services.
Tickets—4s and 2s—may be obtained at Hereford House, Glebe Point (Judge Wilkinson's), also from Messrs. Vaughan, Dunmett (tram waiting-room), and Stimson, Glebe-road, and Mr. F. B. Wilkinson, 75, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
Forest Lodge trams and omnibuses pass the Town Hall every few minutes.

WOODROFFE'S Glass-blowers, at the AUSTRALIAN WAXWORKS, opposite the Cathedral.
WOODROFFE'S two Glass Steam Engines in constant motion, from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
WOODROFFE'S, the only Glass-blowing Exhibition in the colonies. Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

SYDNEY ELITE SKATING RINK,
ELIZABETH-STREET, OPPOSITE EXHIBITION BUILDING.
E. A. SKINNER and CO., Proprietors. E. A. SKINNER, Manager.
THE LARGEST and BEST SKATING SURFACE IN THE WORLD.
THE COOLEST and BEST VENTILATED RINK IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT IN SYDNEY.
Patronised daily by the Elite.
Open to the Public every Afternoon and Evening.
MORNING SESSIONS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY.
1000 pairs of the world-renowned Winslow Vineyard Skates for Sale. These skates are used exclusively by all professionals, and are the best made skate ever manufactured.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE SECOND GRAND JUVENILE CARNIVAL.
The Carnival of Carnivals of the Season.
BEAUTIFUL EVERGREEN DECORATIONS.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS. COLOURED and LIME LIGHTS.
MAYPOLE DANCE ON SKATES.
The RINK transformed into FAIRYLAND TO-NIGHT.
Every character in the universe will be represented To-night.
The grandest sight ever presented to the Sydney public.
Nothing will be spared to make this Carnival eclipse all previous Carnivals. A number of Novelties, including the Maypole Dance on Skates, will be introduced.
Admission to Skaters, 2s 6d. Spectators, 2s and 1s.
Chaperone tickets can be procured at the Office only. Parents or Chaperones admitted accompanied with children participating in the Carnival.
Rehearsal of Grand March and Maypole Dance THIS MORNING. Children admitted free for rehearsals.

GRAND CRYSTAL PALACE SKATING RINK,
NEXT to OPERA HOUSE, YORK-STREET.
OPEN EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE RINK IN SYDNEY.
Grand Crystal Palace Rink Band every afternoon and evening; conductor, Mr. Geo. Vassie.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS ON RECORD.
ADMISSION, 1s. Sessions:—Morning, 10 to 12, Ladies and Children Free. Afternoon, 2 to 5. Evening, 7 to 10.
Skates for Sale or Hire.
THE BEST FLOOR IN THE COLONIES.
Grand Success of the
One Thousand Incandescent Coloured Electric Lights.
The Building will be Transformed in Two Seconds to a Grand Garden Scene.
In active preparation,
GRAND FANCY DRESS MASQUERADE CARNIVAL, guaranteed to eclipse our last Carnival, which was acknowledged by the Press to be the BEST YET PRODUCED.
A HOST OF NOVELTIES.
Watch further Announcements.
Tickets can only be obtained from the Manager.
This first Carnival and Masquerade Fete with Oriental Splendour.
First Production in the Colonies.
ALFRED WYBURD, Sole Manager.

AUSTRALIAN SKATING RINK, St. Matthias' Hall, PADDINGTON, will Re-open THIS NIGHT, Friday, 31st instant.
In preparation, Grand CARNIVAL.
Rehearsal of Grand March every Tuesday and Friday evenings.
Sole Lessee and Manager, H. G. BUCHAN.

UNIVERSITY ELITE PALACE RINK, Newtown-road.—To be opened by the Mayor of Darlington, 7.30 p.m., FRIDAY, 7th September.—GRAND PLAIN and FANCY DRESS BALL and CARNIVAL. Tickets—Double, 12s 6d; single, 7s 6d, now to be had at Messrs. W. H. Paling and Co.'s, Jas. Sandy and Co.'s, and Holdsworth and Co.'s, George-street.

THE NATATORIUM.
NOTICE TO LADIES.
By the special request of Ladies who patronise the Natatorium, and for the convenience of Ladies' Schools, the TEPID SEA WATER SWIMMING BATH will in future be open for Ladies on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.
THE SYDNEY BATHING CO., Limited,
400, Pitt-street.

COWLES, DUNN, and CO., Gunmakers, for high-class Firearms at lowest prices. 407, George-street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Proprietor ... ... F. E. Hiscocks.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS.
CANARIS,
the Wonder of the 19th Century,
THE GREAT GREEK ILLUSIONIST AND WIZARD,
assisted by
the accomplished
MLLE. THEO.
Box office at Nicholson's Warehouse.
Admission, 3s, 2s, 1s.
Few reserved seats at 4s.
Doors open at 7.30.
Performance at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 10.50.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET.—Share with first-class Company only, commencing September.
F. E. HISCOCKS.
READ TO-MORROW'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and Newly Decorated.
Under Engagement and Management of
F. E. HISCOCKS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, September 1st.
THE BIG BLACK BOOM.
The Famous HICKS-SAWYER MINSTRELS.
30 COLOURED ARTISTS 30
AMERICA'S GREATEST COMPANY.
THE BRILLIANT BLACK DIAMONDS OF MINSTRELSY.
Picked from the American Cotton Fields.
A GENUINE BAND OF MINSTREL GRADUATES.
Each one a star. Every actor an artist.
THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXPENSIVE COMPANY OF COMEDIANS THAT EVER CROSSED THE EQUATOR.
Under the immediate supervision of
CHARLES B. HICKS, Sole Manager and Director.
Admission, 4s, 3s, and 1s.
Box plan now open at Nicholson's Music Warehouse.
Doors open at 7; performance at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10.15.
Company Staff:
J. B. GAYLORD, CHAS. B. HICKS, Sole Proprietors.
HARRY THOMAS, Secretary.
Signor AGRATI, Manager for Messrs. Hicks and Gaylord.
The Grand Parade of the entire Company, headed by their American Cornet Band, under the famous Drum Major, Billy Speed, will start THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11.30 a.m., from the Opera House to George-street, then to Hunter, then to Pitt, then to Bathurst, then to George, and back to the Opera House.
DON'T MISS IT.
READ TO-MORROW'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S Cathedral District.—Sale of Work open This Day from 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 p.m., at the Schools, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street. Admission free. Proceeds for local needs, Church society, foreign missions. F. C. BECK.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
LODGE ROBERT BURNS, North Shore.
All members of the above Masonic Lodge desirous of attending the INSTALLATION BANQUET of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Lord CARRINGTON, must apply for TICKETS at once, as the number is limited.
JAMES E. TAMSETT, Secretary.
St. Leonards.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY BALL
in aid of
THE WOMENS' REFUGE AT TEMPE
will be held at the
TOWN HALL, Sydney,
on TUESDAY next, the 4th proximo.
The Committee List will appear in Saturday's Herald.

COOGEE PALACE AQUARIUM.
Managing Director ... ... Mr. Alfred Wyburd.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock,
MDLLE. GARETTA,
with her Marvellous Performing Pigeons, Doves, Parrots, &c., creating intense excitement and enthusiastic applause.
THE BEVY OF 60 PIGEONS,
of all breeds and nations.
PARROTS on the HORIZONTAL BAR
PIGEONS SHOT FROM A GUN
GALAHS WALKING THE GLOBE
PIGEONS ON TIRE REVOLVING WHEEL
THE WALTZING COCKATOO.
OUDA, OUDA,
the Daring Gymnast, who will terminate his performance with his MIRACULOUS FLIGHT OF 100 FEET.
SPECIAL TRAMS. NO EXTRA CHARGE.
A. E. STOPFORD, Sub-Manager.

BONDI AQUARIUM.
The Leading Pleasure Ground.
RINKING. RINKING.
The Grand Asphalt Rink free to visitors. Skates free to ladies and children.
A splendid Brass Band in attendance.
AMUSEMENTS of ALL KINDS.
The famous SWITCHBACK RAILWAY conveys, without danger, passengers from CLIFF to CLIFF, Sundays included. The sensation the grandest ever experienced.
Swings, Water-boats, See-saws, Stir-abouts, &c., &c.
SUNDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.
special Programme.
Special Programme.
GRAND SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT.
Important engagement of the leading artists of Sydney, including Miss J. PHILLIPS, the Charming Soprano; Mr. W. B. CADZOW, the Favourite Tenor; Mr. T. H. RAINFORD, the Celebrated Basso, and others.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Special trams run to the gates, fare 4d. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 1s, children 6d.

RACES. RACES. RACES.
CANTERBURY PARK.
CANTERBURY PARK.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1888.
1. THE FLYING HANDICAP, to start at 1.30 p.m.
LUNCHEON.
2. THE PARK STAKES, to start at 2.30 p.m.
3. THE SPRING HANDICAP, to start at 3.15 p.m.
4. THE DISPOSAL STAKES, to start at 4 p.m.
5. THE STEWARDS' MILE, to start at 4.45 p.m.
PROFESSIONAL Trainers and Jockeys can obtain Paddock Tickets by applying PERSONALLY at the Offices of the Club BEFORE 4 p.m. TO-DAY, August 31st.
SPECIAL TRAINS will leave Redfern station for Ashfield at 12.15 p.m. and 12.25 p.m.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.
Any person carrying on the vocation of a Bookmaker on any portion of the Canterbury Park Racecourse (excepting those registered by the Proprietors, and in such places as they may direct) will be at once expelled from the ground, and his admission fee forfeited.
No person will be allowed to loiter on the course proper at any time.
No cabs or other licensed vehicles will be allowed to cross the course on any pretext whatever.
All cabs must be stationed in the places allotted to them, and the horses tied up in the horse paddock.
Any horses found loose will be impounded.
GEO. W. S. ROWE, Secretary.
No. 8, Tattersall's-chambers, Hunter-street.

ASHFIELD RECREATION GROUNDS.
GRAND SKATING CARNIVAL.
WEDNESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1888, at 7.30 p.m.
THE ASHFIELD RECREATION COMPANY will hold their
FIRST GRAND SKATING CARNIVAL
under the new management in their Skating Rink at these favourite Skating Grounds.
Perfect Ventilation.
WELL-LAID FLOOR.
ALL THE BEST SKATES IN USE.
GRAND FANCY DRESS MASQUERADE.
Fancy or Evening Dress indispensable.
ADMISSION—Members, 2s 6d; Visitors, 5s.
Members must show their season tickets. Light refreshments included.
C. C. ARMITAGE, Manager.

ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND.
NEXT SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL athletic SPORTS.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.
RUNNING RACES
WALKING RACES
BICYCLE RACES.
THE NAVAL ARTILLERY BAND will be present during the afternoon.
Gymnastic Displays will be given by Physical Instructor, Mr. George W. Renshaw.
Gates open at 1 o'clock p.m. First race starts at 1.45 p.m.
Admission to the Ground, 6d; Grand Stand, 6d extra; children half price.
By order of the Trustees.
S. H. FAIRLAND, Secretary
Office: 99, Elizabeth-street. A. C. Ground.

BOTANY. BOTANY. BOTANY.
SIR JOSEPH BANKS — 17th GRAND HANDICAP — OF 200 SOVS.
FIRST PRIZE, 150 SOVS.
FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.
SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.
FINAL DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.
5 Competitors in each Heat
5 Competitors in each Heat
5 Competitors in each Heat,
Making this important Handicap a THREE DAYS' EVENT.
First Heat starts each day at 3.15.
Skating in the Grand Pavilion.
Special Trams and 'Buses each afternoon to Botany. Vehicular traffic under the control of the Transit Commissioners.
Admission to Pleasure Gardens, Pavilion, Running Ground, both Grandstands, with book Programme of Sports, 2s 6d.
LADIES FREE. LADIES FREE.
FRANK SMITH, Promoter.

S. U. C. C. v. ORIENTALS.—Anderson, Beveridge, Black, Brewster, R., Buckle (2), Hallier, Hume, Ironsides, Searle, Thompson; Gosnell, 12th; Brown, 13th.
2nd v. 2nd Darlingtons.—Howitt, Gilliman, Tipper, Carlos, Jaeger, Taylor, Gosnell, Newland, Evers, Lonton, Kent, Tunnicliffe, Lyons, Hucker.

KOGARAH LAND SALE, TO-MORROW, £2 dep., 5s wk.; free tickets, Garrard & Hamilton, 76, Pitt-st.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Corner of Pitt and Market streets.
Sole Lessees ... ... Messrs. Rignold and Allison
Treasurer ... ... Mr. C. R. Bailey
FIFTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE
FIFTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE
and Positively the
LAST TWO NIGHTS
LAST TWO NIGHTS
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL PLAY
LIGHTS O' LONDON — Admitted by EVERYBODY to be
LIGHTS O' LONDON — the GREATEST PRODUCTION
LIGHTS O' LONDON — ever seen.
LIGHTS O' LONDON — Had drawn vast audiences
LIGHTS O' LONDON — for nine weeks.
LIGHTS O' LONDON — The Grandeur and Completeness
LIGHTS O' LONDON — of the
LIGHTS O' LONDON — Production
LIGHTS O' LONDON — is the
LIGHTS O' LONDON — THEME OF ADMIRATION.
LIGHTS O' LONDON — "Those who have not yet seen the 'Lights o' London' have missed that
LIGHTS O' LONDON — which excites the admiration and provokes the wonder of the beholder."—
LIGHTS O' LONDON — Evening News. 22-8-88.
BOX PLAN
open daily in the Vestibule of the Theatre, where seats can be secured six nights in advance. Prices—5s, 3s, 2s, 1s.
J. P. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 3,
will be produced,
ON A GREAT SCALE OF MAGNIFICENCE,
A NEW DRAMATISATION
of Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe's celebrated story, entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
BOX PLAN NOW OPEN.

SCHNAPPER FISHING.—Charlotte Fenwick, Saturday night. See Saturday's Herald. Thompson.

DEPOSIT £2, and 5s weekly, for ¼ acres, Kogarah, TO-MORROW. Free train tickets. Garrard and Hamilton.

Public Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Insolvency and in Bankruptcy.
No. 19935.
Re JAMES ELLIOTT MANN, and re Rider to Act 10 Vic., No. 14.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
NOTICE is hereby given that Application will be made by the abovenamed insolvent to his Honor the Judge in Bankruptcy acting for and on behalf of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, pursuant to 39 Vic., No. 11, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard in that behalf, that the decision of the said Judge, then sitting as the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, made and given on the thirtieth day of March, 1886, refusing to allow the said Insolvent his certificate of conformity, may be altered and varied, and that such certificate may be granted after such suspension thereof as to the said Court may seem reasonable and just, pursuant to the provisions of the Rider to the Act 10 Vic., No. 14.
Dated this thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1888.
JOHN M'LAUGHLIN,
Solicitor for the Insolvent,
120, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Equity.
In the matter of the Companies Act of 1874, and in the matter of the SYDNEY SAFE DEPOSITORY, Limited, and in the matter of the petition of the AUSTRALASIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT, ASSURANCE, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Sydney Safe Depository, Limited, by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, was on the twenty-seventh day of August now instant presented to his Honor William Owen, Esquire, Chief Judge in Equity of this Honorable Court, by the Australasian Trust Management, Assurance, and Investment Company, Limited, creditors of the said Sydney Safe Depository, Limited, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before his Honor William Owen, Esquire, Chief Judge in Equity of the said Court, on FRIDAY, the seventh day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the said Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for same.
Dated this twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1888.
CHARLES ALBERT LAURENCE,
Solicitor for the Petitioners,
12, Spring-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Lands, Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of JOHN REALY, late of Mudgee, in the colony of New South Wales, Landholder, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales Government Gazette, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that Letters of Administration de bonis non of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above-named deceased, who died on the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, may be granted to GEORGE MILLER, of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, Esquire, General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, the said Bank being Creditors of the said deceased.
Dated this 31st day of August, A.D. 1888.
FREDERICK ALLEN SHEPHERD ROWDEN,
Proctor for Administrator,
308, George-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Goods of WILLIAM MAXWELL, late of Clyde, in the Colony of New South Wales, Fellmonger, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Lands, Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of the abovenamed deceased, who died on or about the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, may be granted to ALEXANDER CHARLES MAXWELL, the father of the said deceased.
Dated at Sydney this 23rd August, A.D. 1888.
ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for the Applicant, 73½, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of JOHN CONDREN, late of Gladesville, in the Colony of New South Wales, Gardener, deceased, who died on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.
NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to the Reverend JOHN PAUL FITZPATRICK, of Newtown, clerk in holy orders, the executor in the said will named.
Dated this thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1888.
ELLIS and MAKINSON,
Proctors for the said Executor,
73½, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of
J. K. CLEEVE, PENRITH.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to lodge the same with the undersigned on or before the 7th PROXIMO, otherwise they will not be recognised.
SCOULLER and ROBERTSON,
Accountants and Trade Assignees,
Wynyard-street, Sydney, 30th August, 1888.

KOHINOOR SILVER AND LEAD MINING SYNDICATE (SILVERTON).
SHARE LIST will close on FRIDAY, 31st instant.
C. T. BURFITT,
418, George-street, Sydney.

CANTEEN, H.M.S. NELSON.
H.M.S. Nelson leaves for England in a few days. All CLAIMS against the Canteen should be sent in immediately, addressed to the President of the Canteen,
H.M.S. Nelson.

THE SYDNEY DRIVING PARK CLUB, Limited.
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS.
The above MEETING will be held at the Club's Office, 9 and 10, Norwich-chambers, 56, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 31st instant, at 3.30 p.m.
Business: To receive Balance-sheet and Directors' Report.
F. R. MORLEY, Secretary.
56, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FREDERICK ALLAN and SONS, MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of CONFECTIONERY, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, LIQUORICE, and PONTEFRACT GOODS.
CANAL-ROAD, MILE END, LONDON, ENGLAND.
When sending orders, please arrange for payment to be made through a London Bank.

JOHN HURST, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 321, George-street, desires to give NOTICE to his friends and customers that, on and after September 1st, his Establishment will be CLOSED at 2 o'clock every SATURDAY.

THE FIRE.—Hockings and Co., wine merchants, conduct business as usual at 410, George-street, city.

DOCUMENTS of every description Copied neater, cheaper, and quicker than penwork on the Remington Typewriter, at the offices of the sole agents,
STOTT and HOARE, 5, Victoria-chambers, Elizabeth-st.

ONE POUND REWARD paid to any person who will find me a Smoky Chimney that I cannot Cure.
GEORGE BAKER, Sweep, 143, King-street, opposite Theatre Royal.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS my WIFE contracts after this date. Arthur Mulster.

WANTED, the Public of Camperdown and surroundings to know that the University Hotel Billiard-room, Camperdown, is now open to the public.

Horticultural, Farming, &c.

SPECIAL INVITATION to PEARCE BROTHERS' NURSERIES, Randwick. 30,000 Pansies, 2000 Cinerarias, in full bloom, Orchids, &c. Two minutes' walk from Randwick tram terminus.

SEEDS, Plants, Bulbs, and beautiful Flowers.—The best at Searl and Sons', nurserymen, &c., 107, King-street

DEPOSIT £2, and 5s weekly, for ¼ acres, Kogarah, TO-MORROW. Free train tickets. Garrard and Hamilton.

ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL,
GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.
Proprietor and Manager... ... Mr. Frank Smith.
Stage Manager ... ... Mr. Harry Barrington.
VOX POPULI.
MINSTREL SHOWS
COME and GO, but
WE GO ON FOR EVER.
FOURTH YEAR. FOURTH YEAR
OF THIS NIGHTLY SUCCESS.
ANOTHER FOUNTAIN OF FUN
IN THIS ENDLESS WELL OF NOVELTIES.
THE JAPS — KOTOMO — THE JAPS
THE JAPS — and — THE JAPS
THE JAPS — MUKEKE. — THE JAPS
THE JAPS — THE JAPS
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW CHANGE OF ACTS.
BONELESS
BONELESS
SINEWLESS
SINEWLESS.
SURPASSING EVERYTHING in their ART that has ever been PRODUCED on the SYDNEY STAGE.
OUR BLONDINETTES
OUR BLONDINETTES
OUR BLONDINETTES.
EVERY EVENING. "MULDOON'S CHRISTENING" "MULDOON'S CHRISTENING" EVERY EVENING.
Popular Prices—2s, 1s, Sixpence.

Exhibition of Women's Industries.

EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S INDUSTRIES AND CENTENARY FAIR.
DEPARTMENT VII.—FINE ARTS.
Delegate:
Mrs. J. R. FAIRFAX, Ginnagulla, Belle Vue Hill, Woollahra.
Hon. Secs.:
Miss MONTEFIORE, Oak Lodge, Woollahra.
Miss STARKEY, Allowrah, Annandale-street, Annandale.
PRIZE LIST.
For Professional Artists.
Best exhibit in oil, Miss Rivers gold medal.
Best exhibit in water-colour, gold medal.
Figure from life in oil, Mr. John Sands' prize engraving of "Divided."
Figure from life in watercolour £2 2 0
Mr. Starkey's prize.
Screen 3 0 0
Engravings on stone, copper, or wood 2 0 0
Photographs (set of six)
Messrs. Hardy Bros.' prize, a gold brooch, value 2 guineas.
China plaque or panel 2 0 0
Christmas or Birthday Cards (set of three) 1 0 0
Designs for embroideries, textile fabrics, or wall papers 2 0 0
Painting on glass (Parramatta prize) 2 2 0
Amateur Artists.
Best exhibit in oil, gold medal.
Best exhibit in water-colour, gold medal.
Figure from life, in oil, a bracelet, valued 5 5 0
Messrs. Hardy Bros.' prize.
Landscape, in water-colour 3 3 0
Landscape in oil 3 3 0
Parramatta prize.
Fan painting
Mrs. W. Cooper's prize of a fan.
Painting on satin
Mrs. Erie Mackay's prize of a travelling clock.
Watercolour head, from life 5 0 0
Lady Darley's prize.
Flower painting in oils, from nature 5 0 0
Lady Darley's prize.
Door or furniture panels 2 0 0
Christmas or birthday cards (set of three) 1 0 0
Charcoal drawing, from nature or photograph 1 1 0
Mrs. Garrett's prize.
China plaque or panel 2 0 0
Best screen.
Hon. Julian Salomon's prize.
Designs for embroideries, textile fabrics, or wall papers 2 0 0
Best portrait from life, in oils 1 1 0
Mrs. Deane's prize.
Best study of drapery 1 1 0
Miss Creed's prize.
Best drawing in black and white
Mr. K. L. Montefiore's prize of a charcoal picture.
Drawing in pen and ink 1 0 0
Drawing in crayon 1 0 0
Painting on glass 1 1 0
Mrs. Ralfe's prize.
Best sketch from nature 1 1 0
Miss Fairfax's prize.
Painting of flowers from nature 1 1 0
Miss Fairfax's prize.
Illuminating and missal painting 2 0 0
Photographs (set of six) 1 0 0
PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.
(These prizes are for pupils under 20, unless any special age is designated.)
Best exhibit in oils, gold medal.
Best exhibit in water-colour, gold medal.
Best landscape in oil, for girls under 19 ... ... 5 5 0
Mrs. Hunter Baillie's prize.
Best crayon drawing 1 1 0
Miss Furse's prize.
Best shaded group of common objects 1 1 0
Miss Phillip's prize for girls under 16.
Best drawing from the round 1 1 0
Miss Phillip's prize for girls under 16.
Best drawing in crayon of part of the human form, from a cast 1 1 0
Miss Phillip's prize for girls under 16.
Best pen-and-ink drawing 1 1 0
Mr. Carl Fischer's prize.
Model in clay, wax, or terra cotta 2 0 0
Monochrome of objects from the round 2 0 0
Best painting on china (Parramatta prize) 2 2 0
LIST OF PRIZES FOR THE NORTH SHORE.
1. For the best sea or landscape in oil ... ... Silver medal
2. Best portrait from life in oil ... ... Silver medal
3. Best sea or landscape in water-colour ... ... Silver medal
4. Best portrait from life in water-colour ... ... Silver medal
5. Best painting on china ... ... Silver medal
6. Best painting on glass or opal ... ... Silver medal
7. Best painting on terra cotta ... ... Silver medal
8. Best painting on wood ... ... Silver medal
9. Best lustre Painting ... ... Silver medal
10. Best painted fan ... ... Silver medal
11. Best drawing from Nature in pencil ... ... Silver medal
12. Best drawing from Nature in crayon ... ... Silver medal
13. Best drawing from Nature in pen and ink ... Silver medal
14. Best painted Christmas card ... ... Silver medal
15. Best painted screen ... ... Silver medal
16. Best collection coloured photographs ... ... Silver medal
SPECIAL PRIZES.
1. Best oil painting from the round... ... ...£1 1 0
2. Best crayon drawing from the round 1 1 0
3. Best decorative panel, original 1 1 0
4. Best Maps 1 1 0
5. Best drawing from the round, for girls under 14 ... 1 1 0
6. Best sea or landscape in water-colour 1 1 0
If any class is not sufficiently well represented, no prize will be given; in that case the prize may be awarded in another class if there are works of sufficient merit.
Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Co., Pitt-street, offer the following prizes for the best pair of coloured photographs, to all competitors:—
First prize £10 10 0
Second prize 5 5 0
Third prize 3 3 0
Mrs. Cecil Darley offers a first prize of £1 and a second prize of 10s for the best designs for lace fans. Open to all three classes.
In addition to the above prizes, the Executive Committee offer as a first prize a silver medal, as second prize a bronze medal, and certificate of merit as third prize, in each section and class where there are more than three exhibitors, provided sufficient merit is shown.

EXHIBITION of WOMEN'S INDUSTRIES and Centenary Fair.—Surry Hills Committee in connection with the above, Meet THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, St. David's Schoolroom, at 4. E. J. WARD, Hon. Sec.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE, one of Edeon's improved Ship PUMPS, cheap. Apply Houghton and Isherwood, 44, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, lot of FIXTURES and Fittings, Showcases, &c. Saywell's Tobacco Co., 237-9, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, 100 Rods of Second-hand Two-rail Fencing, cheap. 260, Elizabeth-street, opposite Belmore Park.

TO AERATED Water Makers and Others.—American Marble Dust for Sale. Washington H. Soul and Co., Pitt-st.

BEAGLE HOUNDS.—Pair for SALE; well bred and trained to gun; also well-bred Cocker SPANIEL. Price moderate. Box 893, G. P. O., Sydney.

PURE English Setter PUPPIES for SALE, 3 guineas each. Apply J. Glenn, Bourke-street, Waterloo.

SKATES.—For SALE, 30 pairs, in good order, 5s per pair. Apply Skates, Herald Office.

FOR SALE, 1000 Fruit CASES, cheap. Apply Chidgey, Fay, and Berry, timber merchants, Balmain.

FOR SALE, Gantry Framing, 100 x 56 (Oregon), and Travelling Crane. C. Mayes, Public Library.

SHOW CASES for SALE, £2 to £25. 32, Market-st.

FOR SALE, one first-class Merchant's SAFE, by John Tann, of London, 2 doors, double locks, bank treasury, height 60in., width 42in., depth 26in., weight of safe 18cwt. 0qr. 3lb.; price £76, fitted with drawers complete; also, one first-class SAFE, by Valentine and Bufler, alum patent; size, depth 21t., width

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The bill for constituting a Judicial Commission to inquire into the charges against Mr. Parnell set forth in the *Times* series of articles on "Parnellism and Crime," and in the Attorney-General's speech to the jury in the case of O'Donnell v. Walter, passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday night without a division, after an angry and excited debate extending over two nights, and it is put down for the committee stages on Monday and Tuesday. Its fate will, therefore, have been decided long before this letter appears in print. At the time of writing, however, the impression is very strong that it will not pass into law. Although, acting on a hint from the front Opposition bench, the Nationalists allowed it to emerge from the stage of second reading unchallenged, it is believed that they will do all in their power, if not absolutely to wreck it, at all events to minimise and pare down its significance in committee. At the present moment there are a number of amendments set down for committee, and the Parnellites are busily occupied in framing others. Their aim is to limit the scope of the inquiry to members of Parliament, that is, practically, to Mr. Parnell himself, excluding all other persons, and also to restrict the investigation to establishing the authenticity or otherwise of the alleged incriminatory documents in the possession of the *Times*. The Government, however, according to present appearances, will insist upon carrying the measure pretty much in the form in which it now stands, and if their effort to do this evokes a great display of obstructive opposition, they will withdraw it. If Parliament is to rise by the second week in August, as Mr. Smith wishes, it is obvious that Ministers cannot afford to devote much time to the consideration of the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill. The rank and file of their following are loudly demanding that they shall have something else to boast of when they go before their constituents in the autumn recess besides the Reform of Procedure, Mr. Goschen's Conversion Scheme, and the Local Government Bill. The latter, of course, with its 122 clauses and three schedules, is a substantial measure of legislation, such as any Administration might be proud of, but its effect with the country has been somewhat marred by the numerous concessions which the Government have been forced to make in regard to it, and the Conservative members want something more added to the programme of legislative achievements upon which to dilate for the edification of the electorates. There is also another reason which will operate to induce Ministers to abandon the Commission Bill if it excites too great a show of opposition, and that is that, for their own sakes, they are not anxious to be too closely identified with it, and, like the Parnellites, they would be secretly pleased if it failed to pass through Parliament. Mr. W. H. Smith, in moving the second reading, was almost pathetic in his pleading that the Government in no way associated themselves with the allegations of the *Times*, and that they only consented to introduce the bill out of consideration for Mr. Parnell. They recognise that if the charges against the Irish leader should break down under the burden of proof, a terrible blow will be inflicted, not only upon the *Times*, but upon themselves and the Unionist cause generally, so they will be by no means reluctant to take advantage of any reasonable excuse for dropping the bill. They would prefer that Mr. Parnell should seek his remedy against the *Times* in a court of law, without Government or any other intervention; so that if the *Times* fails to establish its case it alone will bear the blame; and if Mr. Parnell is worsted, his friends will not be able to raise the cry of Government persecution. The one party in the state which is anxious for the inquiry by judicial commission to proceed, and to be as full and searching as possible, is that of the Liberal Unionists. Unlike the Government and the Irishmen, they have nothing directly either to gain or lose by it, and they feel that, both for the honour of Parliament and the cause of political morality, the terrible indictment which has been hanging for 15 months over the head of the Irish Nationalist leader should be definitely settled one way or another, while they also recognise the force of Mr. Parnell's plea that he should not be compelled to bear the enormous expense of personally vindicating his character at the hands of the *Times*. This, one may say in passing, is a somewhat specious argument, for if Mr. Parnell won his case the *Times* would have to pay all his costs, and surely he could obtain funds sufficient to carry on proceedings until the verdict was given. Hence, if the bill passes into law it will be due in the main to Liberal Unionist influence. Both the leading Gladstonians and the Parnellites profess themselves eager for an inquiry, but their attitude in the course of Mondays and Tuesday's debate, and the rapidity with which they are putting down amendments to the bill in committee seems to belie their professions, and the contrast is much commented upon by the public generally.

The *Times* loudly avows its ability to prove the authenticity of the letters, and now that the parties giving evidence in the case are to be protected from all consequences, civil or criminal, which might otherwise arise out of their testimony, it declares its readiness to disclose the sources from and by which it obtained them. To the rumours which accuse Byrne, Tynan, and even Egan himself of turning informer, there is now added another to the effect that there is the inevitable woman in the case, and that it is through her that the *Times* got possession of the alleged incriminatory documents. It is an open secret that women were employed in much of the underhand work of the Land and National Leagues, particularly the former; and as Sir Robert Walpole, who had plenty of experience in bribing, used to say that he only knew one woman who refused gold—and she took diamonds; it is possible that the gold or diamonds of Printing House-square may have been used with effect amongst the lady leaguers.

A good deal of surprise was felt when, on Monday night, Mr. Gladstone, in referring to the three Judges whom Mr. W. H. Smith mentioned as having been nominated by the Lord Chancellor to constitute the Judicial Commission, used some expressions tending to show that he had not complete faith in these gentlemen. The three Judges in question, Sir James Hannen, Sir John Day, and Sir Archibald Smith, were all promoted to the Bench by Mr. Gladstone himself. Sir James Hannen was raised from a puisne judgeship to the presidency of the Probate and Divorce Court in 1872; Mr. Justice Day was elevated to the Bench in 1882; and Mr. Justice Smith in 1883. It is, therefore, not easy to see upon what grounds Mr. Gladstone objects to them. They are all non-political Judges in the sense that they have never held office under the Crown. The only one against whom anything could be said is Mr. Justice Day, who is an English Roman Catholic; and since the recent prominence which has been given to the Home Rule movement there has been no love lost between the English and Irish Roman Catholics, the former being Conservatives almost to a man. But there is not the slightest reason for doubting his judicial impartiality. On the whole, the commission is accepted with confidence both by the English and Irish public. Sir James Hannen is one of the strongest Judges on the English Bench—severe, stately, stolid, and solid. Mr. Justice Smith has shown himself to be the possessor of no small amount of sterling, manly common sense; while Sir John Day has the reputation of being a strong, severe, clear-headed Judge. Of course it would have been easy to have nominated three Judges whose names were better known and would have commanded wider respect; but the Lord Chancellor was placed in the difficulty that many of those whom he first approached declined to allow themselves to be put in nomination, so that he had to get those he could, not those he would.

It is understood that in the event of the Commission Bill passing through Parliament, the Commissioners will begin their labours after the long vacation, and continue them throughout the winter. It of course goes without saying that the inquiry will be a long one, though it will not last for the "ten years" that some of the Parnellite members talk about. Indeed, the Commissioners are anxious before they commence their duties to lay down specifically the issues to be investigated, and to confine within reasonable limits the scope of their inquiries.

In the event of the authenticity of the letters and the truth of the charges published by the *Times* being established, it is obvious that Mr. Parnell would be unable for the future to lead the Irish party if the same is to continue in alliance with English Home Rule Liberals. It is no secret that the Gladstonian leaders are not quite easy as to what may come out during the inquiry, and in the event of Mr. Parnell not emerging successfully therefrom, they would be prepared to recognise Mr. Dillon as the leader of their Irish allies. Mr. Dillon enjoys a high reputation for conscientiousness, moderation; and ability, but his claim to the succession to Mr. Parnell would be contested by several of his colleagues. In the present place there is Mr. Sexton, the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is admittedly the most eloquent orator in the House of Commons next to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Healy, too, though during the session he has been busy with his practice at the Irish Bar, has his eye upon the leadership of the Nationalist party, and lastly there is Mr. William O'Brien, who of late has been rising rapidly in esteem as a Parliament man, and before whom there appears to be a brilliant future, so brilliant indeed that Mr. Parnell honours him with his jealousy and dislike. Mr. O'Brien's great fault, however, is his hot-headedness, and it requires all the efforts of his colleagues to restrain him from rushing to extremes such as would greatly damage the Nationalist cause.

Lord Randolph Churchill's astuteness in scoring last Friday night at the expense of Mr. Conybeare is much admired. It is indeed one of those pieces of smart generalship in which the noble lord excels. The hon. member for the Cambourne division of Cornwall, who has achieved the unenviable notoriety of being the first English member to be suspended from the service of the House of Commons, is fond of alluding to himself as a good stout-hearted Radical; but those who frequent the House of Commons are wont to describe him with more accuracy than politeness as an "uncouth fellow." He is a man of independent means, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, is a member of the Bar, belongs to a good family, and possesses all the essentials of a gentleman except the one qualification of good manners. Since he entered Parliament he has distinguished himself by conduct very like that of Dr. Tanner, the principal element of difference being that Dr. Tanner is genial and obstreperous, while Mr. Conybeare is cantankerous and obstreperous. Late at night last Thursday week Mr. Conybeare was closured by the Speaker. He submitted to the closure at the moment; but at a subsequent period in the evening's proceeding he got up and denounced the Speaker's conduct in closuring him as a "public scandal." For this offence against Parliamentary etiquette he was named by the Speaker, but on his withdrawing the expression the matter was not carried further. The next day, however, he wrote a letter to the *Star*, the organ of the Irish party in London, in which he said that he had only withdrawn the phrase as a matter of form, and that outside the House he adhered to and repeated it. This was a deliberate insult to the Chair which could not be allowed to pass off without notice. The proper person to have taken action with regard to it was Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House. But Lord Randolph Churchill was beforehand with him, and, having come down to the House early on Friday afternoon, proceeded in a tone of great dignity to enlarge upon the disrespect to the House and its Speaker shown by the hon. member for Camborne, winding up his speech by moving that that gentleman be suspended from the service of the House for the remainder of the session. A very acrimonious debate ensued, with the result that a compromise was effected by virtue of which Mr. Conybeare was suspended for a month, or until the end of the session, whichever should first happen. Lord Randolph thus took the lead of the House completely out of the hands of Mr. Smith, and once more brought himself into the forefront of public notice.

Mr. J. O'Kelly, M.P. for North Roscommon, who was arrested in London on Tuesday night under the provisions of the Crimes Act, for a speech delivered at Boyle on the 25th of last month, will perhaps be best remembered for his having sent a challenge some few years ago to Mr. M'Coan, another Irish member, to fight a duel. He is a man who has had a very adventurous career, and has been imprisoned in three countries. He acted as war correspondent for the *New York Herald* during an insurrection in Cuba, and, having strayed into the enemy's lines, was seized and sentenced to be shot as a spy. But some means, however, he managed to escape. He fought through the Franco-Prussian war, and attained the rank of captain in the French army. He has done some fighting against the Indians of America, and the Arabs of Algiers. At the time of the Soudan war he acted as war correspondent for the *Daily News*, and set out with the intention of obtaining a personal interview with the Mahdi, but was stopped and turned back at Dongola by the English authorities, who, rightly or wrongly, suspected him of a desire to communicate to the Arab leader information which would be useful to him in his operations against the English troops. Since then Mr. O'Kelly has kept very quiet, and taken scarcely any part in the work of the House of Commons.

Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland, has just published, through Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., a book entitled "Our Last Year in New Zealand." It is a journal which he kept during the year 1887, with the object of putting on record information such as would enable him to answer any questions which might be addressed to him while attending the Lambeth Conference upon the position of church work in New Zealand. He gives an account of a visit he paid to the Bishop of Sydney, en route for this country, and speaking more particularly of Dr. Barry, says, "Wherever I go I hear the Primate spoken of with the greatest reverence, and described as *facile princeps* among the able men of the colony, and amongst those most devoted to its advancement in matters religious, moral, intellectual, and social."

An article which appears in the current issue of the *Quarterly Review*, entitled "The Chinese in Australia," will no doubt attract some notice in the colonies. It deserves to be perused with attention, because it embodies the official view, Chinese and British, upon the Chinese question. A good deal of its obvious inspiration was supplied by the Chinese Legation, and Lord Salisbury was consulted before it appeared in print. The article criticises the conduct of Sir Henry Parkes with great severity, and altogether treats as absurd the notion that Australia has anything to fear from a Chinese invasion. At the same time it admits the existence of a Chinese difficulty in Australia, and declares that the Australians themselves are the best, and, indeed, the only judges of how it should be dealt with. It, however, suggests a method by which the influx of Celestials might be stayed without the necessity of entering into a formal treaty with the Pekin Government for that purpose. The Australians, it says, should make certain regulations against the immigration of foreign pauper labourers which would be applicable, not to Chinese alone, but to the subjects of all nations. Such a regulation, it avows, would be practically inoperative against Europeans, but very operative against Chinese; and the Pekin Government, finding that there was no discriminatory restriction against Chinese as such, would not only have no objection to offer to it, but would rather be pleased at the removal of a temptation to their countrymen to leave China. The British Government on their part should stop the emigration of Chinese from the ports of Hongkong and Singapore, for it is from these two places that the emigration takes place. In this way the *Quarterly Review* thinks the difficulty might easily be settled. If, however, it should be necessary to arrange for a treaty with China, that Power, knowing the strength of her position, will ask for a substantial *quid pro quo*, which it might be inconvenient for the Empire to give.

I hear that Miss Minnie Palmer will shortly bring out a piece in London entitled "Her Father's Sake," and that, after running here, the same will be produced in the colonies. Miss Palmer declares herself well pleased with her Australian tour, and allows it to be understood that her profits amounted to something like £80,000. In this connection I may mention that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who have just brought their 10 years' partnership with Mr. Hare in the St. James's Theatre to a close, are stated to have accumulated about £80,000 during that time.

Two items of current gossip which I mentioned last week have to be corrected. The Duke of Newcastle denies that he has any intention of joining the Church of Rome; and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., contradicts the statement that he is negotiating for the purchase of Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon.

Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent Miss Phyllis Broughton's (the well-known actress) breach of promise action against Lord Dangan from coming into Court. The lady assesses the damage done to her affections at £20,000, and holds to the opinion that the matter, if it is to be compromised, should be settled by the prompt payment of that sum. The other side want to reduce the amount.

NEW ZEALAND NEWS.

From our New Zealand files we take the following items:—

The decision of the House of Representatives on the question of the San Francisco service has (says the *N. Z. Herald*) produced a feeling of great regret in this district at least. There is no denying the fact that the vote has been a decisive as well as a significant one; and we fail to see the reasons for thinking that its reversal will be easily effected. If the decision were on grounds of economy or for other reasons defensible on public grounds, then we might hope that the action of the United States Government and that of New South Wales, being stimulated to liberality, might cause the service to be continued by the decrease of its cost to New Zealand. But this decision has been come to in the interests and at the instance of a monopoly that will not lightly be robbed of its prey. That a Canadian service, touching at Fiji, will be established we have every reason to believe. But in the benefits arising from that we shall have but little share, and we may accept the position, which is that the Parliament of the colony which has done so many things for which the public have no reason to be grateful, has deliberately lent itself on other than public grounds, to abolishing a service which in everything that constitutes merit in ocean mail conveyance cannot be equalled by anything that can be offered in substitution.

There were, according to the *N. Z. Times*, four separate proposals before the Government. In the first place a weekly service via Brindisi, which could be obtained at a cost of only £4000 in addition to the postage receipts, with a delivery both ways between London and New Zealand in about 40 days. Secondly, a proposal for a San Francisco service slightly quicker and cheaper than at present, that is to say, carrying the mails in 34 days at a cost not exceeding the postages. A third proposal is for a line by way of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway. This would also be a 34-day service, and its cost would be a little under that of the renewed San Francisco line, while it would have the advantage of being a purely British service, and would most probably be subsidised by Great Britain or Canada, or both, besides being a very attractive tourist line. It, like the San Francisco service, would make Auckland its New Zealand port of call, the divergence to take in this colony (as a branch line is positively barred by our Government) only lengthening the passage between London and Sydney by one day. This scheme has much to commend it, and is understood to be very favourably regarded by some members of the Government. These two American services would, of course, be fortnightly. Lastly, there is the proposed fortnightly direct service of 45 days out and 42 days home.

A return laid on the table of the House (says the Wellington correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald*) gives the passenger traffic and the quantity of coal shipped during the year ended the 31st of December last, by the San Francisco service and the two Direct lines. The San Francisco route was patronised by 396 inward and 718 outward passengers, as against 2548 arrivals and 1227 departures by the New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers. The quantity of coal shipped by the San Francisco steamers at Auckland was 1380 tons, valued at £1389. The shipments of the direct steamers of the New Zealand Shipping Company at Auckland, Wellington, and Lyttelton amounted to 14,779 tons, valued at £15,995. There were shipped at Lyttelton and Wellington for the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's service during the year 13,688 tons of coal, at the value of £15,742. The arrivals by this service numbered 1911 souls, and the departures 737.

The Tonga correspondent of the *N. Z. Herald*, August 21, writes:—Everything is quiet at present with regard to Church matters, but there is a little friction between the Government and some of the foreign residents with regard to the payment of Customs dues in Chilian coin, as the Government refuses to accept the Chilian dollar in payment of those charges. The traders, however, maintain that as the Government has declared the Chilian money to be legal tender at the rate of 3s. for the dollar, and as they themselves pay it away as good money at that rate, they are bound to accept it at the same rate when tendered. The Government, however, disputes this position, and maintains that the King has a constitutional right to declare what money shall be paid for any specified object. As the British Consul sides with the traders in this matter, it will probably have to be settled elsewhere. In the meantime Chilian money is not taken as payment for Customs and postal dues.

Sir George Grey's pet idea that in future lands should be set aside and sold, and the proceeds devoted to railway construction, seems (says the *New Zealand Times*) to be cordially welcomed; and, as the House is resolutely opposed to any increase of our national debt, it is likely to be a very important factor in regard to future legislation.

The City Council deliberated a long time (says the *N. Z. Times*) about the Destructor scheme, and grappled with endless motions and counter-motions on the subject. There was a battle over the site, objections being raised against the locality, selected by some of the council, in the corporation yards, Clyde-quay, on the ground that the Destructor would be an intolerable nuisance to those living in the neighbourhood from the noxious fumes emitted. As there appears to be some misunderstanding over this matter, we may state that in a properly-made "Destructor" all the noxious fumes arising from the combustion of the city debris are passed through a body of flame within the Destructor itself, and are thus rendered not only thoroughly harmless, but perfectly inodorous. Therefore, the apprehension that the Destructor will be a nuisance is on this point entirely groundless. Large practical experience in England has proved conclusively that a greater nuisance is caused by the passing of a single night-cart than by the Destructors in existence working for a whole year. In point of fact there is no nuisance at all, and it is a pity that any obstacles should be thrown in the way of this valuable sanitary improvement.

The Premier remarked yesterday (says the *N. Z. Times* August 1) that any one who read Mr Ritchie's Local Government Bill must see that the English Government were very much indebted to New Zealand for the main provisions of the bill.

Mr. Allan Scott, manager of the Midland Railway, has supplied the following particulars (says the *N. Z. Herald*) respecting the contract just signed. By the new contract not only is the company bound to complete the whole line from Springfield to Nelson within the original term—that is, by January, 1895—but they are also bound to commence at the Springfield and Nelson ends, as soon as the necessary surveys can be made and tenders obtained. In addition to this the company will be pushing on those portions of the line already commenced in two directions from Brunnerton, namely towards Christchurch and towards Nelson. Work will thus be proceeding simultaneously at four different points. Mr. Robert Wilson, engineer-in-chief to the company, is expected to leave England for New Zealand shortly for the purpose of putting contracts in hand. It may fairly be expected, therefore, that before the end of the year a large number of men will again be employed. It is the company's interest and wish to commence as early as possible in the spring in order to make the most of the fine weather.

In no previous session (says the *N. Z. Times*) has there been so much sickness among members of the Legislature. The Hon. Colonel Brett is lying ill with bronchitis in apartments at Parliament House. The Hon. Mr. Lahmann has had an operation performed on his eyes, and is kept in a dark room. The Hon. Mr. Reynolds is confined to bed, his complaint being erysipelas in the head. In the Lower Chamber, Mr. J. C. Brown is still ill, Mr. Lawry is confined to his room from bronchitis, Mr. Hobbs is suffering from the same complaint, and is under the care of Dr. Kemp, while the Hon. T. Fergus has been obliged to keep to his residence from an attack of bronchitis.

Mr. S. Vaile shows (says the *N. Z. Herald*) that the railway system of the colony has for the last eight years been a very bad speculation. In 1880-1 the railways yielded a net revenue of £341,497 from 1277 miles, while in 1887-8, with 1758 miles open, the net revenue is only £307,515. The decrease in our receipts from the railways has been continuous and steady throughout the whole history of the public works scheme. And unhappily we cannot anticipate any increase in the immediate future. Every year something is added to the mileage, while with the receipts the process is exactly the reverse.

We understand (says the same paper) that Mr. S. Vaile has received a communication from the Minister of Public Works in reply to the offer made by himself and a number of gentlemen who are acting with him, and who offered to lease the Auckland railways for a term of years, giving security that there would be no loss to the Government, and that the public would be no worse served than at present. Mr. Mitchelson states that it is now too late in the session to consider so large a matter as the leasing of any of the Government railways, and that, therefore, the request must be declined. Mr. Vaile has replied, suggesting that an Enabling Act might be passed at once, so as to enable negotiations to be continued during the recess.

THE NEW PENNY STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I have observed several letters in the *Herald* anent the recent issue of the onepenny Centennial stamp, as also your sub-leader, urging the necessity of the colour lilac being immediately changed to that of the old familiar red, which, as was pointed out by one of your correspondents, Dr. Houison, has been the standard colour for the past 30 years, and, in fact, since the first 1d. stamp was issued in 1850. Why the present 1d. stamp was issued in colour similar to that of the 6d. is to me and many others an unexplainable mystery, as it should have been apparent to the authorities that it could not but lead to confusion, as the following instance will show:—A servant girl went to purchase six 1d. stamps from one of the licensed vendors—a poor woman in this case—who gave her six 6d. stamps, thinking, no doubt, they were the new 1d. stamps, three of which were placed on letters for the city. The next day the girl discovered the mistake, and immediately returned the other three stamps. I have no doubt this is only one case out of many, as several of the postmasters, and those persons that sell stamps have frequently and bitterly complained to me of the colour, as well they might. People become familiar with the colour of a certain stamp, and that alone is what they recognise it by, as no one ever looks to see the value. I therefore trust that you will still use your influence to have this serious and stupid blunder on the part of the powers that be immediately rectified.

I am, &c.,
PHILATELIST.

SAMOA AND TONGA.

An Apia correspondent writes as follows:—In Apia the departure of Consul Wilson is much regretted, as all the British residents were on the best terms with him. Colonel de Coetlogon, his successor, was heartily welcomed on arrival by Mr. Wilson. As Mr. Wilson is Deputy-Commissioner, he will stay in Apia for some weeks until everything has been handed over to the new Consul, who has had already great sympathy. The German man-of-war Adler was in port when the Lubeck arrived. The Adler has been very active in her usual way, making trips around the islands, surveying, &c. The U. S. man-of-war Adams left for Tutuila to bring the American Consul-General, Mr. Sewall, to the 'Frisco boat. As his health is rather delicate, it is feared he will not come back. A shooting affair in an hotel at Apia was just settled, so that both persons got out free, as the hotel-keeper, who fired the shot about midnight, acted in self-defence, and the poor fellow, who was wounded slightly, was in delirium, and had to be put in irons to enable the doctor to render him assistance. King Tamasese was in best health, making visits with his wife to his friends in Apia. There is great confidence in the present state of government, and many new houses and stores have been lately erected in a good style. Business, therefore, seems to be very good. The Frenchman who caused disturbance by not paying taxes to the new Government has left the islands for San Francisco. The Samoan Government's new printing office is in charge of Mr. Jones, and is going on very well, and a great improvement for the consuls, the merchants, in fact for everybody in the islands, for which the Samoan Government deserves our thanks. Another improvement is a good broad Government road, which is surveyed and commenced, so that it will be finished in about six months or so. It does not lead along the beach, but is cut partly through the bush from Apia, near the convent, to Vaitele and Saina. This road is the commencement of a long road to the west end of Upolu, called Mulifanua and Samatana, and will cause better communication, and raise the adjacent land in value.

A correspondent writes us from Nukualofa, by the Lubeck. A fortnight before the Lubeck arrived the U. S. man-of-war Adams was in port with the American Consul from Apia, to have the treaty ratified between the United States and the Kingdom of Tonga. The wish of the American Consul-General, that all American goods should be imported free, caused only a smile on the good old Premier's face, who knows, what he is doing. H. B. M. S. Egeria will leave Tonga after the Lubeck's departure for a cruise towards New Zealand. There is a rich copra harvest, and some of the stores are filled with it, the price being £8 10s. Premier Baker has left in the Richmond for Auckland to see his family. The Rev. Mr. Moulton with his family left on the 11th of August, via Fiji, for Sydney. The Rev. G. Brown is in his place, and everything was quiet. The German Consular-Agent and head of the German firm here, Mr. Trernow, arrived in the Lubeck. Arrangements are made that the kingdom of Tonga will soon join the postal union, for which, if carried out, the Governor and our Postmaster, Mr. Alexander W. Campbell, deserve our thanks. When do the colonies follow?

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL.

From a special issue of "United States Consular Reports," dated June 30 of the current year, an interesting paper on Australasian wool appears, by Mr. G. W. Griffin, United States Consul at Sydney. As these reports to the United States Government through the Department of State at Washington contain information which must have more or less influence in connection with legislation, it will be seen that Mr. Griffin's report on a subject of particular interest to Australians at the present time is of more than ordinary importance. The following extracts are taken from the report mentioned:—Early in the season of 1887-8 the wool trade showed every indication of being larger than that of 1886-87. The copious rains throughout the whole of the colonies just previous to shearing weighted the fleece somewhat heavily with yolk, Bathurst burr, and grass-seed. The result had been that the clip in many districts was more or less depreciated in value. The northern and southern districts are said to have suffered most in this way. The wools, however, in the southern districts, and especially in Riverina, fully sustained their usual high character. At the opening sales in Sydney on October 12, 1887, Messrs. Mort and Co. brought forward a catalogue of 1170 bales. The sale had been delayed about a fortnight on account of heavy rains, but it was well attended and competition was keen. At the sales in November last prices showed a tendency to advance. The fluctuation was slight, and the season all through was said to be the most even that had ever been observed. With regard to the export of wool from Sydney direct to the United States during the season of 1887-88, only 486 bales were recorded. The wools shipped to the American market seem to be far superior to those of last season. That the Department of State might be supplied with full information, not only in regard to the condition of the present clip, but as to that of Australasian wools in general, Mr. Griffin forwarded a collection of samples which he had obtained through the assistance of Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.R.G.S., curator of the Technological Museum at Sydney. These samples represented almost every grade of Australian wool suited to the American market. These samples had been consigned to the National Museum at Washington. Australasia supplies annually about 450,000,000 lb. of wool against the world's supply of 2,000,000,000lb. In the United States the increase from 1880 to 1884 was 68,000,000lb., and the decrease from 1884 to 1887 23,000,000. In 1840 the sheep in the United States of America numbered about 19,000,000. In 1880 the number had increased to 35,000,000; but in 1840 the bulk of the sheep were grazed in the New England and Eastern States, and none in the Southern and Western States. In 1880 the Southern and Western States grazed one-third of the whole number; while the New England and Eastern States only grazed half the number they had in 1840. The highest point was reached in 1884, when the number of sheep was 50,000,000. Of that number more than half were grazed in the Southern and Western States, and only 8,000,000 in New England and the Eastern States, showing that the increasing population drove the sheep out of the Eastern and New England States, towards the more sparsely settled Southern and Western States and territories, the land being required where population was dense for agriculture, and being too dear to profitably graze sheep. Since 1884, even the Southern and Western States seem to have become unable to sustain their former number, the result being that the total number of sheep in the United States has decreased from 1884 to 1887 by about 6,000,000. As the population of the United States is increasing very rapidly (the annual increase being estimated at nearly 2,000,000), and continually pushing out West and South, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the reduction in the number of sheep which has been going on in the New England and the Eastern States has now set in in the West and South. Attention has been frequently drawn to the deterioration of sheep in many districts of Australasia, and there is now no longer any effort made to conceal the fact that they have for years been suffering from the want of fresh blood from other countries. The quarantine laws which prevented the importation of animals from Europe and America have been repealed in most of the colonies. The Stock Conference which met in Sydney in October, 1886, strongly urged the removal of the restrictions, but none of the colonies took action until the latter part of 1887. South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria were the first to act, then followed New Zealand, Tasmania, and New South Wales, the last-named colony having removed the prohibitions during the recent session of Parliament. The New South Wales Act, Mr. Griffin regrets to say, does not admit of the introduction of sheep from the United States, except by way of England. The reason given for this proviso is that the animals may have the benefit of inspection at an English port as well as upon arrival in Sydney. The absurdity of the regulation should be apparent to everyone. The law, however, as it stands, is a vast improvement upon the old one, as the latter prevented sheep being admitted from any country outside of Australasia.

CITY RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—While this most important matter is engrossing the minds of so many of our fellow-citizens, I am prompted to write you a few lines suggesting a route which I venture to think is deserving of consideration. The route I propose should commence at Eveleigh, pass through Darlington to a site for a station at the south-west part of Blackfriars Estate, near the junction of Newtown-road and Parramatta-street, pass over George-street, under Harris-street, pass over railway yards to a station site somewhere near Goulburn or Liverpool streets, thence to the site of present markets. This, I think, is the most acceptable site for central passenger traffic. From this point it would continue to an underground station near Jamieson-street; from thence towards Dawes Point and Queen's Wharf, skirting Circular Quay overhead, and thence underground to a station at the top of King-street, over Woolloomooloo, under Victoria-street, to a station site near Liverpool-street and Womerah-avenue. From this it would proceed to the Victoria Barracks; a station here would serve the sports and show grounds in the vicinity. From this point the line might be so constructed as to serve the most populous parts of Paddington, Woollahra Waverley, and Randwick, somewhat in the manner indicated in the plan put forward by Sir Henry Parkes. The trams running to Bondi and Coogee could be joined, forming a loop, and worked by cable. I am persuaded that this line to the city, either from the eastern or western suburbs, would be a very great boon to many thousands; and instead of families being crowded into small tenements, they would have an extended choice, at a low rate, and help to make the city railway pay a sufficient interest on the outlay. I have given my views briefly, but if those having maps of the city will follow the lines indicated, they will see this line will tap larger centres of population. Starting from Eveleigh and returning to Eveleigh, it will enable the residents in either of the suburbs to travel to the most convenient station. There must also be more room at Eveleigh for all railway purposes. Redfern station seems to be inadequate for present purposes, and doubtless would prove too circumscribed for the distributing focus of a great city railway.

I am, &c.,
G. R. SWYNY.

August 27.

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigour, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. At chemists' and druggists'.—[ADVT.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

SYDNEY.

A meeting of the finance committee of the Sydney Municipal Council was held in the council chamber at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The Mayor (Alderman J. Harris) presided, and there were present—Aldermen Hardie, Meeks, M. Harris, J. D. Young, Lees, Bryen, Hart, Beare, Chapman, Kippax, Palmer, Manning, Dean, Playfair, Buckle, Withers, Burdekin, Taylor, and Riley.

MR. NEWALL'S SUSPENSION.

A letter was read from Mr. C. J. Newall, who had been suspended by the mayor for having absented himself from duty as paymaster without leave, stating that it was not his wish or desire that he was absent, and he enclosed a doctor's certificate, to the effect that Mr. Newall was suffering from measles.

The MAYOR said that upon the information contained in the doctor's certificate, he would withdraw the suspension.

Alderman M. HARRIS said he would like inquiry to be made as to whether it was true that Mr. Newall was connected with a livery stable, and that a considerable portion of his time was devoted to matters connected with the stables.

Alderman HARDIE said he thought that if an employee of the corporation chose to put his money into a business to assist a friend they could have no objection.

The matter dropped.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The statement of the financial position of the Council for the week ended 29th August, 1888, was as follows:—Dr., city fund, £30,166 19s. 11d.; water fund, £658 14s. 3d.; sewerage fund, £102,184 7s. 1d. Cr., Sydney common fund, £508 2s. 4d.; cattle sale yards, £2365 2s. 4d.; Town Hall loan fund, £38,049 8s. 1d.; streets loan fund, £71,166 13s.; bank balances, Dr., £133,010 1s. 3d., Cr., £112,089 5s. 9d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter was received from Mr. T. M'Credie, asking if the council intended to continue the street from Bowman-street to Abattoir-road.

It was decided to recommend the council to carry out the work.

On the recommendation of the City Architect, it was decided to recommend that the roof of the Centennial Hall be composed of asphalte and and concrete in place of lead.

A petition was received from the Fishermen's Association, asking that the percentage on gross sales of fish in the fish market should be reduced from 5 per cent. to 2½; and that the fishermen or their agents should have permission to sell in the market.

The report of Inspector Seymour was to the effect that 2½ per cent. upon the sales would not pay the working expenses, and the changes asked for would not be beneficial to the fishermen or the public.

Alderman BEARE called attention to an article which had appeared in the *Herald*, alleging that the council made large profits upon the market, amounting to £25,000 a year. He denied that. From 1872 to 1888 the revenue derived from the market amounted to £20,468 12s., and the expenditure to £8317 1s. 7d., showing a profit of £12,151 10s. 5d. This would give a return of 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital of £10,000 laid out on the markets.

The report of Mr. Seymour was adopted.

Applications were received from Mr. E. B. Paton and Mr. G. T. C. Adams, in the City Surveyor's office, for an increase in their salaries. They were each in receipt of £125 per annum.

It was decided that their salaries should be increased to £3 per week.

The Burwood Municipal Council wrote, forwarding a resolution passed at a public meeting, and asking the support of the council to the movement for charging by meter for water.

The application was not entertained.

Alderman PALMER moved that the cattle-pens at Market Wharf be covered at a cost of £475.

The motion was carried.

Alderman TAYLOR suggested that the George-street Markets should be offered to lease upon tender for 10 years as a corn market.

The matter dropped.

A number of formal matters were recommended to the council for adoption, and the meeting terminated.

MARRICKVILLE.

The fortnightly meeting of this council was held on August 27, when there were present—The Mayor (Alderman C. Moyes), Aldermen M'Coy and Graham, Farr, Cook, Bullock, Davenport, Smith, and Catts. Correspondence: From the Railway Department, regarding council's letter urging upon the Government the desirableness of continuing the present tram-line from the terminus at Marrickville to Dulwich Hill, and intimating that there are no funds in hand for this work, as the vote of £20,000 which was taken last session to meet requirements necessitated by increasing traffic on railways and tramways cannot be made available for the construction of new lines. Received. From the Treasury, notifying that the sum of £1202 17s. 10d., special grant, had been placed to the council's credit in the Bank of Australasia. Received. From the Water Supply and Sewerage Board, respecting the removal of the water-main in Garner's-avenue, and stating that the board have decided to carry out the work with their own operatives at the cost of this department. Received. From Mr. J. H. Carruthers, M.L.A., stating that, in company with Mr. Henson, M.L.A., he had waited upon Mr. Sutherland regarding Dulwich Hill tramway extension, and they were informed that the Treasury authorities refused to consent to any moneys being expended upon the tram line, or for anything except repairs or duplicating, without express Parliamentary sanction. Mr. Sutherland assured them that he thoroughly approved of the extension, and would carry it out at once if this objection were removed in any way. The writer also stated: "We all feel much annoyed at the treatment we are receiving in this matter, but at the same time we can only advise that we cannot force the Government to what we wish, but shall urge a better result upon them, and trust that the people interested will give us their patient assistance and co-operation." Received, and to be acknowledged. From Mr. Carruthers, notifying a special grant of £1 for every £1 raised by subscription towards tree-planting in the streets of any municipality, and recommending council to avail themselves of this liberality. Received. From the Secretary G. P. O., intimating that council's invitation to Postmaster-General to view the various sites under offer for the proposed new post and telegraph office would be accepted should it appear to be necessary on the receipt of the Postal Inspector's report, which he is awaiting. Received. A recommendation from the works committee regarding drainage of Woodlands Estate was referred to a committee of the whole council. A mayoral minute, making the following recommendations, was referred to the sanitary and works committees:—To have a survey made of the drain from the river to the Marrickville-road, and an estimate of the probable cost of opening or excavating a drain; laying the same with bricks, say by bricks to the bond lengthways, and grouting same with cement nearly pure, so that it may resemble concrete, and fill up all the stagnant pools, and blind drains adjacent to the drain. Also, that the committee be given the power to employ professional assistance to deal with this nuisance, and when the council has resolved on the best way of dealing with this public question, the aldermen wait upon the Minister to ask for a sum of money to carry out the work, or the Government to do it under their own supervision. Accounts amounting to £290 17s. 5d. were passed for payment. A motion by Alderman Farr, "That the council take the necessary steps for the formation of a public free library and reading-room," was referred to the hall committee with Alderman Farr. On the motion of the same alderman, it was decided to erect four public latrines in the borough, and that the works committee be requested to report as to the most suitable sites. A motion by Alderman Farr, "That the Mayor be empowered to take immediate steps to prevent any further flow of obnoxious drainage into this borough from the adjacent boroughs of Petersham, Newtown, and St. Peter's" was withdrawn. On the motion of Alderman Farr, it was resolved that a deputation be formed from this council to wait upon the Minister for Works, requesting him to cause a tramway waiting-room to be erected at the tram terminus. The sum of £5 5s. each was voted the auditors. The sum of £16 £18s. 9d. was voted for repairs to Canterbury-road and Anderton and Stanley streets.

GRANVILLE.

The fortnightly meeting of the above council was held in the Granville Council-chambers on Wednesday evening last. Present: His Worship the Mayor, Mr. John Nobbs, M.L.A., in the chair, Aldermen Unwin, Ritchie, Fewster, Ross, and Forsyth. Apologies were received from Aldermen Harrison and Grimwood. The Mayor laid upon the table the half-yearly balance-sheet, showing the receipts for that period to be £2516. The finance committee's report, recommending the payment of accounts and salaries amounting in all to £905 10s. 6d., was received, and payment authorised. A letter was received from Michael Hourigan asking why his contract for the supply of sandstone ballast had not been observed, and pointing out that by the discontinuance of the contract 15 horses and drays had been thrown out of employment. A letter was also received from Jones and Jones, solicitors, asking for compensation on behalf of Mr. Hourigan, otherwise threatening to take action in the matter. The bronze medal was received from the Centennial Celebration Committee and presented to the Mayor. It was resolved to make application to the Minister for Works to erect a subway at the intersection of Clyde-street with the railway line. Tenders were authorised to be called for a number of necessary works. At the conclusion of the general business the Mayor stated that after due consideration he had decided to resign his position as mayor, finding that the duties of mayor and Parliamentary representative prevented his doing justice to either position. He did not, however, intend to resign his seat in the council. The Mayor, at the wish of the council, resolved to let his resignation stand over for a few days, until such time as he had laid a brick in the new town hall and council-chambers.

PARRAMATTA.

The fortnightly meeting of the Parramatta Borough Council was held on Wednesday evening last. Present—His Worship the Mayor, Mr. C. J. Byrnes (in the chair), Aldermen Taylor, Booth, Moxham, Ferris, Tiernan, Dixon, Drew, and Dellow. The Mayor reported that the No. 2 Volunteer Fire Brigade had asked him to open their new shed on the 15th September, on which day the public baths would also be opened. The finance committee's report, recommending the payment of salaries and accounts amounting to £676 2s. 6d., was received. The Centennial medal was received. The contract of J. Connelly for the supply of coal was cancelled, the contractor wishing to be released in consequence of the Newcastle strike. A letter was received from Messrs. W. R. Neich, F. Allen, and H. Mason, who had been appointed a vigilance committee for Gore Ward, stating that the recent alteration in a certain sewer, or drain, in their ward had not had the desired effect, but only helped to spread the nuisance over a greater area. The letter was referred to the inspector of nuisances for report. In committee, tenders were opened for a £3500 loan, at 6 per cent., and two tenders were received and considered—one from G. E. Cohen, at £105, and the other from J. Mullens and Sons, at £104. The former was accepted. The by-laws for the regulation of the Municipal Baths were read and adopted. Mr. E. J. Love, the overseer of works, was appointed inspector of the baths, and of all lands vested in the council for public purposes of any description. It was decided that a deputation wait on the Minister for Works, asking him to have Parramatta River deepened from Redbank to Queen's Wharf.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

We are requested to state that in the date on the Marrickville Council's balance sheet, published in yesterday's issue, the year should have been printed as "1888," instead of "1883."

THE ANTIQUITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE BRITISH CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I am quite content that my statements, not "misstatements," should be "sifted." I am by no means content with the assumed "refutation" of "J. De Athlone." Had my critic heard my lecture he would have been better able to trace the steps leading to the conclusion which he quotes, and to which I adhere. I am quite aware that there is no conclusive testimony as to the exact date of the introduction of the Gospel into Britain. But we have the following patristic testimony:—1. St. Clement of Rome, A.D. 96, writes—"St. Paul preached in the east and west," having travelled even to the utmost bounds of the west." This expression included, according to ancient geography, Gaul, Spain, and Britain. 2. Irenæus, 178, speaks of the churches of Iberia and the Celts, by which term is included Gaul and Britain. 3. Tertullian, 193, of "the various nations of Gaul and the parts inaccessible to the Romans, but now subject to Christ." The latter expression alludes to Britain. 4. Eusebius, 325, giving an account of the origin and spreading of the Gospel, adds: "Some passed over the ocean to those which are called the British Isles." 5. Theodoret, 493, speaks of S. Paul having preached in Britain. 6. Venantius Fortunatus, A.D. 560: "S. Paul passed over to the Island of Britain." 7. Sophronius, 560: "S. Paul visited our Island of Britain." Making due allowance for the vagueness and generality of these phrases, at any rate they do not exclude the possibility of S. Paul's visit to Britain. I am content to let them stand for what they are worth.

And even if there be no indisputable authority for the establishment of a Christian Church in Britain before 180 A.D., it does not in the least affect my argument as to the independence of the British Church.

Before speaking of the councils attended by British bishops, let me deal with the story about Lucius and his presumed embassy to Pope Eleutherius, as to the conversion of Britain in the 2nd century. In passing I observe that in the old Book of Llandaff, from which my critic quotes it, Eleutherius is called twelfth Bishop of Rome, and not "Pope," as "J.D.A." writes. Now, as to the authenticity of this story, which I need not repeat. It is very clear, as Bishop Stillingfleet remarks, this narrative implies that there was no Christian Church in Britain before that period, and is quoted with the avowed intention of showing that the Bishop of Rome was then the head of the Church. Now the "*Catalogus Pontificum Romanorum*" is the source of this story, which was originally written A.D. 353. And in it is recorded the the name of Eleutherius and the date of his pontificate. In 550 considerable additions were made to this catalogue, and among them, under the entry of the name of Eleutherius, a note to the effect that in his time Lucius, King of Britain, was converted. Gildas, 560, makes no mention of Lucius. Bede in 8th century introduced the story into England. Nennius in the 9th century expands this into the conversion of the whole of Britain. The Book of Llandaff—a compilation of the twelfth century—gives the names of the ambassadors and of their sees. The whole story rests on the interpolated note in the catalogue of Roman Pontiffs, and cannot be regarded as historical.

Of course in medieval times there was a theological motive, as now, for encouraging the belief that Rome in this respect had special claims on the gratitude and obedience of the Christian world. I am aware also that great stress is laid by the Roman party on the letter of Eleutherius (see Sammes' Brit. Antiq., fol. 1676); but by many learned men it is pronounced to be not genuine. In the first place, there was no need for Lucius to send to Rome when there were already Roman governors in the island from whom he could have procured a copy of the Imperial law. In the second place, this letter is addressed as to the King of all Britain, whereas Lucius was only a tributary prince of a small territory. In the third place (and this is most important), all the translations of Holy Scripture contained in this letter are translations of St. Jerome, who did not live till nearly two centuries after the Pope to whom the letter is ascribed. And, lastly, no one historian in any way even mentions the letter till a thousand years after the death of Lucius. The King's letter is not pretended to be extant, but by all the laws of historic evidence we may safely relegate both letters to the region of the mythical.

As in the martyrdoms, so in all the great councils of the Church universal, the British Christians took their share. At Arles A.D. 314, Nicæa 325, Sardica 347, Ariminum 360, Antioch 363.

In all these councils we have abundant testimony that British bishops were present as prelates of a national Church recognised and admitted on terms of equality as a portion of the great Catholic (not Roman) body, took their share in her government, and participated in the discussions concerning the faith.

The fact that in S. Augustine's time many of the bishops still adhered to the ancient customs as to keeping Easter is an evidence of the independence of the British Church as regards either jurisdiction or influence of the See of Rome. In 347 S. Hilary congratulates "the provinces of Britain" upon their orthodoxy and freedom from the "contagion of heresy." All the Churches during the first four centuries possessed an equal share of authority. There was then no attempt of the Roman bishops to lord it over God's heritage. For, saith S. Cyprian, "Neither hath any of our bishops constituted himself a Bishop of Bishops" (3rd. cent.). In 4th cent. S. Jerome declares the Churches of Rome and Britain to be "of the same condition, merit, and pastoral authority." Besides, at the Council of Ephesus, 431, certain rights and privileges were for ever confirmed to each respective diocese.

As the seat of Government the bishops of Rome had a certain deference paid them, but no authority or supremacy over their brethren.

Moreover, it is interesting to find that the Bishop of Rome himself at the close of cent. vi. protests against the assumption of supremacy over the other patriarchs. John, Bishop of Constantinople, 589, had assumed the title of "Universal Bishop." Gregory vehemently protested, saying, "I confidently affirm that whoever calls himself or desires to be called Universal Priest (bishop) is in his pride going before Antichrist." To his brother patriarchs he writes, "The name Universal was offered during the Holy Synod of Chalcedon to the Pontiff of the Apostolic See. But no one of my predecessors ever consented to use so profane a term." (Vide Greg., Epist. lib. vii., 33, and v. 18.) Having heard S. Gregory, let any one compare with his words the claims of Papacy of 19th century, and identify them with those of the 6th, if he can. To John he wrote, "The sole head of the Universal Church is Christ."

I come to S. Augustine's mission. His claims to the Primacy were deliberately rejected by the British Church, their representatives declaring that "under God they could be in subjection to no other person than the Archbishop of Caerleon, their rightful Metropolitan."

After two conferences—at the second, seven bishops (British) being present—this was their solemn determination—"We do not recognise the Pope as the father of fathers, as claimed and demanded." After this second conference, Augustine retired to Canterbury, and the British bishops to Wales, where they carried on their church work independently of the claimed jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome. It was a Church, as I have clearly shown in the two lectures, altogether repudiating Roman interference, and denying Roman jurisdiction, its liturgy, and apostolic succession of bishops, being perfectly clear and distinct from those of Rome. By the way, it may be well to bear in mind that Augustine himself owed his episcopal orders not to Rome, but to the Gallician Church, having been consecrated at Arles. I have I think given ample proof from history that the British Church was "a national Church," and received its Christianity from sources independent of Rome, and for centuries persistently rejected Roman jurisdiction. And since it is equally certain (as we have seen) that the whole story of Eleutherius is a fabrication, it is not easy to adopt "J. D. A.'s" assumption that "the British Church owes its origin to Pope Eleutherius;" still less do we admit in the face of the facts of history the monstrous claim that she is "a dependency of the Church of Rome." No, sir. "The Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction (either civil or ecclesiastical) in this realm of England."

I am, &c.,
THOS. KEMMIS.

OUR TRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—A writer in Monday's paper complains of the inconvenience caused by the overcrowding of Randwick trams by workmen. He will not be surprised at their conduct after reading the following:—On Monday last the 1.40 Crown-street tram from Cleveland-street had as passengers on the upper deck three tram-guards in uniform, evidently going to Sydney to commence duty (and they do not pay fare). Before reaching Oxford-street two or three paying passengers had to stand for want of sitting accommodation, while the tram officials retained their seats. Later on a member of Parliament came on deck with the pass on his watchguard, seeing which one of the guards gave up his seat to him, his companion remarking that "he knew his way about." I have seen the same conduct frequently in the Waterloo tram, and consider it time to call the attention of the superior officers. I may remark that I was not one of the passengers compelled to stand.

I am, &c.,
TRUTH.

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THROUGH CITY AND COUNTRY.

SOME IMPRESSIONS BY THE WAY.

AT ADELAIDE.

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

II.

It would be impossible to visit Adelaide without becoming interested in vine, olive, and fruit culture generally. A little thought given to the matter impresses one with the belief that South Australian prosperity will date from the time that "their corn and wine and oil increased." The vast district to the north, the continuation of these plains whereon Adelaide is built, it would seem from experience, will never be a source of great wealth to the country. The fringe of land at Port Darwin may be used for sugar-culture, but such wealth as will spring from that will not affect the interests of the south to any great extent. It may be safely concluded that when the north becomes strong enough it will ask to be cut off from the south, and the desert will be divided between the two colonies. Great hopes are entertained for the future of the north, but foreign labour will develope it, not Australian. The keenest and safest of the politicians here are not slow to say that foreign labour must be admitted—even the Chinese. There will be a clause in the Chinese Restriction Bill, permitting employers to engage and import Chinese labour under certain representations and conditions. This is done to give the north a chance, and the result will be that Chinese labour will be regulated, not prohibited. It is more than probable, however, that a strong attempt will be made in committee to insert a poll-tax clause, in addition to the one for 500 of tonnage clause. The bill squeaked through the second reading, but the Government feel confident of success, while, at the same time, they know that the bill will be knocked about a good deal in committee.

It does not appear that the colony will ever be a very wealthy one, not so wealthy possibly as Victoria or New South Wales, but there is no reason why it should not be safely and comfortably prosperous. There are some evils, however, which are common to all the colonies, but which work to particular disadvantage here. In the first place, this generation of farmers are not careful, frugal folk; in the second place, they will not be taught what best they can grow to work their land to advantage, and, worse than all, the labourer will not fulfil the conditions whereby people of this world, of different occupations, "Live and let live." The wine, and olive oil, and fruit industries ought to succeed here, ought to make the country as wealthy and productive as the south of France, or Italy, or California. But do they? Go where you will, one statement meets. Old wine-growers say, "Oh, labour is against us." The women will not work in the fields, they will not as a class pick the olive, the grape, and the strawberry. Imagine what the hopfields of Kent would be if the women refused to gather hops, or what the olive and the grape of Spain and France would be if the peasant women did not work in the field. But the Australian woman of the labouring class refuses to be considered a peasant; she will not work after the manner of her forefathers; she says she has enough to do to look after her family. She will not if she can help it gather the olive at 2s. a hundredweight, or pick strawberries at 4s. a day. Think of the thousands, the hundreds of thousands, of European women cooped up in stifling workshops and factories who would be glad of the fresh air and the cleanly occupation which is the choice of the labourer here! A short time ago, a sturdy sensible fellow considered that he could start a fruit farm at the foot of the Flinders range, 100 miles away, and taking advantage of plenty of water and of a fine mountain climate, grew as proportionately wealthy as the German market gardener has grown well-to-do nearer the city in the Mount Lofty range. But with his first crop his hopes ended, for he found that he could get no women to pick his strawberries and olives—only men at 8s. a day. What industry could thrive under such conditions? He was ruined. Others have fallen by the way just in the same fashion. And the farmers prefer to work away striving to make five bushels of wheat grow to the acre rather than go into the fields with their families and cultivate the grape, and the olive, and the strawberry, and find their living in 10 acres where they cannot get it now out of 300 acres. Prominent men have told me that the farmers as a class are a failure here. They live on borrowed money. They buy machinery on credit, and give their creditors a bill of sale of it. And the machinery! Well, I had every opportunity to see it, for on the road to the interior a day or two ago, I saw all along the line the plough and the harrows and the strippers, rotting in the snow and sun. The plough had been left just where the farmer stopped ploughing six months ago. With such farming is it any wonder that South Australia's backs should grow heavy with "public debt." One of the oldest members of the Upper House told me yesterday, in the presence of Sir Henry Ayers, that he had had no rent for two years from his tenants, and that he had even furnished them seed, but he was determined to give that system up, for the farmers would not help themselves. Sir Samuel Davenport, whose place I visited a day or two ago, did not speak hopefully of the farmer and his interest in fruitgrowing. He seemed to think that the farmer is slow to learn, that he is better pleased to grow hopelessly poor on his four and five bushels of wheat to the acre than to educate himself to the surer and more pleasant occupation of small vigneron and olive planter. The farmer of this generation here insists on living well, both he and his family. He will not bend his back to the yoke, as did the Scotch and German pioneers before him. And the future of agriculture here is not bright. Good seasons may pull it up, but the system is far from perfect.

Taking the northern line the other morning in company with those who understood the country, and "knew the lay of the land," I began to gather information which has given the cue to much that is in these articles. It was shortly after 7 o'clock when we started, and the whole day or two days were before us. It was not long before the smelting works came in view, which represent the source of 92,000oz. of silver that Broken Hill furnishes every week. These trucks were loaded with ore, and scores of men were at work. But as I shall have an opportunity to discuss from Broken Hill itself the mining question we will let it pass here. Perhaps the two most interesting things on the route were the Government Sewage Farm and the Agricultural College. In the previous article I said that South Australia had taken the lead in these matters, with greater success than might have been anticipated. Where she has failed, it seems to me not to have been the result of conception, or idea, but of bad management. The sewage farm confines about 160 acres. All the sewage from the city is carried in mains to this farm a few miles away. It is then pumped up and deodorised and distributed over the farm by troughs. The appearance of the farm as I saw it was that of a too much watered place, and I believe it is the intention to remove the troughs to another portion by enlarging the farm. It is a case of too much fertilising, which is nearly as bad as stoning the land. The principle seems to be a right one, and it is avowed that the process of deodorisation is so complete that some learned and healthy councillors of the city to show their faith in the completion of the work, actually drank some of the deodorised water. I believed the tale because it was a respectable and highly-esteemed citizen that told me, and no one seemed to doubt it. The agitation for this sewage system is very strong in Melbourne I am told, and it is likely to be introduced there. Certain it is that Adelaide is remarkably well drained, and Melbourne and Sydney are anything but that as most of us know. When one thinks of Paddington and Ashfield and Burwood and our many suburbs, one inclines to this system of sewage, which seems as rational and natural as it is successful and moderate in expense. The initial cost of the work is borne by the Government, and the municipality pay the interest and manage the works. The farm pays fairly in its crops as fairly as any Government farming would, for no one has ever much faith in the money-making capacity of a Government. If a Government can make 5 per cent. out of anything, an ordinary individual given the same capital and opportunities ought to make 10 per cent.

The Agricultural College has had its ups and downs, and is not yet in a position when it can be said to be entirely successful. The first principal laboured hard for its welfare; but he came into contact with a farmers' association, and with the Government, and he resigned. The present principal, I am told by prominent men, works along bravely like a man with one hand tied behind his back. He is the only professor, and on his shoulders rests the burden of the whole labour of teaching. He has not sufficient apparatus, and he is expected to lecture on scientific farming to students without scientific appliances, and, worse than all, the land which he is working is far from being the best. It is said that the Government deliberated on the matter thus:—"If," said they, "a poor farm can be made to pay, what an advertisement it will be to the Agricultural College; what a proof it will be that scientific farming is a good thing." So handicapping the principal on every side, and giving him five times the work they ought to have done, they now shake their heads sagely, and are by no means sure that scientific farming is as good as it has been cracked up to be. Those who would be expected, however, to be good judges say that the college has done as well as under the circumstances is possible, and that the farmers have been much benefited by it, inasmuch as it has at least stirred them up to consider theories and give their opinions on practical farming. But what college could prove a success that had not the facilities wherewith to prosecute its labours and perform its functions? Past experience has shown that Agricultural Schools and Model Farms can do much to direct the labours of the coming generation of farmers, and if anywhere an institution of the kind is needed it is South Australia. Against the first farmers, the old pioneers, no one can be found to make complaint. It is the late immigration and those who have to some extent taken the place of the old settlers that comes under condemnation. Not far from the Agricultural College, on the other side of the line, is the Labour Prison of the colony, and further on is the ambitious town of Gawler, with its 2500 inhabitants and its many workshops wherein are being made the Government locomotives. We have not yet come to that in New South Wales; we have only been talking about it; we have been saying "To-morrow we will." We may perhaps get the name of "Old To-morrow" if we are not careful. It is pleasant, when one has been saying what might be considered as disagreeable things, to express opinions of a more complimentary type, and on the way to "Kadlungi" I came across a practical man, who is largely interested in land. He pointed out land to the extent of 12,000 acres which he said had been thrown over by farmers as unworkable on account of lack of water. The land was bought at a song, and one of the owners, being a scientific farmer, proceeded to search for water, and having at last found it in the sandhills, they proceeded to irrigate, and now the barren soil yields its five and six bushels an acre; and this, he tells me, pays the small farmers when they have enough under crop. What would the English, the New Zealand, the Canadian farmer think of five bushels to the acre?

There was a place pointed out to me in the hills where it is expected water will be conserved to irrigate the great plains which stretch down to the sea. The cost is estimated at half a million, and the results will be, it is confidently believed, commensurate with the expenditure. The great reservoir will be fed from the streams in the hills, and the power of gravitation will do what it is so difficult to do on the river Darling, where water has to be pumped at a cost in proportion to the height of the river and the amount to be distributed upon the land. Already the conservation of water has been tested in the Flinders range, where water is supplied to several mining towns and to the small farmers of the district. Time was when the people up country bought all their vegetables in Adelaide from the German and English market gardeners, but of late vegetables have been grown in these watered districts, and the reasonable process of production and consumption goes on. The possibility of water conservation is always reasonable in the vicinity of mountain ranges, and that has been the secret of the success of the Chaffey Brothers in Southern California. They had there water by the force of gravitation, and were able to distribute it over the land because of it with greater facility, and at reasonable cost. At Mildura, in Victoria, they could not find such advantages, and I am inclined to doubt their absolute hopefulness as to the success of their project. Of course, it is too early to venture an opinion; but unprejudiced men have not been slow to say that there is an ebb in the public interest in the matter, and that selections can not be disposed of as when the brothers first opened up the irrigation farms. For the sake of the country, it is to be hoped that the venture may prove a success. The Chaffey Brothers have certainly gone into it with their eyes open. They have not undertaken the task as tyros, and their efforts, if successful, will stimulate water conservation and irrigation in other parts of the colonies. Remembrances of a past experience with the farmers on the Darling are not, however, calculated to arouse much hope for the Far West of New South Wales. "The land," said they, "will grow anything if it has water; but it absorbs water at a terrific rate, and the supply is the thing. Where is it to come from?" I shall soon be talking with them again, and I hope for new light on the subject.

The farmers of South Australia cultivate wheat nearly altogether, and their hay consists of wheat or oats cut green. Along the line I noticed fields which had been "stripped," a system believed to be in other countries pernicious, but which here is a custom, and machines are used for the purpose. There were some fields, too, of last year's hay, faded and discoloured, and the uninitiated might regard it as a wasted growth, but it is just as valuable a food as if it had been cut last year in season. The sheep along the line in many places did not look well. They had eaten the fields bare. The owner will in a short time turn them out in the roads with a shepherd and let them pick the grass there for a few weeks, and give his fields a chance to rest and a new crop of grass to grow. Then he will bring them back again, and so work them through a bad season. Getting out at Saddleworth, we took coach to Clare. We passed through a beautiful piece of country, the best that I have seen in South Australia, and as good as what we saw in Victoria or in the Hunter district of New South Wales. We did not see, however, the general evidences of careful farming that strike one in parts of Victoria. But the country had had plenty of rain, and it was fresh and green, a veritable "garden of the Lord." Here and there were olive groves and vineyards and orangeries. Old fashioned one-storied stone houses dotted the valleys, and one but thought of the vast and desolated Australia of the North, the place of heat and sand and scorching winds. We passed at the rate of eight miles, and even nine, an hour the little towns of Auburn, Wakefield, Seven Hills (where is the Jesuit College, with its vineyard, and wine-making students), and Dombrook; then in a sudden rain we came to Clare. On the way we had seen the splendid Treloar vineyard, and had heard repeated the labour difficulty, and the statement that large farms could not be successfully worked, because of the difficulty of getting labourers at decent wages, or, indeed, at all. We had discussed the wisdom of the policy of South Australia in charging a pound an acre for land, when in other new countries, land that would grow 40 bushels of wheat to the acre could be got for nothing, and plenty of time to pay it in. We found time to consider why it was that the labourer and the small farmer actually opposed emigration, while at the same time they folded their hands when they might be labouring for their own prosperity, and through it for the prosperity of the country. But these subjects brought little that was pleasant in their train, for the mind followed it up to the present agitation and threatened strike in Sydney, and this was not a charming thing to meditate upon. Among the sagest and ablest of public men here the opinion exists that the only cure for the evil—the only way to get the equilibrium again—is by the union of the employers and boards of arbitration to adjudicate between the employees and the employers. Since the evil exists, this, most men will agree, is the one reasonable and least irritating way out of present embarrassments.

The stay at Clare was a pleasant one. It was natural that at lunch one should choose South Australian wine for a beverage, and two brands were set before us. One was called "Constantia," and the other was a "fine old red wine." Both were rather indefinite, considering that the name of the wine-maker was not on the bottles; but we tasted them nevertheless. They were very sugary and heavy, and would be slow poison to one of a bilious temperament. The people here do not drink dry wines. They prefer the heavier and sweeter wines. This and other things shall be spoken of more definitely in another and a final article about South Australia; but, in passing, I would say that I believe the taste of the South Australian for a sweet wine is not an evidence of a careful discrimination. South Australian sweet wines cannot be sold in the London market. This was told me by a dealer, who is out here now from London buying up wines and establishing connections. We visited the school, having been waited on by the board of advice of the district, and I was glad we did so, because it was the first opportunity I had had of seeing the working of the South Australian schools. I had visited the Victorian and the New South Wales' schools, and had not been any too favourably impressed. At any rate, this school at Clare contrasted favourably with the schools in the interior of New South Wales. There was an air of brightness and activity in the faces of the children, and the methods were intelligent and educating. What had struck me in the Victorian schools was the mechanical method of imparting instruction, the simultaneous process which is improperly used, the beginning of dulness and inattention. Nothing can be more disastrous to the budding intelligence of children than a system of teaching which pours in but which does not draw out. I talked all this over in Melbourne with a gentleman noted for his keen intelligence, his knowledge of educational affairs, and his ability as a writer, and he admitted that there were some astonishing weaknesses in the Victorian system. One could not help but notice at this well-taught school at Clare the necessity for young men of active brains, ambition, and education to teach. I think South Australia is particularly fortunate in its inspector-general. He is a man of wide grasp, of great educational experience, a born disciplinarian, an acute observer, and a good organiser. The system of teaching shows the effects of his labours. One thing may be said fairly, that he has secured in the schools the most admirable discipline, and order is the beginning of good works. I saw at Clare what I had seen in so many schools in the Darling district, opthalmia. It was not so marked in the children of Clare, but yet the scholars' eyes told some sad tales of suffering. These southern climates have their misfortunes, and none can be greater, none can be more serious, than the weakening of the eyesight. We cannot contend very successfully against the elements, and what the next generation will be in regard to this matter it is hard to tell. We should be sorry, indeed, to become a race of people condemned, like the majority of the German students, to wear glasses.

Leaving Clare, we wound among the hills behind a pair of three-year-olds, which carried us along at the rate of eight miles per hour over some of the best roads in Australia. There can be no doubt that there are better roads in this colony than in any other colony in Australasia, if we except Tasmania. The roads in places are like billiard tables, and in and around Adelaide they are simply unsurpassable. On inquiry we found that these horses were fed on nothing but hay, and sometimes not that. They were turned loose in the fields and left to grow rugged and hardy on grass, and they do so. I think the Australian horse is the hardiest horse in the world. It seems to be with him a case of the survival of the fittest. Those that endure the experience of growing hardy outdoors come out splendid animals, and the South Australian horse is quite equal to the New South South Wales horse, and much superior to the Victorian. One is struck in Melbourne particularly with the scrubby horses that the cabbies drive there. Here in Adelaide they are well-kept and of good repute.

Passing on we come to the fine estate of 60,000 acres, the stud-farm of Mr. John Angas. There were some of the best Australian cattle, some splendid shorthorn Durhams destined for the Agricultural Show in Melbourne. Mr. Angas had done good service to South Australia in importing some of the best blood that England has produced, and the effect of it is seen in the stock on many of the farms. Crossing an immense paddock a herd of blood cattle passed us, and one could not help but wish that these stud farms were more plentiful than they are. Two thousand guineas is a great deal to pay for one yearling, but it means a vast deal in the improvement of stock. Close to Mr. Angas' place is that of Chief Justice Way, who goes in more particularly for cultivating blood sheep. He has succeeded well, and his estate of 5000 acres has on it some excellent flocks. There too are young olive and orange groves, and, as at Mr. Angas' place, fruit and flowers make the place very fair. This, of course, is valuable land, and, while speaking of value, it might be in place to mention here, as an example of what the land is worth in King William-street, Adelaide, that a 70ft. frontage was sold the other day at £500 a foot. In Melbourne, in Collins-street, land has been lately sold at £1500 a foot. This, of course, is the result of the land boom, and it is an inflated price. Of course there are few situations in Adelaide that would produce £500 a foot. This is an upset price.

There is one thing I have to speak about before I close this article, and it is the postal rates in Victoria and South Australia. It is monstrous to think that one must pay 2d. to send a letter across the road in either of these cities. The ancient and worn-out theory still prevails that in order to get revenue sufficient the postal rates must be kept up. Has not that been contrary to all experience? As a visitor to the colonies said to me the other day, "Has Rowland Hill lived in vain?" He further made this calculation. Said he—"New Zealand mutton is sent home now at a penny a pound; letters cost 6d. a half-ounce; at that rate a letter cost 32 times as much as frozen mutton, or a dead sheep goes 32 times cheaper than human sentiment and the interchange of the commercial communication which provides for the sale of the mutton." And as another gentleman added—"Is not a man more than a sheep?"

THE PREMIER'S PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—One of the above, published by you in to-day's *Herald*, is of the usual class in which Sir Henry Parkes indulges. Men like myself are not influenced by any of these utterances, but many of your readers believe the nonsense; and as that is the case, and as I find a semblance to fact only in the speech, will you allow me to point out one or two of those shadows of truth, so that your readers may judge for themselves. Whenever I search into any published statements of Sir Henry's bearing on free trade and protection, I find that his statements seldom, if ever, convey the meaning which Sir Henry Parkes wishes, and does his best to establish. For instance, the inference intended to be drawn from the purchases of the United States from Great Britain is, that protection is not of the slightest use to America, because of their large purchases made with England.

Now, to prove that protection was of no use to the States, Sir Henry should not only have quoted the amount of purchase in one year, but he should have shown that the annual purchases were larger and larger, year by year, as the Americans increased in wealth and in numbers. What do we find, however, that for the year 1885 (see "Statesman's Year Book,")—not 1886 as Sir Henry quotes, the United States purchases from Great Britain £31,094,589 worth of goods; but in the preceding years, 1884 and 1883, the purchases are respectively £32,738,533 and £36,732,506, showing plainly that, with an ever-increasing population, the United States buys less and less of England, instead of more and more; which would be the case if protection were not the saviour of the industries of America. I will say not a word now about the enormously larger amounts purchased by England from America than that of the latter from Great Britain, but pass on just to notice that the export of boots from Victoria showing a decline was in just the year that hundreds of men more were employed making boots in New South Wales, owing to the effect of our ad valorem tariff, than were previously occupied at such work. Here, again, you see only a shadow of truth in Sir Henry Parkes's speech. But most gross attempted perversion of your readers' senses is contained in the statements of sufferings in England in 1842. Now, I lived in one of the most poorly paid parts of England at that time, viz., Devonshire, where labourers' wages were very low, and never heard nor saw any of that supreme misery referred to by Sir Henry. But later on, after free trade was established, in 1847, I witnessed one of the most distressing bread riots in Torquay that ever disturbed any part of England, but no mortal man then living could have ascribed that to the effect of a cheap loaf, yet large numbers wanted bread under a free-trade tariff. Again, when I visited England in 1854 there was a most severe winter, and a terrible bread riot broke out in, or near, the Minories, London; the people traversing thence, through Westminster, and along the main thoroughfares of Pimlico, to Buckingham Palace, smashing the plateglass in the mansions all along the Pimlico route, and even the lamps of the palace gate, but no man ever tried to make people believe that it was the cheap loaf of free trade which made the people riot. Yet it was for want of bread, cheap as it was, and under a freetrade policy. Why then does Sir Henry Parkes presume on the understanding of our people, and try and make them believe that protection in 1842 was the cause of the people suffering in one or two isolated towns in England? We never heard nor read of this misery whilst England was a protection country, nor do we hear or read of misery and starvation in the United States nor in Victoria, both protection countries. Whatever suffering was caused in England prior to free trade was caused by devastating war and nothing else. The statements of the Premier on these questions will not bear the slightest investigation; where then that gentleman's statements about the Western farmers of America being poor, and ready to sail for New South Wales if they could only get away. Major Dane happened to be in the colony when Sir Henry uttered the wretched nonsense about those farmers, and thought to gull our people on that point also, but you, Mr. Editor, published Major Dane's letter, which entirely contradicted our very truthful Premier. I will thank you to publish this also, as it might help to make a better man of Sir Henry, even at this late period. At any rate, the letter will rectify the wilful perversion of facts attempted in the speech of yesterday. I am, &c., R. C. LUSCOMBE.

August 28.

SOME PAST STRIKES.

BY A NON-STRIKER.

Strikes have been rather numerous in New South Wales during its short history, but in the majority of instances they have not been of a very important character. Those in which large bodies of men have been concerned, and which have affected the general community, have, with the exception of what has occurred in the coal-mining districts, been few. There was a printers' strike in Sydney as early as 1829, and a society of stonemasons struck for the eight-hour system as far back as 1856. The cabmen of Sydney have been out on strike more than once, and have in consequence greatly inconvenienced the public for days. There was a strike which lasted nine weeks in the iron trades in 1874. The seamen in the employ of the A. S. N. Company struck in 1878 against the employment of Chinese in the company's steamers; and there have been other instances in which sections of workmen, more or less numerous, have for a time abandoned their work to secure some object which to them appeared unattainable without a strike. In some instances the results of the strike have been disastrous. The strike in the iron trades, which was brought about and prolonged chiefly by a dispute on the subject of the working hours, led to the permanent closing of a large establishment, and to a general disturbance of operations in the workshops, from which the trade has never since recovered. The seamen's strike in connection with the A. S. N. Company was in its ultimate effects even more injurious, for not very long after the strike ended the company sold their boats, and the best known, and at that time most valuable, fleet of steamships in Australian waters, having its headquarters at Sydney, was dispersed.

But the mining strikes, particularly those in the Newcastle district, have been more widespread in their effects than any others which have occurred in the colony. In past years they have not been felt so severely as the present strike will be if it be prolonged; but they have always been the cause of serious evil. The coal trade at the periods of strikes at Newcastle in years gone by had not, of course, grown to its present dimensions. The number of miners and of the rest of the population in and around Newcastle was not so large as now, the demand for coal was not so widespread and so great, the collieries in operation were fewer, the shipping facilities of the port were very much less, and the absence of labour disputes in connection with the mines was not then of such vital interest to Australia generally. But though the circumstances attending former disagreements were different from those which surround the present, the principal strikes of past years invariably brought about bad results. The worst effect has always been the manner in which confidence in the soundness of the Newcastle coal trade has been shaken. A reference to the details of the conflicts which have taken place between masters and men will show that the men have never while they considered their interests at stake paid the slightest regard to the interests of anybody else. The harbour of Newcastle might be full of shipping, scores of vessels might be expected to arrive, the season might be, as in the present instance, one of the busiest of the year; the miners have been indifferent. Ships might remain and ruin their owners, waiting for the strike to end, or they might sail away in ballast; it has been all the same to the men. There is an instance on record in connection with one strike, where a steamer—the Omeo—was prevented from coming from Newcastle to Sydney merely because she could not obtain 10 tons of coal. The miners have refused even to allow the use of the small coal, which is generally thrown away as valueless in a huge heap near the mouth of a pit, and they have prevented its removal by creating disturbances. Police protection has been of little or no avail. The police of the district have been increased in number, and special detachments have been sent to the mines to ensure the safety of labourers who have been induced to do what can be done by filling waggons with small coal, to alleviate some of the effects of the strike. But the demonstrations made by the miners and by their wives and children have been so threatening that the small-coal labourers, notwithstanding the presence of the police, have always abandoned their work and returned to Newcastle. Once, it will be remembered, a detachment of the Permanent Artillery was despatched to Lambton, where they remained for several days. At the same time it ought to be stated that rioting has not, during any past strike or dispute between the colliery proprietors and the miners, occurred to any great extent. There have been threatening assemblages of the miners, and instances of the maltreatment of non-union men, but disturbances of this kind have never been carried to a very serious point. They have generally arisen when attempts have been made by the masters to introduce outside labour into the mines, or to take some other steps which in the opinion of the miners would have the effect of prolonging the strike. The men in past strikes received support from sources outside their own body, but in a way not to be compared with what they now look forward to. In a large measure they fought their battles alone in those days; now they expect every body of working-men in the colonies to stand by and assist them.

Two other features of the mining strikes of former years are noticeable. One is the injury which these disturbances have done the prosperity of Newcastle, not only as an important shipping port, but as a growing commercial and industrial centre. It is only during the last few years that the city of Newcastle has shown signs of rapid progress, and in this short period it has been in a great degree rebuilt, and its business operations have been considerably extended. Large places of business, doing wholesale as well as a retail trade, equal in many respects to first-class Sydney houses, have taken the place of the small establishments and the limited operations of former times. Industries of an important and lasting character, recognising the advantage of the close proximity of an ample coal supply, have sprung into existence in and around the city; and population has spread itself to the suburbs in large numbers, and is covering the district with well-built residences, and other evidences of a progressive community. But up to the period of the last general strike, and for some little time subsequent to it, the uninterrupted continuance of the coal trade seemed so uncertain that people were very doubtful about extending business operations, or investing money in the district in any way whatever. It was only when matters at the mines, by reason of a definite agreement between the masters and men, promised a lengthened period of continuous work that public confidence was in any way restored. Then, as time went by and no further labour dispute of a serious nature occurred, a belief in the future prosperity of the place became again apparent, and Newcastle began to assume its present advanced condition. The other point in relation to these strikes in the past is that early attempts at mediation appear never to have been successful. In every instance in which the effects of a strike have been, or were thought likely to be, generally felt, efforts have been made by some one or more persons to bring the two parties together in order that a settlement of the dispute might be arrived at; but the attempt, when made at or soon after the commencement of the strike, does not in any instance seem to have succeeded. The citizens of Newcastle have taken the matter in hand, much as they have done recently, and they also have failed. The experience of past strikes would seem to indicate that, however acceptable a mediator or body of mediators may personally be, any attempt to bring about a compromise while each side in the dispute is in its anger, determined to have all it is contending for or nothing, only aggravates matters and prolongs the difficulty.

The first strike at the Newcastle coal mines on record occurred in 1855, when the men employed at the A. A. Company's colliery had a dispute with the proprietors, and this was followed three years later by a strike of the men employed by the Coal and Copper Company. It was in 1861, however, that the first disturbance of a serious nature arose between the masters and the miners at the various collieries. The proprietors desired to reduce the rate of wages paid to the miners by 20 per cent., and the men resisted. The number of miners in the district was very small compared with the number there now, for it is recorded that at a great open-air general meeting only 650 men were present. No organised union, such as the present Miners' Association, existed in the district, and little or no support of a pecuniary nature was received or expected from sources outside the mining community itself. But limited as were the resources of the men, they were successful in their struggle. Work was suspended for some time at the mines, and some rioting took place—notably on an occasion when the wives of the miners employed at the Coal and Copper Company's colliery turned out and fought some sailors who were sent by the manager to the works to fill small coal—but in the end the contending parties came to terms, and the miners returned to their duties in the mines at the old rates. Following upon this several local strikes took place, affecting the condition of the men employed at certain collieries, but not the general body of miners in the district. These local strikes, nevertheless, gave rise to a spirit of dissatisfaction, and as time went on the miners as a whole began to complain of various grievances. In 1872 this discontent culminated in a general strike, the immediate cause being a demand by the men for increased wages. The miners wanted an increase of 6d. a ton in the hewing rate, and the masters demurring to the demand, a fortnight's notice, prior to the cessation of work at the pits, was given by the men. The proprietors were willing to grant an immediate increase of 3d. a ton, and a further increase of 3d. at the beginning of the new year, and at first there appeared some probability of the miners agreeing to these terms. But a division among the proprietors themselves prevented a settlement. Competition between a certain company and the other companies for trade was very keen at the time, and, apparently with a desire to secure all the advantage possible from the dispute between the other companies and their men, the managers of the colliery referred to agreed to give the miners employed by them the increased wages asked for at once. This created a difficulty. The profits made by the coal proprietors were at this period so small that an increase in the rate of wages for cutting the coal appeared a matter too serious to sanction without the adoption of some plan which would meet the extra expenditure, and the proprietors other than those of the competing mine did not see their way to acting with the precipitation of the managers of the rival colliery. The miners were also dubious on the subject of the action at this colliery. Permitting the men at that mine to work at the increased rate would mean substantial pecuniary assistance to the men on strike at the other collieries; but, on the other hand, it was allowing the competing company to take up a position which, while of great advantage to itself, might indefinitely postpone a settlement of the dispute at the mines generally.

Coal was selling at this time nominally at 8s. a ton, but contracts were taken at 7s., less 2½ per cent.; and in some instances the collieries, it was understood, were being worked at a loss. Dividends were small, and coal shares were very low in price. Yet it was argued by the miners that everything the miner used in his work had risen in price, and that his wages should be increased proportionately. They contended also that there was no reason why coal should be sold by the proprietors at such a rate per ton as to make it impossible or inconvenient for them to pay the miners the extra amount they demanded. The latter contention the masters subsequently admitted, for the price of coal was raised, and a settlement on the question of wages was arrived at. But very shortly afterwards another strike took place in consequence of the proprietors refusing to reduce the hours of labour. The miners were not required by the masters to work a larger number of hours than the men desired. What the miners wanted was to prevent the masters from using the machinery of the pits more than a stated number of hours each day, as so long as the machinery was kept in motion a certain number of labourers and boys were obliged to be at work in the mines. This dispute disturbed the district and the port for several weeks, and it was some further time before the hours' question was satisfactorily disposed of. In one way, already alluded to, the strike of 1872 was beneficial. It brought about an agreement between the masters and men, by which the coal trade went on without serious interruption for a number of years. The agreement was ultimately broken through dissention among the masters, but the principles of it continued to be observed. Under it coal rose in price to 14s. per ton, which gave the miners 5s. per ton as a hewing rate, for as the price of coal was raised so the hewing rate was increased. In 1881 another agreement was entered into, and this has been in force almost up to the present time. According to its provisions coal, which for some time previously had been sold for anything the proprietors pleased, was to be sold at 11s., and the hewing rate was to be 4s. 2d., a stipulation being made at the same time that the hewing rate should not go below 3s. 6d., no matter what reduction might in the future be made in the selling price of coal. Prior to the 1872 agreement the masters, in consequence of the low price of coal, were unable to pay the miners for much of the work they had to do in the pits. Work, such as crossing faults, baling water, laying rails, and many other kinds which have nothing to do with the hewing of coal the men performed in those days without receiving any remuneration. In the 1872 agreement all this was provided for by a fixed scale of rates, and this scale has since been continued. The agreement contained also provisions for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, and under those provisions several arbitrations have taken place and have given satisfaction.

During the strike on the hours' question matters were very disturbed in the district. Police were sent from Sydney to protect the machinery at the collieries; ships left Newcastle in large numbers without cargoes; great inconvenience was caused in Melbourne and Sydney by the want of coal; and coal had to be taken to Newcastle in order to keep going some tin smelting works there. The last general strike took place at the end of 1878 or in the early part of 1879, and it was brought about in consequence of the hewing rate being reduced by competition between one of the companies, and the colliery proprietors supporting what was known as the vend scheme. It was about this time that the military were sent to Newcastle. Other strikes have taken place in the coal-mining districts in the south as well as in the north, but they have been local in character.

THE RECENT SENTENCE TO DEATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Permit me, also, to write on behalf of the man Hewitt. It appears that Dr. Woodward stated (*inter alia*) that "the wounds were not caused by a cutting instrument of any kind." Is not "Mercy" wrong in this respect? If the prisoner had premeditated killing, would not the knife have been most probably used? Doctors, of course, like other people, differ in opinion. But it seems that medical evidence was called to show that it was within the lines of possibility that the deceased mutilated himself. If (through report of the press) it appears that a lunatic will tear off the nail of his large toe, what might a man with the "horrors" do to himself? And, further, what might such a man do to exasperate a fellow-prisoner?

It appears, also, that deceased was lying down when first left, as well as when found mutilated; also that the two men were about three-quarters of an hour together; also that there was no light. In conclusion, let me quote from the Bible, upon which the deceased appears to have been sworn. "At the mouth of two witnesses, or three witnesses, shall he that is worthy of death be put to death; but at the mouth of one witness he shall not be put to death." (Deut. xvii., 6.) Perhaps "Mercy" and others will join with me in making a personal appeal, if necessary, to "the powers that be." I am, &c.,

August 29. ALFRED W. TUCKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—A letter appeared in your issue of the 28th instant under the above heading, pleading that mercy may yet be extended to the unfortunate man Robert Hewitt, now lying in Darlinghurst gaol awaiting execution. As one of the jurymen on Hewitt's case, I would be deficient in manhood were I to remain passive and not answer "Mercy's" appeal. It was, I think, hoped by the jury that the recommendation to mercy would have the effect of reversing the death sentence to imprisonment. There is no doubt the unfortunates were both under the influence of drink; that the act was not premeditated; that they had no previous knowledge of each other; that the police regulations are faulty, by putting two drunken men in such a small cell, and their intention of placing a third therein; that the police were negligent in not carefully searching the prisoner.

I do hope that this unfortunate fellow's case will be the means of increased caution on the part of the police. I heartily join with "Mercy," and sincerely trust the Executive will reconsider Hewitt's case. I am sure my wish will be echoed by my fellow-jurymen.

Trusting the foreman will at once convene a meeting of the jury to draw up a petition to his Excellency praying for the commutation of Hewitt's sentence, and feeling assured that such a step will (knowing his Excellency's kindness of heart) be the means of again opening up the deplorable case, I am, &c.,

August 29. ONE OF THE JURYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—There was a letter in your valuable paper this morning on the above subject, by "Mercy." But "Mercy" does not give all, nor even the most weighty reasons for the acquittal of Hewitt. He does not recognise the fact that in Australia's glorious future the gallows will be regarded with more abhorrence than the rack, that capital punishment and flogging will be things of the past, and that every acquittal is a new milestone on the road to a higher and more veritable civilisation. I am, &c., YAGEL.

LITERARY NOTES.

From English contemporaries we take the following extracts:—

The Bishop of Auckland, Dr. W. Garden Cowie, is, under the title "Our Last Year in New Zealand, 1887," about to publish a little volume of reminiscences. It will be issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.

The President of the Exchange Union of German Booksellers has recently decreed that no bookseller may in future allow his retail customer a higher rate of discount than 5 per cent.; and already, as a preliminary step in this direction, the various Ministers of the different German States have been requested not to demand the 16 2-3 per cent. heretofore allowed to purchasers. The Baden Home Minister and all the Saxon Ministers have acceded to this request.

The points of contrast suggested by the title "Carlyle and John Stuart Mill" (Orpington: Allen) are clearly put and effectively treated (says the *Home News*) by Mr. Edward Jenks in his Le Bas prize essay. Perhaps too much is made of the association implied by the conjunction in the writer's summary of Carlyle's work and Mill's. That Carlyle was something of a prophet few would dispute; but that the apostolic mission of Mill, as the inheritor of Bentham, can be an axiomatic fact to many of Mr. Jenks's readers is more than can be expected. His essay is not ill conceived, though it opens in a somewhat turgid style.

A New York firm of publishers have just started the publication of a new collection of American authors, which they call the American Tauchnitz Edition. "Miss Frances Merley," by John Elliott Curran, is the first volume issued.

Mr. Downer, besides being a medium for authors, is a writer himself, known *sub silentio* as Mr. F. M. Allen, author of a bright budget entitled "Through Green Glasses." He has (says the *World*) written another story, one of adventure, called "The Voyage of the Ark," which will be published soon.

The Archduke Joseph is following up his "Grammar of the Gypsy Language" with a "Dictionary." It is anticipated that the work will extend to over 1000 pages.

A volume dealing with present day problems has been written by Mr. Moreton Frewen, and will be issued almost immediately by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., under the title "The Economic Crisis."

By command, Mr. Loftie's "Kensington: Picturesque and Historical," to be issued by subscription during the coming autumn, is dedicated to the Queen. Beautifully illustrated on every page, we (*Publishers' Circular*) learn that the production of this sumptuous work has already cost a large sum prerecented by four figures.

Canon Isaac Taylor's "Leaves from an Egyptian Notebbook" are being reprinted with additions, by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., from the *St. James's Gazette*. The book is mainly a record of conversations with Mohammedans on politics, morals, and religion.

Mr. Lowell's new volume of "Political Essays" will be published immediately. Most of them deal with incidents and phases of the American Civil War, but the volume also contains the address on "The Place of the Independent in Politics," delivered in New York during the present year.

Mr. James Sharman is engaged on a book entitled "Mary Queen of Scots' Library." It will give a list with bibliographical notes, of the books which the Queen possessed and studied constantly. An introduction on the preservation of the list and its interest for bibliographers and historians will precede the catalogue. The work will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

The death is announced, at the age of 71, of Theodor Storm, the popular German poet and novelist, known as the Nestor of German novelists. Storm was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, where the greater portion of his life was spent, and where the scenes of his novels are laid.

Carl Lumholtz's new book relating to his travels in the wilds of Australia will be published later in the year by Mr. John Murray. Besides other interesting records, it will give an account of a year's residence by the writer among the little-known savage tribes in the north-east portion of the continent.

Mr. J. A. Froude has undertaken to write a preface for Mr. J. C. Firth's book on our New Zealand cousins, which is shortly to be published under the title "Our Kin Across the Sea."

The correspondence of Mr. Motley, the historian of the Netherlands, is to be published in two volumes by Mr. Murray.

A cheap edition of Robert King's "History of the Church of Ireland," in two volumes, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock.

"As a Bird to the Snare," by Gertrude Warden (Bristol: Arrowsmith), is probably not the last, as it is (says the *World*) assuredly not the worst, of the tedious progeny of "Called Back." It opens in the approved form:—"Now, in the restful evening of a busy life, I have been asked by those who love me best to put into narrative form some of the strange and exciting experiences," and so forth.

A biography of the late Lord Cairns is to be written. *Truth* hopes it will contain some of Lord Beaconsfield's letters, as he corresponded with Lord Cairns in a very confidential way, and was in the habit of amusing his friend with those smart personal sketches in which he excelled.

Three new volumes, under the title of the "Ancient and Modern Library of Theological Literature," have been issued, all of which (says the *Home News*) are of decided value. They are "The Orations of St. Athanasius," "The First Prayer Book of Edward VI.," and Giles Fletcher's "Christ's Victory and Triumph." The editing has been placed in thoroughly capable hands, and the price of the volumes, which are finely printed and strongly bound, is almost ludicrously small.

The memoirs of Marshal Lebœuf, who died recently, are being put into book form.

Friedrich Spielhagen, the German novelist, has just ready a new story, a picture of high society to-day in Germany, as viewed by an exile who has returned to his country after an absence of 30 years.

A new serial publication is about to appear in Germany under the title of "Castles and Towns of Germany." Ten parts will be issued each year.

The Norris manuscript collections relating to the county of Norfolk will very shortly be sold by auction at Christie's. Among the more important historical documents there is a collection of 124 letters written by Philip Gawdy during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. He writes from London, giving full details of the Queen's visits to various noblemen, describing the fashion of dress, and alludes, in 1594, to Dr. Loper's execution, and likewise to Lord Montague being imprisoned for baptising his own child.

THE INEQUALITIES OF MEN.

(*From the Times of India.*)

M. Lapouge, of Montpellier, has delivered before the Faculty of Natural Sciences in that town a series of lectures on inequalities among men, in the course of which he said that the political dogma of equality rests on hypotheses which are utterly false. He distinguished four social types among mankind:—1. The initiators, who show mankind the way into the region of the unknown, and who go in front. Restless and daring, with an intelligence which is at least equal to the average, men of this type do not travel readily along beaten tracks. New ideas are the breath of life to them. They spend their lives in new creations; they are often wrecked, but the true genius represents the most perfect form of this type. 2. Men of spirit, of intelligence, who, possessing no creative power themselves, yet carry out and perfect the ideas and discoveries of the first type, to which they are really the complement. 3. Men who, with much or little intelligence, can work only with others, who mistrust every new idea not accepted by all the others, but who sieze it with avidity when their neighbours adopt it. If intelligent these men are docile, but they dislike every change in routine, and they represent the dulness of the mass in the face of every reform. (4.) Men of this type are not fit to attain even the smallest step in culture. Evidently every man cannot be classed under one or other of these divisions. In human societies clear lines of demarcation do not exist, but for general purposes the distinction is sufficiently evident. The superiority of a race or nation depends on the greater or smaller number of men of the first two classes. The race which is richest in the first type is the blonde dolichocephalic, and this has been the case even when the people among whom they lived were not of this kind. In Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria, Persia, India, and even in China men of this type ruled. In the Greek and Roman world it was the same, and it is so still. In our own day the rank of a nation corresponds with the strength of the blonde dolichocephalic element. The Gallic and Frank elements which made France great were of this type, and it plays the same part in England, Germany, and America. Near these come the Semitic and Mediterranean races, who had reached a high grade of civilisation when the blonde dolichocephalic peoples were still savages. The remainder of mankind must be reckoned the passive races. The brachycephalic races of Europe, the Celto-Slavs, rarely produce men of the first intellectual type. In the social changes of recent years brachycephalic men, who form the lower classes, have been elevated and brought forward, and herein, the lecturer thought, lies the great danger of the future deterioration of the French nation. The existence of the superior blonde dolichocephalic type is threatened by amalgamation with the dark brachycephalic and inferior races.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

(*From the Daily News.*)

The returns to the Board of Trade of the accidents occuring upon railway lines show that during the first three months of the present year 209 persons were killed and 934 injured. This is a decrease of 20 deaths and an increase of 91 injuries as compared with the corresponding period of last year. What are commonly understood by railway accidents—that is, collisions, running off the line, and so forth—are only responsible for three deaths and 197 less serious mishaps. Twelve persons lost their lives at level crossings, 18 committed suicide, and no fewer than 53 were killed in the act of trespassing. Accidents due to the movement of trains account for 91 fatal cases and 748 others. Of these the London and North Western has one-sixth, with 16 deaths and 132 injuries. It is followed by the Midland with 10 deaths; after which come the Lancashire and Yorkshire, 9; the North Eastern, Great Eastern, and North British, 6; the South Western, 5; the Great Northern, 4; the Great Western, the Brighton and South Coast, and some other lines, 3; the South Eastern, 2, and so on, until last among the important lines come the London, Chatham, and Dover, which escapes with only four accidents, none of which proved fatal.

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THE NEWCASTLE COLLIERY STRIKE.

RUMOURS OF AN EARLY SETTLEMEMT.

MR. BRUNKER'S EFFORTS AT MEDIATION.

THE BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

THE OPINION OF THE MASTERS IN NEWCASTLE.

THE TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

THE ACTION OF THE MINERS NOT ENDORSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

There was quite a revival in Newcastle to-day, owing to the spreading of rumours of a probable early settlement. Great interest was taken in the movements of the mediators. The masters, and the miners' delegates, and a good many, have prematurely made up their minds that the beginning of the end of the strike has arrived. It seems that Mr. Brunker has been somewhat successful with the masters in Sydney, and, as might of course be expected, some of the people here, being only too glad and too anxious to hear of anything hopeful, look upon the strike as all but settled. It is difficult to see how such conclusion can be drawn. Mr. Brunker may have gained much in the shape of concessions from the masters in Sydney, but the fact must not be overlooked that the masters in Newcastle have had to bear the brunt of the whole business. They have taken the most active part throughout the negotiations and the struggle. They are better educated up to the issues in dispute, and before anything can be accomplished their assent is necessary. Mr. Brunker is working upon the lines I indicated a few days since, having secured a promise from the miners' general secretary that the miners were willing to appoint a sub-committee to meet the masters' deputies. He interviewed several of the proprietors in Sydney, and met with encouraging support. The proposal that Mr. Brunker submitted to Mr. Curley was to this effect:—"The miners are no longer the servants of the colliery proprietors, and the latter are not your masters. The strike has taken place, and everything in the past is therefore swept away. You are independent of each other. Will you agree to appoint deputies to meet the masters to discuss proposals for a general and permanent agreement, and will you, providing the masters agree to nominate their committee, resume work pending the signing of the agreement?" This is how Mr. Brunker, in conjunction with Canon Selwyn, and other members of the citizens' committee, approached the subject. Mr. Brunker got Mr. Curley's consent, and thus armed he proceeded to Sydney in search of the masters, some of whom have fallen in with the idea since Tuesday.

In order to test the feeling on the masters' side up here, I spoke with some of the managers to-day, who held out no speedy solution of the strike. Their case now is just this, and they speak with some emphasis, and state that they did everything that could be done to prevent the strike:—"We met the miners more than half-way, and gave them more in the shape of concessions than they were entitled to, and more than the public asked of us. They, on the other hand, obstinately refused to give way or to meet us at all, and they thought by that means they could force us or "bluff" us to giving way to them altogether rather than have to stop the working of the pits. They further thought they would win the public sympathy, and that if a strike came to pass plenty of money would be forthcoming to supply their wants; but they find now they have entirely miscalculated the position, for in the absence of coal nearly all trades will be stopped, and none of the labourers and mechanics can afford to stand by without the pecuniary aid required to support such a large number of strikers. It is seen now, since some accurate figures have been published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* regarding the miners' wages, that the hewers of coal are not very badly used by their masters, and these figures will cause the great bulk of labourers to withhold a share of their own earnings from the more favoured strikers. All the mischief and the injury that the miners could bring upon us has been perpetrated by the strike. The news has been cabled to all parts of the world. Our trade has been destroyed for a long time to come, and the reputation of Newcastle is for ever lowered in the estimation of commercial men. On the other side of the globe the shipping agents in England and America have lost faith in us, and possibly we may never recover the traffic in coal that was just being developed with the great centres of the universe. More than that, we have been provoked to the last degree by the different tactics adopted by the miners during this last week. They decided to strike, refusing conciliation. They have struck, and before they resume work again they will have to submit to our demands. We have no doubt that some of the masters have been talked over by the miners' representatives. But it must not be forgotten that a large share of the voting power still remains in Newcastle, and we will insist upon our rights now."

From this it will be seen that it is not all over yet. The miners have done all they can do and some of the masters feel that it is their turn now to prove which is the stronger, and teach the miners that they shall not strike and so cripple the industry upon such short notice without some real grievance. I learn that Mr. Gregson, who is up at Gloucester at present, has not yet had an opportunity of hearing and consenting to the proposals formulated by Mr. Brunker; and there is this to remember, that Mr. Gregson is the principal of the Masters' Association, and a gentleman in whom the greatest confidence is felt by every colliery master in the colony. His actions throughout the different stages of the dispute have been upheld, and the shareholders in the mines generally have notified their assent of the position maintained by the masters. If, therefore, the strength of the masters here can be taken for anything, the termination of the strike is no nearer at hand than it was a week ago, unless, of course, the proposals come from the miners, and a conciliatory tone accompanies them.

In view of the perhaps over-sanguine spirit shown, I have felt it necessary to secure from the masters here their ideas upon the present nature of the situation, and the public should be careful not to anticipate anything until the two parties are positively brought together in conference. This must come eventually, and when it takes place the proposals will be discussed fully, and the clauses upon which any difference of opinion or dispute arises referred to some disinterested and able referee, such as the Chief Justice, Sir F. M. Darley, whose decision shall be final. This, it should be mentioned, is only what the masters proposed to do five weeks ago. Canon Selwyn is very sanguine that the present proposal will be adopted.

The miners' delegates sat together part of the day, discussing the proposals, and then refused to give any information of their doings to the press. It is known, however, that a communication was received from Mr Brunker, in which the basis of settlement was given. The document set forth that each side should appoint deputies to discuss the proposals, and pending the signing and the sealing of the agreement the work should be resumed at the mines. It is understood that the delegates agreed to the first portion, but disapproved of the latter, on the ground that they considered it better, now they are out on strike, to remain out until the agreement is signed and sealed. If this is correct, then it is seen that the delegates are not in accord with their self-conscious leader, who is reported upon the very best authority to have consented to Mr. Brunker's plan of settlement. One of the mediators, when questioned this evening, said he placed no reliance upon the delegates after their conduct in repudiating their request for a week's suspension of the strike at the late mediation conference. The delegates' meeting to-day was by no means one of a peaceful kind, for they absolutely refused to entertain the proposal to allow the Great Northern Colliery hands to go to work in terms of the offer of the proprietors, arising out of the contract suggested by Mr. Speight, of the Victorian railways. They decided not to allow the matter to be even submitted to the great body of the miners for consideration. In the matter of Mr. Sneddon's application for 14 days' notice, the particulars of which I gave in full last night, the delegates further showed their obstinacy by refusing the application, and adding that if the miners employed by Mr. Sneddon elected to resume work they would do so at their own risk.

It was reported this morning that the miners at Rix's Creek Colliery, near Singleton, had stopped work at the instance of the miners on strike, but this is not confirmed. This colliery forms one of the main railway supplies, and if it were stopped some trouble would necessarily be occasioned in view of the stoppage of Yates' mine, which also supplied a large quantity of the coal required by the railways dependent upon these two collieries. When Yates' party was requested to stop work a proposal was made to them by the Railway Department to allow the mine to be worked by the Government. The idea met with the approval of the manager of the company, but meanwhile Dr. Reed, one of the proprietors of Rix's Creek Colliery, went to Sydney, interviewed the Commissioner for Railways, and arranged that in the event of the men ceasing work there the mine would be conducted by Government authority for the Northern Railway supplies. This interview took place last Monday, and the Railway Department anticipate no further trouble in this quarter. A colliery proprietor at Upper Burwood has offered Mr. Downie, the locomotive superintendent, a supply of 200 tons of coal per week, and a test of the quality will be made immediately, with a view to th acceptance of the offer. At the present time there are three weeks' supplies at the Newcastle railway station. In order that this shall not be unduly drawn upon, Mr. Downie has given instructions that all trains running between here and Singleton shall replenish at the latter place upon each trip, the engine tenders being capacious enough to carry them over a return journey. The department is also able to obtain coal from Gunnedah, but the quantity available is not known.

The following requisition was presented to-day to the Mayor, whose reply is appended:—"To his Worship the Mayor of Newcastle. We, the undersigned citizens of Newcastle, hereby request that you will call a public meeting with the view of mediating between the masters and miners, and specially to take into consideration the advisability of the masters submitting their agreement unsealed.—M. J. Moroney, Hy. Alderton, A. M'Donnell, Geo. Tribe, J. Donnison, Jno. Harris, Wm. Wells, Jas. Hay, C. W. Readett, Richard Creeth." The reply of the Mayor was as follows:—"Gentlemen, in reply to your requisition, I do not deem it advisable at the present time to call another public meeting of citizens until the present citizens' conciliatory committee hand in a report of their success or otherwise. Should they fail, I shall lose no time in calling the citizens together, as I believe in the old adage, 'Try, try, try again.' Trusting you will bear with me in this matter, I have the honour to remain your obedient servant, HENRY BUCHANAN, Mayor."

The Mayor despatched the following letter to the miners' delegates this morning:—"August 30. Board of delegates of the Hunter River Miners' Association. Gentlemen,—I trust that you will pardon the liberty I take in thus addressing your board, but I feel that the circumstances of the case justify me in my action. It has come to my knowledge that efforts are being put forth by the Hon. J. N. Brunker to bring the masters' board and your own together, in order that you may be able to consider each other's form of agreement so that a settlement of affairs may be arrived at. In my capacity as mayor, and on behalf of the numbers that have already been thrown out of work by the strike, I would respectfully ask you to render the above gentleman all the assistance in your power to bring about an honourable settlement.—I am, &c., HY. BUCHANAN, Mayor." The delegates' reply will most probably be received to-day. The Mayor of Wickham has convened a public meeting, to be held in the local School of Arts on Saturday night, in compliance with the request of the Wickham vigilance committee, with regard to remedial legislation in the present and future strikes.

I have endeavoured to get the average wage of the principal collieries, but as they take some little time to prepare I can only give approximate figures now, and these are:—Wallsend, 12s per man per day; Lambton, 12s. 6d.; Ferndale, 13s. 6d.; Co-operative, 12s. 6d.; Stockton, 13s. 6d.; Burwood, 12s. 6d. The Newcastle Company, which I gave last night, is exactly 12s. 1d. for the past fortnight. The managers of several collieries purpose compiling a comprehensive table of the miners' wages and sending them to all parts of the colony and throughout the world. This will give miners generally an idea of the rate of wages paid in the Newcastle collieries, and will serve to alienate a false sympathy which the agitators are endeavouring to create.

At South Waratah a mine known as the Leamington has been sunk to a depth of 500ft. The water has risen to a height of 400ft. since last Friday, when the men stopped work, and it is feared that great damage and irretrievable loss has resulted in consequence of the cessation of work. At the A. A. Company's colliery the water has also risen rapidly, and it is stated that when operations begin again it will take close upon two weeks to pump it out.

Since writing about the delegates' meeting to-day I have heard that the proposal made by Mr. Brunker, to have the agreement in the event of a dispute referred to the Chief Justice, was rejected almost unanimously. The delegates are therefore ruining all hopes of a settlement. It is stated that they still adhere to their original idea to thresh the agreement out with the masters, and only the masters, and that they entirely object to any third party. The coal-trimmers were affiliated to-day with the Miners' Association, and they pledged themselves not to trim any coal trucked by non-union men.

The miners' delegates will meet again to-morrow morning to further consider the mediation proposals of Mr. Brunker, who was unable to come up to-day, as he promised, to personally confer with the delegates. He will probably arrive to-night to attend the meeting.

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the delegates to the Trades and Labour Council was held last evening in No. 5 room, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Mr. J. R. Talbot (president) occupied the chair, and there were present representatives from the following trade societies:—Ironmoulders; Boot Trade Union; Saddle, Collar, and Harness Makers; Northern Miners; Journeymen Tailors; Gas Stokers; Tinsmiths and Sheet Iron Workers; Western Miners; Co-operative Bakers; Typographical Association; Coachbuilders; Tobacco Operatives; Surface Collierymen (H. R. D.); Pressers; Wharf Labourers; Quarrymen; Eight Hours Protective Association, and Pressmen and Stereotypers.

It was decided that the business, pursuant to motion given at the last meeting, should be held in abeyance, in order that the council should deliberate upon the question of the Hunter River miners' dispute. The following letter, addressed to the secretary, was then read:—

"Hamilton, August 28, 1888.

"Mr. R. Bozall, secretary Trades and Labour Council.

"Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the miners' representatives to appeal to the council for their moral and pecuniary aid in the present contention between the miners and proprietors in the Newcastle district. I forward you by to-morrow's post copies of manifesto for distribution among the several organisations, which to some extent will enlighten you as to the situation. No one regrets more than the miners that it has been necessary to assume the attitude they have taken. When, however, labour has been menaced, and its degradation attempted in the manner they have partially experienced, they consider it is time to, if possible, prevent its ruin and enslavement. How far they will succeed in so just a cause will depend much upon the aid and assistance rendered by their fellow-workers.

"I am, Sir, yours truly,

"JAMES CURLEY,

"Miners General Secretary."

The letter having been received, Mr. J. West, one of the delegates, delivered a short address, in which he stated that for the past two years the miners of the Hunter River district had not been working amicably with the masters. The miners' grievances originated in the rejection by the proprietors of a proposed agreement relative to the question of the payment for removing "jerry," and the miners wanted a readjustment of the question upon a fair and equitable basis. The men had not taken the present extreme step without due consideration, as during the time of their strained relationship with the masters, they had hoped to see a mutual conciliation between the conflicting interests of employer and employed. If in this struggle, which had begun, the miners' cause were to be lost, a great blow would be sustained by the labour party in this colony, and would do a great deal to place them upon the stream of adversity, rather than upon the tide of progression. A discussion then ensued as to whether the council should endorse the action taken by the miners, and grant them moral and pecuniary support, or whether the council, as the Parliament of labour, should endeavour to confer with the disputants, and if possible bring about a mutual understanding that would be acceptable and satisfactory to both parties. The meeting appeared to be decidedly of opinion that the Council should use its utmost exertions to, if possible, effect an amicable and honourable settlement of the dispute, and with this object in view a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Talbot, Lennon, Brennan, West, Jones, and Wiley was appointed to confer with the colliery proprietors and the miners, and it was agreed that the sum of £10 be voted for the expenses of the deputation. A motion was tabled to the effect that the council should accord the miners its monetary and moral support in the difficulty that had arisen, but the proposal met with scant favour, the evident feeling, as expressed by several of the delegates, being that if the council wished to act as a mediator in the dispute its members must preserve a strict neutrality, and not approach the question with their minds biassed in favour of their co-workers, which would undoubtedly be the case were they to countenance the course adopted by the miners. The meeting adjourned until called to again discuss the question by the authority of the president.

ENGAGEMENT OF MEN IN SYDNEY.

From the experience of the officials at the Greta Colliery office in Sydney, it would seem that the masters can command a great supply of labour. The officials in question advertised for 30 men to load coal at the colliery, and they received more than 200 applications. The men required were despatched by train for Newcastle last evening. We are informed that matters at the Greta mine are progressing satisfactorily. The work being proceeded with is not such as is likely to rouse the opposition of the miners, it being essential to the safety of the miners when they shall return to work.

The railway coal traffic at Newcastle is, of course, practically stopped; but on the Southern and Western lines there is considerable activity in this direction, and extraordinary efforts are being made to keep the mines well supplied with rolling stock.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

In reference to the strike, the coal importers met this afternoon, but no further increase in the price of coal was made. The steamer Beeswing was laid up to-day, and the hands paid off. The blacksmiths' shops in connection with the agricultural implement works of Hugh Lennon and Co., at North Melbourne, were closed, and about 60 hands have been discharged. About 60 are obliged to cease work at M'Calman, Garde, and Co.'s Lion Iron-rolling Mills, South Melbourne. At a meeting of the Ballarat Gas Company to-day, it was stated that there was a month's supply of coal, and the company would carry on as long as possible. It was affirmed that coal could be brought from England cheaper than was now charged in the colonies. A meeting of the executive of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia will be held at Creswick early in the month, to discuss the advisability of making a general levy per head for the strike pay. It was suggested that one shilling per month should be levied, yielding between £400 and £500. A special meeting of the Castlemaine district miners will be held on September 12, to enfore the rule that no union man shall work with a non-unionist.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to-night it was decided to levy 5 per cent. of the weekly earnings of the members in aid of the Newcastle miners.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

In view of the increased demand for coal, nearly all the mineowners in the Ipswich district are advertising for men.

Lewis Thomas, of the Aberdare colliery, has received an order from the British India-Company for all the coal obtainable from the mine.

LITHGOW, THURSDAY.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation here is the Newcastle strike. Public opinion is strongly in favour of the men. One outcome of the strike is an increased output, the coal-mines being taxed to their utmost. Fresh hands are being put on every day at all the mines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—In your issue of to-day appear two letters signed "Verax" and "Mentor," suggesting, with a lamentable display of Chadbandism means, seemingly very easy to your correspondents, of bringing the miners to the masters' terms. The first letter suggests the importation of "ill-paid and half-starved miners from England" to take the strikers' places, and the second the prosecution of the leaders of the strikers for conspiracy. On both these letters I should like to say a few words. Your correspondents are, judging by their letters, persons belonging to the eminently respectable class, who look upon anyone connected with labour as an animal who is not allowed to have opinions or any knowledge of principle; and that any agitation got up, unless it be by the eminently respectable class, is to be immediately put down by drastic measures. No one will deny that the present difficulty between the men and the masters does not involve a principle, and what liberty do we enjoy at the present, I ask, that has not been won at the inconvenience and injury of some one? The miners have, I am sure, the sympathy of all just thinking persons in their struggle for what they consider their rights, and be the result of that struggle what it may, I do not think anyone will deny that the ultimate result will not be the good of all concerned. One of your correspondents states that he has no desire to add fuel unnecessarily to the inflammatory state of things. Then why, I ask, does he suggest disagreeable means of bringing the miners to bay? The miners have as much right to stick at principle as have the masters, and though there may be wrong on both sides, it, in my opinion, ill becomes outsiders to suggest unnecessary and uncalled-for means of solving the difficulty. Your correspondents argue that the men are wrong in their action. They may be, but in their enforced inactivity it may be consoling to them to know that the only perfect man the world ever saw was sold for thirty pieces of silver.

I am, &c.,

August 30. PAOLO MACARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The miners' manifesto has at last appeared, by which was to have been explained to the general public the intolerable grievances under which the Northern miners were suffering, and by reason of which this wicked and wasteful strike has commenced, but no such explanation as the public is entitled to is vouchsafed, but the subject of grievances is simply mentioned, like sundries at the tag-end of an auctioneer's advertisement of furniture, as too numerous to mention. Mr. Curley in place thereof gives us a long rigmarole of what occurred immediately prior to the strike, which we have had dished up by all the papers, till one is sick of the subject, and longs for something fresh in the shape of an honest, straightforward statement of what the miners really require; and that it is clear we are not likely to get, as it is plain that this strike is not what it would appear to be—an outcrop of mining difficulties, but the first blow in the attempt to establish the supremacy of unionism which, if it is allowed to succeed, must end in the ruin of the country morally and commercially. It is quite evident that no arbitration or conciliatory arrangements will have any permanent effect; the leaders of unionism do not want them to, unless capital and individual liberty are given up to their tender mercies, which are cruel. Unless some decided check is put at once upon the encroachments of the unions very serious complications must arise. May I ask why the Government does not take steps to stop and punish the gross breaches of law and order, the bullying and intimidation of non-union men, which occur every day (and of which the union openly boast), vigilance men being sent to see that blacklegs (much honester men than themselves) do not work. By what right is this done? See Mr. Wm. Sneddon's case at Brookstown, the Greta Colliery, and various smaller mines. I maintain that it is the duty, the imperative duty, of the Government to put a stop to this with a firm hand. There is no doubt that men have a right to form unions for the benefit of the members, and to agree to rules for their guidance, even to the extent of surrendering their personal liberty of action and becoming slaves of their leaders, but they have no right, legal or moral to interfere to the smallest extent with anyone outside their association, and any attempt to do so should be criminal, if not already made so.

Mr. Curley complains of the arbitrary and inhuman treatment of the miners who were locked out of the Waratah mine. I maintain that neither he nor they have any cause for complaint, as they were no doubt dismissed for very good reasons, and other mining managers objected to discontented men; besides, will Mr. Curley be good enough to state how his association treat honest, hard-working men who, for no other reason than declining to become degraded into slaves by joining his societies, are boycotted, driven from work, and abused in a most cruel and blackguardly manner?

The published pay-sheets show that the miners are the best paid men in the whole world, even with the slack time they work. And if the proprietors give in to this movement—which is, as I said before, an attempt to obtain the first step towards the supremacy of unionism, that curse of all countries—they are simply driving a nail in their own coffins.

I am, &c.,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It only needed the letter of Mr. J. B. Watt to add point to our painful situation. Whilst men are wanted to take out coal for our use at 11s. to 20s. per day, Mr. Watt invites us to pay an indefinite number of "unemployed" for clearing the sandstone scrubs round Sydney. I think it quite possible that the idea may find favour amongst our hitherto rulers, as it appears to me that so long as work of any absurd character has the recommendation of being "near Sydney" it is looked upon with favour. The coal miners' delegates had better transfer their men to this work, and the funds of the lodges will be greatly relieved. It will not matter to us, for it will be paid out of loans, and we can always get a fresh loan. There is such an "unequal distribution of wealth" that we had better collar all we can lay hands on. Property is theft! So said the French Communists; and so says Mr. Curley.

I am, &c., QUIVIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The miners' secretary, in his manifesto published in your columns this morning, quite innocently and unintentionally comes out with the naked truth. He says "We are simply defending one of the highest principles for which workmen can contend—a principle worthy of the unlimited support of ourselves and the general body of workers, and which is summed up in the words, 'the unequal distribution of wealth.'" Exactly so. That is what everyone has been telling the miners they have been doing, viz., defending the "unequal distribution of wealth." They have been trying to take away the share of wealth belonging to the capitalists, who have risked their money to find payable coal. It is only too true that the modern unionist not only defends the unequal distribution of wealth, but uses all manner of intimidation to force others into the ranks of those who would take most of the profit and none of the loss. They hope to get "unlimited support from the general body of workers," but the limit will be reached when they drive away the wary goose that lays the golden eggs—the capitalist, without whom they could do nothing, in coal-mining anyhow.

Mr. Curley says that there are "those amassing wealth and drawing unprecedented dividends" from the mines, but he, and many others, apparently overlook the fact that a mine is not a permanent source of wealth, but must sooner or later give out, and that those capitalists who make mines do not get any true profit till not only all their money sunk in the mine has been repaid by the products, but also the interest on that money while it lay in the venture. And such interest must not be taken at a bare 4 per cent., but at a very much higher figure in consideration of the great risk involved, the chance of the mine never paying at all. If the latter happened, the miners would have received their wages regularly from the beginning, while the owners who paid them would have lost their all. It is to be feared that many besides the miners never regard this important matter in its true light. To speak of dividends from a mine is wrong until the whole original capital, with interest, has been repaid to the shareholders or proprietors.

Trusting the general public may see the true position of a mining enterprise, and discountenance the efforts of the agitators to trench upon the owners' just recompense,

I am, &c., ST. JOHNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—What is everyone's business is no one's in particular, and therefore the vested interests of the public in the northern coalfields and the port of Newcastle is passed over, leaving the coal proprietors on one side and the miners on the other to treat the matter of this ill-advised strike as if they and their immediate good only were to be considered. The question is, what is to be done, and by whom is it to be begun? As one of the public with no special interest in coal, I think I am expressing the opinion of most business men when I remind the coal proprietors of what appears to be their duty at the present moment—namely, openly to lay before the men on strike and the public the conditions on which they are prepared to take on the former men, or, on their refusal, others, to work the mines. Having done this, they may then give notice to the men now holding houses on the various properties that unless they are prepared to accept these conditions, or some other modified form thereof, they shall vacate the dwellings now in their occupation, and leave the field open for other men who will work. Should the coal proprietors refuse to give the miners a fair opportunity, without further delay, of knowing what their proposals and conditions are, then, I think, sir, we might ask that pressure should be brought to bear on them by the Government to hasten it. The men on strike may possibly think this proposal harsh, but there is nothing known to the public that justifies them remaining on the land after refusing to work, and by their dog in the manger action, neither working themselves, nor allowing others to do so, they remain in possession, and no other miner can enter on the work. On the other hand, the mine-owners are compelled by the conditions on which they hold those mines to work them, or failing to do so, make themselves liable to certain penalties or forfeitures. As to the form of agreement, we outsiders know nothing of the difficulties and differences between the employer and the workman in the various sections of labour, but in my humble opinion there is one thing should have the most serious consideration by both men and employers, and that is to have some binding clause that compels masters and men to keep to the conditions of the agreement or forfeit a sum of money as liquidated damages for non-performance one to the other.

I am informed the Melbourne Tram Company have such a clause in their agreement with their employees, which would assist in explaining my views; and I may add, in conclusion, this seems a favourable moment for all trades to join in an effort to stop strikes by meeting and considering how such an arbitration clause can be inserted in all agreements, so as to do away with governmental interference, for I believe in letting every trade provide for the adjustment of their own differences, appealing only to law courts to compel execution of arbitration awards.

I am, &c.,

August 29. OLD SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—From day to day the public have placed before them the miners' strike from the capitalists' standpoint. Is there not another side to the question? If so, why is it not ventilated? The longer this strike continues the more we realise our dependence on labour. It appears that capital is unable to produce anything without labour, so it behoves the public to take an impartial stand, with the view to reconciling capitalist and labourer. The public pay contentedly the price demanded for coal, and high profits are reaped by the shareholders. The miners' capital (labour) being indispensable for the creation of wealth, he intelligently asks for a similar increase of interest on his capital to that received by the shareholders. He would have to submit to a small wage if the capitalist did not receive a fair interest on his capital; otherwise the capital would be diverted into other channels. The questions are—Should the coal-owners share the "plums" with the miners? or should the public receive a reduction in the price of coal, and thereby distribute wealth in a more legitimate way? While the public continue to pay exorbitant interest to the shareholders, it is not to be wondered at that the creators of the wealth (the miners) should ask for a fair share of the gain. The coal-owners are not public benefactors, as they wish to pose, but buyers of labour, which they sell at a high profit. We are told to-day that, owing to the limited supply of coal, merchants have increased their prices, and will not supply below the raised figure. They are only doing what other commercial men do. But is not the same principle underlying the strike? The miners will not supply (work) below their figure, as the supply is not greater than the demand. By to-day's *Herald* M. C. Cowlishaw quotes the figures of 15 pay-sheets which show the average wages to be 12s. 3d. per day, equal to £3 1s. 3d. per week. I thank him for the information, also the *Herald* for quoting £3 as the average earnings. It must be admitted that a great portion of a miner's life is buried in the mines, exposed to hardships and dangers. He is a workman of considerable experience, and to begrudge him £3 per week is no credit to the employer, especially when a fair wage is provided by the public.

The thousand and one men who may be thrown out of employment, together with the storekeepers and tradespeople generally who may experience a diminution of trade and profits, denounce the miners, not from moral conviction, but by the consciousness that their income may cease if it continues. Mr. Curley is charged with being a demagogue. As a disinterested observer, I perceive that he is the indefatigable secretary of a vast body of union men, and should be as much respected for his fidelity as is the secretary of the associated employers. The miners have benefited by the education system, and may be as intelligent as the majority of the shareholders, and none the less competent to direct their secretary. The employers have stated that "they were never in a better position for a strike, and the miners were never in a worse." This sounds as though the masters were prompted to take their stand owing to the unprepared position of the men. However, while the masters remain firm, capitalists in the other colonies are forcing their coal into the market, which, in some cases, will do much to remove the prejudice and raise themselves to the position of competitors. The diversion of the coal trade from New South Wales and the loss of experienced miners are matters worthy of the coal owners' consideration.

I am, &c., H. W.

August 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It appears to me that affairs at Newcastle have assumed a state similar to the boycotting and terrorism of Ireland. Is it not a crime against the State to intimidate any man or any number of men in the exercise of their individual rights as free men? Under these circumstances, the duty of Government is to step in with the powerful arm of the law and put down such senseless and tyrannical outrages.

I am, &c.,

August 29. GEO. LONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It is to be hoped that Mr. James Cook's appeal to both sides on behalf of the suffering women and children will assist in bringing about a compromise, for it must be remembered that labour and capital are like twin brothers—bound together by such indissoluable ties that one cannot cripple the other without injuring itself. For instance, if capital could crush out the sturdy independence of the Anglo-Saxon labourer, which brings him to the front all over the world, his value as a man would be reduced 50 per cent.; and if labour could grip capital by the throat it would shrink back from all enterprise, and labour would be unemployed.

Each party is perfectly justified in declining to proceed if it considers its interests jeopardised. The great want of the day is an impartial tribunal, in which both parties have confidence. Human nature is much the same in both capitalist and labourer, and, given this impartial tribunal, I feel sure the even-handed sense of justice which, doubtless, influences both parties would induce each to accept the arbitrament with becoming grace, as in other disputes.

I am, &c.,

August 29. M. PERRY, M.R.C.S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I beg respectfully to suggest to the mine-owners that they offer the miners a share in the profits of the mines in which they may be employed, in the following way:—1. That the miners be paid for getting coal at slightly less rates than existed before the strike. 2. That a certain proportion of the actual profits of the company be set aside for the workers, out of which each to be paid in proportion to his earnings for the half year, as shown by the company's pay-sheet. 3. The rate to be paid for coal getting and the proportion of profit to be set aside to be settled by a joint committee of owners and miners. If this proposal is adopted, it will settle all present and future disputes. This is the age of co-operation; the principle is sound, and will work well in this and all other industries. The worker feels that in addition to his pay he has an interest in his work beyond it, thus ensuring contentment on his part and better service to his employer, and profit to both parties.

I am, &c.,

August 29. W. H. DELOITTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I note that your Melbourne correspondent telegraphs that Mr. T. Walker, M.L.A., at a meeting in the Horticultural Hall, declared that as soon as he got back to Sydney he would agitate for putting into operation the clause of the Mining Act that unless the mines are constantly worked the leases shall be cancelled. It is most desirable that he should do so, because such an agitation will remind the general public that our community as a whole has inalienable proprietary rights in the coalbeds of this colony; a very important fact which appears at the present time to be generally ignored. It will not do to treat this controversy as though there were only two parties interested. The coal companies have paid for their leases, and as long as they fulfil their conditions they are entitled to their continuance; the miners are entitled to payment for their work in proportion to the strength and skill required and the hardship involved. But neither are the coal companies entitled to disregard the interests of the general public, for the clause referred to in the Mining Act proves that they are not; nor, on the other hand, have the men who happen at the present time to be at the mines such a claim to a monopoly of the work and the profits as Mr. James Curley appeared to claim in his telegram to England, "The time has arrived for us to work the mines for our own profit." And this because there is a third party, with interests in this matter that are greater and rights that are higher than the interests and the rights either of the companies or the miners. This third party is the public of New South Wales, the sole perpetual freeholder of the mines. Now that there is a deadlock between two of the parties interested, the companies and the miners, it is time for this third party—which is more injured by the strike than either of the others, not to mediate or arbitrate but through Parliament or some commission appointed by Parliament, upon its own motion, and without waiting for an application from either of the disputants—to decide, and authoritatively settle these matters, not in the interests either of the companies or of the miners, but in the interests of itself, the whole community of our people; and if it do so, both the employers and the employed will find that they will have to submit.

I am, &c., R. S. WILLIS.

MEETINGS.

A BRIDGE FOR THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

A public meeting, called for the purpose of taking steps to urge upon the Government the necessity of constructing a bridge to connect the Glebe with Balmain, was held in the Glebe Town-hall yesterday evening. There was a large attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. C. Lucas (Mayor of the Glebe). There were also on the platform Mr. M. Chapman and Dr. Wilkinson, members for the district; Messrs. Jacob Garrard, J. S. Hawthorne, Ms.L.A.; Aldermen Meeks, Duncan, Crispin, Burns, Buchanan (Mayor of Balmain), and a number of others.

The CHAIRMAN, in commencing the proceedings, said he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking steps to ask the Government to consider the necessity of carrying out a work which should have been carried out years ago. If a bridge connecting the two boroughs of Glebe and Balmain had been erected a few years ago, Balmain and the Glebe would be now in a much more advanced condition than they were. It was not his intention to occupy the time of the meeting by speaking at any great length upon the subject, as there were a number of gentlemen to address the meeting. In conclusion, he called upon Alderman Buchanan, Mayor of Balmain, to move the first resolution.

Alderman BUCHANAN moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the erection of a bridge to connect Glebe Point with Balmain is an urgent necessity." He said he attended the meeting at the invitation of those who had initiated the movement and with the sanction of the Balmain Council, thus showing that the people of Balmain were not going to throw any opposition in the way of the erection of the proposed bridge. He was convinced that if this bridge was erected it would be a very great benefit, not only to Balmain and the Glebe, but to the surrounding districts. It would be the means of affording quick and easy transit to all the suburbs south of the Glebe. He considered that the Government should at once recognise the necessity of erecting a bridge across from the Glebe to Balmain. He believed the shortest and quickest route would be that from the end of the Western-road, Balmain, tapping Glebe Island, and meeting the tram up to the Glebe Point-road. The bridge which at present did service at the abattoirs was erected originally for the convenience of butchers, and not for the vehicular traffic that existed at the present day. Only very recently the Minister for Works was waited upon by a deputation with a request for the Government to widen the swing in this bridge, and he believed the Minister expressed himself in favour of the erection of a new bridge in preference to enlarging the swing of the present bridge. (Applause.) As it was, however, he thought the Government were a little puzzled to know which was the best position for the bridge in view of the construction of the tramway to the Field of Mars Common. The people of Balmain intended to take the matter up, and would shortly call a public meeting in connection with it. He had no doubt that when they did do so the people of the Glebe would strengthen their hands all they could. (Applause.) He had much pleasure in submitting the resolution, which had been placed in his hands. (Applause.)

Alderman CRISPIN seconded the resolution, and in doing so stated that he was very glad to find that the meeting was so largely attended, for it showed very forcibly that the people were of one mind with regard to the erection of the bridge. (Applause.) He considered that such a bridge as they were advocating was a necessity, and that if erected would be a very great benefit to the district. (Applause.)

Alderman BURNS, of Balmain, in supporting the resolution, pointed out that Balmain and the Glebe had many things in common. The bridge which they now desired to see erected had been a long felt want, and he sincerely hoped that they would very soon see it erected. As far as he was concerned he should do all in his power to assist them in attaining the object they had in view. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. CAREY, seconded by Alderman JOHN MEEKS,—"That a deputation, consisting of the Mayors of the Glebe and Balmain, with the aldermen for the two boroughs, also Dr. W. A. West, Messrs. John Meeks, W. Carey, and Crispin should wait upon the Minister for Public Works to urge upon him the necessity for constructing the bridge; and that the deputation be introduced by the members for the district, who should be asked to present the Minister with a petition in support of the proposal."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and cheers for the Queen.

WESLEYAN CHURCH CENTENNIAL THANKSGIVING FUND.

A public meeting was held last night in the William-street Church, Woolloomooloo, in connection with the Wesleyan Church Centennial Thanksgiving Fund. The chair was taken by Mr. S. E. Lees, M.L.A. The attendance was not large. The Rev. J. H. Fletcher gave an address in which he explained the object of the fund. He alluded, also, to the great influence Christianity was exercising upon the world generally. There were wars and rumours of wars now-a-day as of old. Yet the policy of the great nations was to defer war. There was an unwillingness to strike the first blow. Was not this owing to the influence of the Gospel? Were we not approaching the time when war should be no more? Looking back on the history of the colony we saw many elements of confusion in its first years. If the termination of the first century brought us anything of hope it was because of the influence of the Christian religion. At first, there was evil; afterwards there was good, and the good had preponderated, so that the Centennial brought with it not memories of shame but of gratitude. The time for State endowment of a Church had gone by. They had to maintain in a state of efficiency all Christian institutions without the aid of the Government. There were many ways of expressing their gratitude to God for his goodness during the past century. There were many worthy objects amongst the Centennial thanksgiving offerings of the Wesleyan Church; but there was no object worthy of more consideration than that of providing for the systematic training of candidates for the Wesleyan ministry. It was of the greatest importance, looking at the times in which they lived, that they should know what sort of men were sent out in their midst as preachers. The standard of ministerial excellence had been steadily rising of late years. A congregation could not have a man sent to it that it considered too good. In fact the demand for a well-famed ministry was increasing on every hand. By benefiting the ministry they did good to the Church generally, and no more worthy object could be assisted. Just in proportion as they took care of the men God had given to them, so their Church would prosper. They might feel that their own circuit had many claims upon them, but at the same time he would ask them not to forget the theological institute. Dr. Sellors followed with an impressive address, in which he claimed assistance for the Church. He explained that they ought to have one grand centennial monument, and at considerable length he pointed out that they could not select an object more worthy of regard than the theological institution for the training of young ministers. Mr. T. Lockwood, J.P., made a short speech, in which he stated that the amount already contributed to the thanksgiving fund was £20,990; the sum from that church was £195. After a few remarks by the chairman, subscriptions were asked for, the result being promises to the amount of £30, making the total already promised to the several funds over £21,000. During the evening selections were given by the choir.

MASONIC.

On Wednesday evening the monthly meeting of Randwick-Coogee Masonic Lodge took place in the Masonic Hall, Avoca-street, Randwick. W. Bro. Joseph Coulter (Master) presided, and amongst a good attendance of brethren were Past Masters Plumb, Walton, Hughes, Weir, Spring, Stephenson, Frackelton, and S. H. Young (hon. secretary). The meeting was the first the lodge had held since the "union," and the assembling of the brethren from all the late Constitutions elicited from the Worshipful Master observations of a fraternal and congratulatory character. After the disposal of a considerable amount of business of a miscellaneous nature, the subject of the amalgamation of the two local lodges was referred to, and will no doubt be taken into consideration at no distant date. The W. M. solicited the hearty co-operation of the brethren in connection with the concert and ball to be held in the Town Hall, Randwick, on the 12th proximo by the members of John Williams Lodge, and after spending a pleasant time at the festive board the proceedings were brought to a close. Professor Hughes very kindly acted as organist for the evening.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE NEW BUILDING.

The first quarterly meeting of the friends of the Jesuit Fathers was held at Riverview on Sunday evening, the Very Rev. Joseph Dalton, S.J., in the chair. Among those present were Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B.; Messrs. T. Dalton, Jas. Toohey, Ms.L.A., John Toohey, S. H. Hyam, W. Edmunds, F. S. Macdermott, E. J. Hollingdale, F. B. Freehill, John Hughes, T. Hughes, A. J. Brady, J. L. Mullins, M. Fay, T. Punch, D. Cregan, J. G. O'Connor, B. M'Bride, J. Walsh, P. Hogan, O'Shea, T. L. Mullins, Jas. Parle, J. F. Landers, F. Punch, J. Moriarty, E. O'Farrell, F. Atchison, J. J. Spruson. Apologies were received from the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, Messrs. T. Hassall, M.L.A., J. Bridge, T. Curran, H. Kowalski, W. F. Macdermott, Jas. Curtin, J. Shewcroft. The Rev. T. Gartlan opened the meeting by detailing the progress of the work, and acknowledging subscriptions received since last meeting. He also gave particulars of the very large additional accommodation which would be provided by the portion of the building now in course of erection. It was then proposed by Mr. T. Dalton and seconded by Mr. J. Walsh and carried,—"That the names of those present not already on the committee be added thereto." Mr. W. Edmunds then moved and Mr. John Toohey seconded,—"That subscriptions be now received." The sums acknowledged by the hon. secretaries during the evening as received or promised since last meeting were £472 17s. Of this amount £143 16s. was in payment of promises already given; and £329 1s. was the total of new donations, and included £35 guaranteed in annual subscriptions for a period of five years. During the evening Messrs. J. Toohey, M.L.A., P. Hogan, and J. J. Spruson addressed the meeting. All the speakers, while expressing satisfaction at the collections made, were very emphatic on the necessity of giving the widest possible publicity to the magnitude and the general interest of the work being done at Riverview, so as to enlist the sympathies of all classes. The erection of the portion of the college now commenced, though not quite a fourth of the entire building, would involve an expense of £25,000. The Jesuit Fathers have borrowed £20,000 at 5½ per cent., so that they were burdened with an annual payment of £1200 for interest. The object of the committee was to relieve them to the utmost of their power of the anxiety caused by this heavy burden, and to secure the ultimate success of the great undertaking.

WORKING BOYS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the members of the Woolloomooloo Working Boys' Institute, was held at the Institute Room, Forbes-street, last evening. Sir George Innes occupied the chair. There was a very meagre attendance. The secretary's report, and the reports of the conductor of the gymnasium, and of the teachers of the school, were adopted and ordered to be printed. Monday night in each week is devoted to recreation, Wednesday to gymnastics, Thursday to lectures, and Friday to study. On Sunday afternoon a sacred service was held in the room by Miss Ellis. The conduct of the boys has, on the whole, been very good. A magic lantern has been presented to the institute by Mr. E. C. Mereweather. The treasurer's report, which shows a balance of £20 16s. 10d., was also adopted. Several of the rules were amended in important particulars. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, Sir George Innes; superintendent, Miss Ellis; treasurer, Mr. C. H. W. Garling; and secretary, Mr. S. Garling. A vote of thanks to the chairman having been carried, the meeting terminated.

The School of Arts Debating Club held a special meeting on Monday evening, Mr. D. J. Davis, vice-president, in the chair, to further consider and deal with the report of proceedings of the recent conference. A large audience filled the hall, and at times created such disorder that any attempt to transact business was fruitless. The misconduct of the audience was shared and encouraged by a few members of the club, two of whom were eventually suspended by a vote of their fellow-members. During the evening it was decided that Mr. Gandon was no longer a member or president of the club, on account of his declining to comply with the rule requiring members to pay their subscriptions within the first month of each half-year, and notice of motion was given to proceed with the election of another president next Monday. An unprecedented scene of confusion occurred towards the close of the proceedings, by Mr. S. A. Byrne rising and offering to pay the late president's subscription for the present half-year—2s. 6d.—for him, at the same time hurling charges in a loud and excited tone of voice against members of the club, as a whole, of conspiring to eject that gentleman from office. A number of members rose and denounced this accusation as a shameful and disgraceful one to make, stating that they took their stand upon the rules, and expected the president to obey them as strictly as any other member. Mr. Byrne refused to obey the chairman's call to order, and announced his intention of addressing those present until 10 o'clock. By a unanimous vote he was suspended, and the meeting was adjourned for a week. A number of the audience then made their way from the body of the hall and surrounded Mr. Byrne and several members of the club, heated arguments being freely used. As there seemed every probability of a fight ensuing, the hon. secretary, Mr. W. M. Foote, sent for the attendant, who extinguished the gas, and thus cleared the hall. A number of members of the club subsequently expressed the opinion that the committee should be asked to exclude the public—or at least non-members of the institute—for a time owing to the rowdy conduct displayed by the audience on Monday night, and it is stated that a formal request has been made to them to take this step in the best interests of both the institute and the club.

The weekly meeting of the St. John's (Darlinghurst) Young Men's Institute took place on Tuesday night last, the 28th instant, Rev. A. W. Pain in the chair. The subject for the evening was the reading of a paper by Mr. E. M. Stephen, an "Essay on Fruits;" Mr. Cairns, a paper on "Strikes and their Effects;" and by Mr. A. J. M. Stephen, a paper on "Sound, Light, and Heat." The above gentlemen enabled the members to enjoy a very interesting evening, and the subjects named were dealt with in an able manner, eliciting a warm vote of thanks for their efforts.

The weekly meeting of the Summer Hill Literary and Debating Society was held on Wednesday evening, 29th instant. After routine business had been transacted a debate was opened by Mr. C. J. Abigail, on behalf of the ministry, who advocated "That the hope of reward exercised a far greater influence over the human mind than the fear of punishment." The opener was supported by his colleagues, the premier, and Mr. Campbell, and opposed by Messrs. Foster and Inman, and as usual the proposition of the Ministry was carried without a division.

The Electrical Institute of New South Wales held their sixth meeting at their room, in Philip-street, last evening. The chair was occupied by Dr. Ellis, the president of the society, and about 30 members were present. A paper entitled "House Lighting by Electricity" was read by Mr. E. Conry, the secretary, and a very animated discussion ensued. Two new members were elected, and four nominated. At the next meeting a paper will be read by the vice-president, Mr. J. V. Dalgarno. It may be mentioned that the paper read last evening, and also future ones, will be printed and copies supplied to members. The rules of the institute have been printed and distributed, and the society's affairs have assumed a very healthy and satisfactory tone.

THE CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' DIFFICULTY.

AN EMPLOYER'S VIEWS.

It will be remembered that on Friday last a combined meeting of the Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was held at the Protestant Hall, and that certain working rules for the guidance of the trade of Sydney and suburbs were adopted. We understand that these rules will be brought before the Builders' and Contractors' Association at their next regular meeting. With regard to the rules in question, a prominent Sydney contractor stated as follows:—For the most part the rules demand the recognition of customs which already exist in the trade. The principal new features of the code relate to the standard rate of wage and the rate of compensation for overtime. Rule 1 demands "that the working time be 48 hours per week." This merely formulates into a rule a custom which has prevailed for many years in Sydney and suburbs. Rule 2 demands "that the standard rate of wages for carpenters and joiners be 10s. per day of eight hours, or 1s. 3d. per hour." At present the rate is 9s. to 9s. 4d. per day. It is hardly to be expected that the association would agree to 10s. as demanded. Possibly a compromise might be arrived at on this point, say at 9s. 6d., but not over that amount. If an employer were to pay every man 10s., he must have none but the best men at that rate. This would leave inferior workmen without employment altogether. Of course, what might be called a bad workman would be entirely out of the question. Still there were workmen who although not up to the highest standard of excellence were nevertheless quite competent to perform certain kinds of work which was ordinarily carried on in any shop. The adoption of this proposed standard rate of wage would not only affect the journeymen, but it would not be profitable at all to the masters. Certain kinds of rough work had to be done, and it would not pay to put a thoroughly skilled man on a job which required, in the very nature of things, only an ordinary amount of skill to perform. Again, by recognising 10s. as the standard rate of wage, an employer would otherwise often lose money—perhaps a small amount at a time, but still be subjected to a loss and considerable annoyance. A man comes, for instance, to a shop, and states that he is a first-class hand. He is employed on that supposition. It afterwards transpires that he has overrated his skill or wilfully imposed upon his employer. He is at once discharged. Yet, although he has proved himself to be an inferior workman, he must receive his 10s. per day if that is made a standard wage for all alike. As the custom now is the workman under the circumstances mentioned, might ask for 9s. perhaps, and would, if though not thoroughly skilful, still have a chance of obtaining further employment, though at a lower wage than at first demanded. Rule 3 reads as follows:—"That all overtime be paid time and a-half; double time for Saturday afternoon and Sunday." This rule is excessive, and asks for more than is generally paid, and certainly more than would be profitable. There are some employers who do not pay overtime at all. Time and a-quarter would not be excessive at all, and possibly, at that rate for the first two hours, and "time and half" after that, might be allowed by many of the employers; still the association as a body would hardly favour such a modification of the rule. The truth is that neither employer nor employee care much for working after hours. A workman, as a rule, would prefer his time to himself; besides, he knows that the less overtime work there is the more equally is the work distributed in the trade; besides, a workman can hardly be expected to work day as well at night. Still there are many kinds of work that must be done at night, when there is no interruption, on account of necessary transaction of business. The prices for labour done during overtime hours are already sufficiently high to deter anyone from engaging a contractor to carry out such jobs unless unavoidable. Rule 4 demanded "that all men employed by any employer and sent two miles and over from where employed, shall receive fares both ways, or walking time allowed." The custom of the trade would be in favour of paying one way, but not both ways; and as to allowing "walking time," it would be unprofitable to carry on work on that basis. Rule 6, relating to employers or their representatives commencing to pay as soon as work ceases, may be considered as fair. Rule 7 reads as follows:—"Any employer discharging an employee without giving him two hours' notice shall pay the same two hours' wages for sharpening tools," &c. This relates to a custom commonly called "sharps." When a workman comes on a job he is supposed to have his tools sharp. When he leaves his job, however, he is usually allowed by a custom of the trade to have time to sharpen his tools, so as to be in readiness for the next job. A reasonable time is allowed and he receives pay for it, just the same as if he were working for his employer. The remaining portion of the rule, "that the employee is to give two hours' notice to the employer," is only fair. It is hardly to be expected that the carpenters and joiners will go out on strike should their demands not be acceded to. The present is not the time when a strike would be any advantage to the men. Business is better, but not so brisk as to warrant the men in taking extreme measures.

An equestrian statue is (says the *World*) to be erected to the late Emperor William at Stettin, at a cost of £11,000.

MRS. LANGTRY writes:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other. (Signed) Lillie Langtry." Pears' Soap for toilet and nursery, specially prepared for the delicate skin of ladies and children, or others sensitive to the weather.—[ADVT.]

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 30.

Waihora (s.), 2003 tons, Captain T. Popham, from Wellington 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Wrigg, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Ansdell, Miss Langton, Miss Walker, Misses Stephenson (2), Misses Tolhurst (2), Hon. Matthew Holmes, Messrs. Stephenson, Smith, M'Pherson, Menlove, Wrigg, Smith, Bishop, Browne, Ryley, Thomas, Turner, Hayes, Sinclair, Ansdell, Drs. Alexander and Edwards, Rev. Bromley, Captain Wood, and 40 in the steerage. F. W. Jackson, agent.

Adelaide (s.), 1711 tons, Captain T. W. Lockyer, from Adelaide, via Melbourne 28th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Shebbs, Mr. and Mrs. Bramett and 2 children, Mrs. B. Mullay, Mrs. O. W. Smith, Mrs. A. Hill child and infant, Mrs. M. Frenhuf, Mrs. Rees and 6 children, Mrs. A. Miles, Mrs. G. Hamilton, Mrs. F. W. Paul, Miss C. Molloy, Miss E. Symons, Miss R. Pinkus, Miss O. D. Shadwick, Miss E. Giles, Miss M. Perces, Miss H. Pinkus, Miss C. Rees, Miss F. Rees, Miss E. Miles, Miss J. Hill, Miss C. Miles, Miss H. Ebsworth and maid, Messrs. D. Gunst, Dr. Morice, J. S. Maddiglnow, J. A. Kennedy, F. Carroll, M. Solomon, S. Gayard, G. Milham, J. F. Campbell, H. Hulburt, C. Hughes, M. Frenhuf, R. Goss, C. Giles, G. Laurence, J. R. Mills, C. Heat, H. Rees, F. Rees, Dr. Henry, and 63 in the steerage. G. S. Yuill, agent.

Rosedale (s.), 274 tons, Captain M. Prendergast, from Manning River 29th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Druet, Miss Ricketts, Miss G. Ricketts, Mrs. Mathers, Messrs. Mathers, Curnew, Johnston, Simbkin, and 1 in the sterrage. John See and Co., agents.

Wellington (s.), 118 tons, Captain R. Taplin, from Port Macquarie 29th instant. Passengers—2 in the steerage. John See and Co., agents.

Oonah (s.), 1600 tons, Captain H. Bennison, from Hobart 27th instant, via Eden. T. and W. Willis, agents.

Aratapu, schooner, 122 tons, Captain Bowen, returned to port. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—August 30.

Gunga (s.), for Fiji, Noumea, and the New Hebrides.
Derwent (s.), for Brisbane and Northern ports.
Moreton (s.), for Launceston, via Wollongong.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 31.

Macleod, ship, for San Francisco; Eugenie, barque, for San Diego; Manapouri (s.), for Auckland and Southern ports of New Zealand; Leura (s.), for Melbourne; Bellinger (s.), Queen of the South (s.), for Richmond River; Ranelagh (s.), for Brisbane; Fiado (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—August 30.

Gunga (s.), 1357 tons, Captain Daniel Calder, for Noumea, New Hebrides, and Levuka. Passengers—Mrs. A. W. Boyd, Mrs. Bentley and 2 children, Mrs. D. Sturrock and 2 children, Mrs. Lutch, Mrs. Hedestrom, Miss Fanny Shepherd, Miss Chalmers, Miss Voyce, Sister Mary Theresa, Sister Mary Bernard, Sister Mary Francis of Sales, Sister Mary John Baptist, Dr. Chalmers, Messrs. F. Radcliffe, T. D. Brown, E. H. Parker, A. W. Boyd, William Harper, Brock, L. C. Battersby, E. G. Glazier, W. Robertson, W. Kopsen, R. Stokes, D. Sturrock, Henry Gillies, and 9 in the steerage.

Derwent (s.), 478 tons, Captain A. Junner, for Brisbane and Northern ports. Passengers—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Darcy, Mrs. Giblin, Misses Giblin (2), Messrs. G. Munro, J. Stevens, Darcy, J. Jones, T. Mills, and 21 in the steerage.

Macleod, ship, 1556 tons, Captain C. Henderson, for San Francisco.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 30.

Namoi (s.), from Newcastle, with 8 bales skins, 10 hides, 15 bags potatoes, 103 bags tin ore, 19 cases eggs, 15 baskets fish, 10 horses, 5 coops poultry, 77 boxes soap, 250 boxes candles, 95 cases biscuits, 100 dozen pumpkins, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 30.

Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Jessie Sinclair, for Manning River; Annie C. Lynn, for Tomakin; Norman, for Wollongong; Prosperity, Advance, Chieftain, Minora, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—August 29.

[A special charge is made for consignees' notices in this column.]

Nith, from London: 22 barrels 966 drums oil, 426 cases galvanised iron, 25 tanks malt, 370 cases 150 half-hogsheads beer, 571 pigs 25 rolls lead, 401 bundles hoop iron, 700 pipes, 1000 cases milk, 42 packages blacking, 9 packages stationery, 448 packages paints and colours, 213 packages oilmen's stores, 62 cases bedsteads, 300 cases geneva, 6 packages furniture, 11 packages brushware, 50 bundles tubs, 44 axles, 237 packages hardware, 500 casks cement, 129 packages drapery, 154 barrels soda, 53 packages earthenware, 60 cases nails, 290 cases currants, 106 packages and pieces tubes, 1903 deals, 100 half-barrels 15 quarter-barrels fish, 36 packages paper, 1550 sashweights, 10 quarter-casks wine, 19 cases cartridges, 176 rolls wire netting, 37 packages bottles, 28 cases fruits, 220 half-barrels 900 packages 40 half-boxes 17 cases gunpowder, 196 packages drugs and chemicals, 263 packages ironmongery, 6 cases fog signals, 67 casks whiting, 375 packages oil stores, sundries, and a quantity of unspecified cargo.

August 30.

Adelaide (s.), from Adelaide and Melbourne: 1916 packages chaff, 120 bags pollard, 1080 packages flour, 4 packages agricultural implements, 6 quarter-casks wine, 90 cases sauce, 330 bags barley, 6 packages eggs, 255 bags wheat, 132 packages butter, 20 cases preserved fruits, 75 bags bran, 2 cases paper, 132 cases jams, and sundries.

Oonah (s.), from Hobart: 7482 packages fruit, 851 cases jam 25 cases 30 bales hops, 3 cases leather, 16 casks oysters, 2325 bags bark, 9 bags moss, 2 packages fish, 1 parcel gold, and sundries.

Waihora (s.), from Wellington: 7461 sacks oats, 250 sacks oatmeal, 394 bags turnips, 783 bags potatoes, 60 bags pollard, 651 bags wheat, 45 bags linseed, 136 bags onions, 25 bags peas, 8 bags barley, 85 bags beans, 52 cases bacon and cheese, 31 horses, 4 cattle, 40 bales flax, 12 bales hops, 65 kegs butter, 220 cases meats, and 173 packages sundries.

Ex Nith, from London: 30 reels paper—John Fairfax and Sons.

Ex Bay of Cadiz: 300 cases milk, 190 cases pickles, 80 cases hams, 66 casks soda crystals, 100 cases sardines, 25 cases blacking—Robert Miller.

Ex Nith: 1000 cases Anglo-Scandinavian gold medal condensed milk—W. H. Ariell and Co., Kent-street.

EXPORTS.—August 30.

Gunga (s.), for Noumea and Fiji: 8 tanks malt, 424 bags rice, 5 cases pipes, 10 cases axes and hatchets, 8 packages tinware, 4 bundles spades, 17 packages earthenware, 9 packages drugs, 43 packages drapery, 9 packages agricultural implements, 25 cases beer, 7 quarter-casks spirits, 481 bags potatoes, 30 cases chlorate, 30 cases galvanised iron, 542 packages sugar, 10 iron plates, 280 bags bran, 112 pieces 99 bundles timber, 23 bundles cornsacks, 54 cases soap, 41 packages tobacco, 5 packages grindery, 10 packages mybane, 100 packages tea, 20 bundles wire, 8 quarter-casks 3 hogsheads rum, 8 bags peas, 10 cases 40 bags peas, 26 coils rope, 7 cases chemical apparatus, 1039 packages flour, 11 bales bags, 6 bundles buckets, 179 packages oilstores, 12 cases pipes, 2 horses, 96 bars 62 bundles 19 sheets iron, 47 packages ironmongery, 27 rams, 39 packages white lead, 100 sheep, 125 cases kerosene, 13 packages butter, 37 packages hardware, 391 iron pots and covers, 23 packages oil, 320 bundles mats, 39 packages wines and spirits, 17 packages boots and shoes, 12 casks soda, 10 quarter-casks wine, 68 ingots tin, 9 cases nails, 10 cases glass, 7 packages glassware, and a quantity of sundries.

Macleod, for San Francisco: 2475 tons coal.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

Brisbane.—Arrivals: August 30, Warrego (s.), Burwah (s.), from Sydney; Barcoo (s.), from Cooktown; Yaralla (s.), from Bundaberg; and Wave Queen, barque, from London. Rodondo (s.), from Rockhampton for Sydney, arrived at Maryborough this morning, and sailed. Balmain (s.), for Townsville, left Maryborough early this morning. Fitzroy (s.), for Rockhampton, left Maryborough this morning. Quiraing (s.), for Burketown, left Keppel Bay this morning. Glanworth (s.) left Rockhampton this morning for Sydney. You Yangs (s.), from Townsville for Brisbane, left Flat Top Island yesterday afternoon. Maranoa (s.), for Cooktown, left Townsville yesterday afternoon. Tannadice (s.), from Hongkong for Sydney, arrived at Cairns this morning, and sailed. Birksgate (s.), for Sydney, left Townsville this afternoon.

Ballina.—Departures: August 30, Monarch, schooner, Bellinger (s.), for Sydney; Comet, steamtug, for Clarence River.

Yamba.—Arrivals: August 30, Australian (s.) and Tomki (s.), from Sydney. Departure: August 30, Electra (s.), for Sydney. Ketch Barrangarry passed north at 5.15 p.m.

Newcastle.—Arrivals: August 30, Snowdon, from Melbourne; Giovanni (s.), from Launceston; Wild Wave, Newcastle (s.), Maitland (s.), from Sydney. Departures: August 30, Jessie, for Auckland; Lindus (s.), for Melbourne; Western (s.), Tasmania(s.), Maitland (s.), Newcastle (s.), for Sydney.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: August 30, R.M.S. Oroya, Australasian (s.), from London; R.M.S. Garonne, Ciatra (s.), from Sydney; Tagliferro (s.), from Newcastle; Gabo (s.), from Adelaide. Departures: August 30, Port Pirie (s.), for Sydney; Hubbuck (s.), for London; Flinders (s.), for Launceston; Knight Commander, ship, for Newcastle; Clifton, barque, for Bluff Harbour; Britannia, for South Sea Islands; W. C. Wentworth, for Guam.

(FROM BOARD AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)

Tweed Heads.—Arrival: August 30, Annie Theresa, from Brisbane. Passed: August 30, Lismore, at 1.30 p.m., north.

Nambucca Heads.—Arrival: August 30, Fernmount (s.), at noon.

Richmond Heads.—Departures: August 30, Monarch, Bellinger (s.), for Sydney. Passed: August 30, a large barque, at 2.20 p.m., north.

Clarence Heads.—Arrivals: August 30, Australian (s.), Tomki (s.). Departure: August 30, Electra (s.), at 7.45 a.m. Passed: August 30, Barrangarry, at 5.15 p.m., north, 16ft. on bar at high water; beacons in a line.

Manning Heads.—Arrivals: August 30, Sea Nymph, Louisa Messell.

Seal Rocks.—Passed: August 30, Coraki (s.), at 6.40 a.m.; a Brisbane steamer, at 7.15 a.m., north; Woodburn (s.), at 1.45 p.m., Helen Nicoll (s.), at 2.15 p.m., south.

Trial Bay.—Arrivals: August 30, Fernmount (s.), Queen of the South (s.), in bay.

Laurieton.—Arrivals: August 30, Dolley Walmsley, from Newcastle; Mary Laurie, Integrity, Sarah Beattie, from Sydney.

Wollongong.—Arrivals: August 30, Moreton (s.), Kanahooka (s.), from Sydney. Departures: August 29, Allowrie (s.), for Eden; Kurrara (s.), Duckenfield (s.), for Sydney.

Kiama.—Arrival: August 30, Hastings, from Sydney.

Jervis Bay.—Passed: August 30, Victoria (s.), at 5.30 p.m., north.

Bateman's Bay.—Arrivals: August 30, Bonnie Dundee, Freetrader, wind bound. Departure: August 30, a ketch, with black hull; Pearl, during night.

Moruya Heads.—Arrival: August 30, Union (s.), at noon.

Low Head.—Arrival: August 29, Southern Cross (s.), at 11.15 p.m., from Melbourne.

Hobart.—Arrival: August 30, Rotomahana (s.), from New Zealand, at 8.45 a.m.

Swan Island.—Passed: August 29, Freetrader, at 4 p.m., eastward.

Leven.—Departure: August 29, Eveline, for Melbourne.

Semaphore.—Arrival: August 30, Caledonien (s.), from Melbourne, at 9.30 a.m. Departure: August 29, Hohenzollern (s.), for Melbourne at 10 p.m.

(For continuation of Shipping Intelligence see page 8.)

THE MAILS.

THIS DAY.

Melbourne, 4.15 and 7 p.m.
Adelaide, 4 p.m.
Hobart and Launceston, 7 p.m.
Queensland, 3 p.m.
Ulladulla and Clyde, 9 a.m.
Auckland and all N. Z. Ports, 12 noon.
Brisbane and Northern Ports, 4 p.m.
Richmond River, 6 p.m.
Valparaiso, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Merimbula and Eden, 11 a.m.
Brisbane, Northern Ports, and Thursday Island, 12 noon.
Brisbane and Northern Ports, 12 noon.
Batavia and Singapore, 6 p.m.
Macleay River, 8 p.m.
Clarence River, 8 p.m.

MONDAY.

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope, 9 a.m.
Hobart and Launceston, via Eden, 11 a.m.

PARCEL MAIL.

Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, and certain foreign countries via the United Kingdom, will be received at the parcels office, George-street, for transmission per P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 1st September. Parcels not exceeding 2lb. in weight, 1s 6d; for every additional pound or fraction thereof, 9d.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Evening.

In the Stock and Share market to-day business was quiet. Assets Realization, Tooth's Brewery, and Real Estate Bank were lower; others being without material change. The following sales were reported:—At 1 o'clock: Joint Stock Bank, 18¼; Queensland National Bank, 9¾; Bank of New South Wales, 64; Clarence and Richmond River Steam, 14½; Permanent Trustee, 4s. 3d. At 4 o'clock: Mercantile Mutual Insurance, 5s. 9d.; Shale and Oil, 3s. 9d.; Assets Realization, 4s. 6d.; Permanent Trustee, 4s. 3d.; Real Estate Bank, 7s., 7s. 3d. Closing quotations were:—

BANKS.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
A. J. Bank ...	18½	18¾	N. Z., Syd. reg.	10	10½
City ...	16¼	16¾	Ditto, N. Z. reg.	10¼	10½
New issue, £2 pd.	85/	87/	Q'land National	9¼	9¾
Commercial ...	116	117	Union	58	—
Federal ...	—	72/	Rl. Bank Q'land	—	5½
Mercantile ...	5	5¼	Bk. of Nth Q'land	38/	40/
N. S. W. ...	63½	—	Com. of Australia	9¾	10¼

STEAM.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
Australasian ...	—	—	Illawarra	7½	—
Balmain Ferry ...	—	18/	Newcastle	6/	7/6
Clarence & Richmond ...	—	13	Do. Preferential	—	12/
Do. Preferential	14	15	N. Shore Ferry	40/	41/
Hunter River ...	—	8½	Port Jackson	44/	48/

INSURANCE.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
General ...	8	—	New S. Wales	11d	1/1
Austral. Mutual	15/	—	New Zealand	—	—
City Mutual ...	1/11	2/1	Pacific	—	20/
Indem. Mutual	—	—	United	70/	73/
Mer. Mutual ...	5/9	6/			

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
Australian Gas ...	—	15	S. P. Petroleum	—	—
New ...	8½	—	SydneyExch'nge	14	—
Castlemaine Br.	20/	21/6	Assets Reali sat'n	4/6	—
Emu Gravel ...	—	—	Mortgage Guarantee, 10s paid	—	12/6
Hudson Bros. ...	5/	5/3	Sydney T. and O.	25/	—
Mont de Piété ...	22/	22/6	Colonial Sugar	—	12
Saywell's ...	—	13/6	Tooth's Brewery	18/6	18/9
Permanent Trust.	4/	4/6	Goulburn Gas	37/	40/
Perkins and Co.	—	33/6	Col. Finance	4/	4/6
Ditto New ...	—	—	Art. Well Boring	—	7/
Perpet. Trustee	—	14/3	Manly Gas	21/6	26/
Vol. Land Order	138	150			
Shale and Oil ...	3/6	3/9			

LAND AND BUILDING COMPANIES.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
Anglo-A. F. L. I.	7½	8¼	Syd. Freehold ...	20/	—
Ditto, £1 paid ...	31/	35/	Syd. and Sub. ...	6	—
C. B. and In. ...	32	—	Syd. Permt. ...	34	36
Excelsior ...	—	60/	Real Estate ...	7/	7/3
Mercantile B.Co.	—	14/6	Aus. Mutual ...	61/	66/
Contributing ...	—	3/6	Metropolitan B.	—	5½

At an extraordinary general meeting of Hudson Brothers Company, Limited, to-day, a formal resolution was passed empowering the directors to reduce the capital after a confirmatory resolution has been agreed to at a future meeting.

The third annual meeting of No. 6 Sydney Starr-Bowkett Benefit and Building Society was held this evening, Mr. W. H. D. Mitchell in the chair. The report showed that the receipts from all sources had been £8564, or £1327 in excess of last year. The demand for money, it is stated, has been well maintained. The credit balance had been increased from £2615 to £4353. The total mortgages and premiums due were stated to be £21,474. The report was adopted. Messrs. A. L. Nelson, R. B. Cropley, S. Gelding, and G. F. Mason were elected directors, and Messrs. R. A. Dallen and Thos. Glassop as auditors. A vote of thanks was passed to the directors and secretary.

In the Import markets to-day the most important feature was a further advance of 10s. per ton in flour, roller brands being quoted at £9 15s. to £11 10s., and stone flour at £8 15s. to £10. Deliveries by rail for the week amount to 325 tons flour and 12 tons wheat. Coastwise the shipments have comprised 395 tons flour and 256 tons wheat from Victoria, 507 tons flour and 74 tons wheat from Adelaide, and 143 tons flour from New Zealand. The European markets remain very firm, but the rapid jump of 7 cents in America has not been maintained, the price of red winter wheat in New York having gone down 3 cents to 4s. 2d. In tea we hear of some transactions in medium grades, but the market on the whole is rather quiet. Traders are beginning to talk pretty freely about the probable condition of the shipment by the Angers. It is the duty of the Government to see that the tea on which they take duty is in a sound condition and fit for use, and doubtless the Customs officers will give an eye to the state of the cargo by the Angers before giving delivery. In any case, buyers will not neglect their own interests in thoroughly examining the tea. The sugar market is firmer, and buyers are operating more freely at up to £24 10s. for Queensland whites, an advance of 10s. within the past seven days. From our European files we learn that the fluctuations in the beetroot, brought about by an increase in the estimate for Germany by M. Licht, making a total for the growing European crops of 2,725,000 tons, against an outturn of 2,412,000 tons for season 1887-88, and 2,728,811 tons for 1886-87, had caused a quieter feeling, and the trade show less inclination to operate than for some time past. The reports from France, however, strengthen the belief that the output of the present crop, from the lateness of sowings and the subsequent bad weather, will not be so large as was anticipated. Candles are firm, with an upward tendency, 5½d. to 5¾d. being quoted. Salt is firm at 75s. for Liverpool coarse; 200 boxes sultanas quitted at 5¾d. Malt is difficult of sale in more than trade parcels. The liquor trade disclosed nothing of special moment. Metals are without change in value, except that fencing wire is offering perhaps a trifle lower. There is a good deal of inquiry for kerosene oil, and while low test is selling at 1s. 6d., business in parcels of high test has been done at from 13d., in bond. Smaller lines have been sold at up to 1s. 9d., duty paid. There is very little doing in jute goods. Some loose-end woolpacks, which are less plentiful than fast-ends, have been selling at 2s. in small lines. Cement to arrive quitted at 16s. 9d. With regard to Baltic deals, &c., the London correspondents of Messrs. J. Barre Johnston and Co. advise them by to-day's mail that "prices remain very firm, with strong upward tendency, shippers being highly independent owing to the destruction of stocks by the late disastrous fires at Sundswall and Umea. The import for the six months from Sweden and Finland shows a falling away of 22,000 tons compared with like time last year, and from Petersburg and the White Sea 4500 tons. The shortage in dock stock is about 500,000 pieces deals, battens, and sawn boards."

A despatch from the Imperial German Government in our advertising columns states that Yalint is to be the only port of entry for ships trading to the Marshall Islands. It is said that the vessels under the British flag trading there usually hail from the Australian colonies.

By the incoming mail steamer Oroya we have to-day received commercial files to the 27th July. The money market was firmer on the week. Short-dated loans, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ to 1¾ per cent. In Anglo-Australian Bank stocks, Bank of Australasia had advanced 20s.; Commercial of Australas 5s.; Union had receded 20s., and English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered 10s.; closing quotations being: Bank of Australasia, 97, 99; Bank of New South Wales, 67, 69; Bank of New Zealand, 13, 14; Commercial of Australia, 10, 10½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 34½, 35½; London Chartered of Australia, 27, 28; National of Australasia, 10½, 11; Queensland National, Limited, 12¼, 12¾; Union of Australia, 62, 64; Union Inscribed Stock Deposits, 102, 104.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom issued this week (says the *Economist* of July 21) contains the revised totals of the value of our foreign trade in 1887. The figures are:—

—		1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
		£	£	£	£
Imports ...		362,227,564	349,863,472	370,967,955	390,018,569
Exp'rts	British produce ...	221,414,186	212,432,754	213,044,500	233,025,242
	Foreign and colonial produce ...	59,348,975	56,234,263	58,359,194	62,942,341
Total exports ...		280,763,161	268,667,017	271,403,694	295,967,583

Distinguishing between our trade with foreign countries and British possessions, the figures are:—

TOTAL IMPORTS.

—	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
From—	£	£	£	£
Foreign countries ...	276,428,899	267,979,429	286,566,222	294,205,658
British possessions..	85,798,665	81,884,043	84,401,733	95,812,911
Total	362,227,564	349,863,472	370,967,955	390,018,569

TOTAL EXPORTS.

—	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
To—	£	£	£	£
Foreign countries ...	196,727,504	186,599,306	185,979,476	207,663,949
British possessions...	83,035,657	82,067,711	85,424,218	88,303,634
Total	280,763,161	268,667,017	271,403,694	295,967,583

All the above figures are, of course, exclusive of the imports and exports of specie.

Australian butter and cheese are finding a ready market in England. According to information supplied to the *Australian Trading World*, Messrs. Cruickshank and Lovell have received returns from the Custom-house of all the cheese and butter shipped to London from Australia and New Zealand from 1st November, 1887, until 30th June, 1888, and the result is as follows:—New Zealand, 16,017cwt. of butter and 28,320cwt. of cheese; Australia—New South Wales, 7771cwt. butter; Victoria, 3012cwt. butter; and during the period mentioned, only 137cwt. cheese—94cwt. of which came from New South Wales, and 43cwt. from Queensland; but when the firm mentioned turns over more than 60,000cwt. of cheese alone from Canada and the United States, apart from Continental butters, &c., and that the estimated consumption of cheese in Great Britain is now about 6lb. per head, as against 2lb. in 1860, and still increasing, there is a market for all the fine cheese and butter Australia and New Zealand can send. Messrs. Cruickshank and Lovell, who are amongst the largest importers of dairy produce, are in the coming season to be represented by agents and merchants in Australia and New Zealand, who will make advances on behalf of the firm, or purchase the goods outright. They say that the demand for finest cheese and butter is always good, and that it is only low and secondary qualities that are slow of sale at irregular prices. Apart from the English make of cheese and butter, which is very large, the enormous importation can hardly be credited, and yet there is no surplus. Dairy produce is selling at a price that pays the farmer better than any other product of the farm.

The following was the Customs revenue received to-day:—

Spirits, £2188 8s. 6d.; wine (still), £214 1s. 9d.; wine (sparkling), £58; ale, porter, and beer (in bottles), £142 7s. 9d.; tobacco and snuff, £152 8s.; tobacco (for manufacturing purposes only), £7 0 3s.; cigars, £456 6s. 9d.; cigarettes, £71 5s.; tea, £236 6s. 3d.; coffee (raw), £65 12s. 3d.; sugar (refined), £5; sugar (unrefined), £638 1s. 10d.; rice, £29 12s. 8d.; dried fruits, £42 1s. Specific Duty: Bacon and hams, 14s.; butter, £56 11s. 3d.; candles, £164 5s. 5d.; cement, £50 2s.; cheese, £9 19s.; cocoa and chocolate, £2 16s.; confectionery, £5; essences over 25 per cent. of proof spirit, £7 18s. 10d., fish, £39 8s. 11d.; galvanised iron, £172 3s. 8d.; galvanised manufactures, £1 8s. 8d.; iron and steel wire, £51 10s.; jams and jellies, £21; milk, £80; oil, kerosene, £370; oils, other, £24 10s.; paints, £139 7s. 9d.; preserves, £5; timber, undressed, £61 17s. 6d.; varnish, £74 5s. 6d. Harbour and light rates, £16 10s.; pilotage, Sydney, £66 3s. 4d.; harbour dues, £6; excise on beer, £110 15s. Total, £6599 0s. 7d.

STOCK SALES.

Warden Harry Graves reports:—Homebush market, this week—1080 cattle yarded Monday, 630 Thursday, making 1710 for the week. Market fell 10s a head on Monday, and was unaltered from those prices on Thursday: 13,000 sheep penned Monday, 10,000, Thursday, making 23,000 for the week: market advanced 6d a head on Monday and 1s on Thursday, making a total rise of 1s 6d a head this week. I sold 500 ewes for northern agents—crossbreds from 9s 9d to 12s 3d, merinos 6s 8d to 8s 8d; 500 lambs, for Wm. Holden Watt, Esq., Howlong, to 7s 2d; a draft of wethers, for John Armstrong, Esq., at 12s 7d; ewes, 10s 9d; lambs, for same owner, to 13s. I have also sold, through Melbourne agents, 60 trucks of sheep for various owners. The Meat Company has started again and materially assisted the improvement in prices. The dry weather continues to militate against sales of store stock, notwithstanding which I am about closing some large transactions.—[Advt.]

LATEST COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The price of wheat has advanced 6s. per quarter. Eight thousand quarters of Adelaide wheat, July-August shipments, sold at 41s. per quarter. The cargo by the Midnatsol sold at 41s. 3d. Forty-seven thousand quarters of wheat sold at 41s. per quarter; 9000 quarters, May shipment, sold at 39s. 9d.

MELBOURNE, Thursday.

Heavy business was done in wheat; 10,000 bags sold to a miller at 4s. 3d., and 20,000 bags sold, ship, free, at 4s. 3½d.; ex store, 6000 to 7000 bags sold at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. The flour market has large speculative purchasers. Several millers bought largely to protect forward contracts. The sugar auction was lively, with a strong demand. Mauritius whites sold at £22 15s. to £23 5s. Java yellows, Nos. 14 to 16, £20 to £20 5s.; Queensland browns and new yellows, £17 5s. to £18; China whites, £23. Nearly the whole of the grocery whites per the Macbain have been sold at full prices. The tea market is rather quiet, pending definite news regarding the condition of the cargo per Angers. Elemes sold for export at 2½d.; feed grains are firm; prime oats, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; Cape barley, 2s. 11d. to 2s. 11½d.; maize, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.; peas, 2s. 11d.; bran, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

The share market generally continues depressed, and business is only moderate. Bank shares are unchanged. Lower rates were accepted for Australian Finance, Colonial Investment, Freehold Investment, Henry Arnold and Co., Victoria Freehold, City and County, Victorian Finance, Metropolitan Gas, Montgomerie's Brewery, Australian Natives', Colonial Trustees, Executors and Agency Investment Company of Victoria, Silverton Tramway, Moray Investment, and Queen Investment Company. Greig and Murray also sold lower, but closed firmer. Mercantile Finance recovered 7s. from yesterday's lowest price. Sales: Commercial Bank, £9 17s.; Federal Bank, 71s.; Tramway Omnibus, 55s. 6d., 54s. 6d.

BRISBANE, Thursday.

The chief attention has been centered during the week in sugar and flour, in connection with which there has been some excitement, especially in regard to sugar. Stocks from second whites down to rations have probably never been lighter of late years. A decided rise has taken place, and in view of a possible further rise some speculative purchases have been made. Very little of the new crop is yet coming in. A large large line of first whites changed hands within the last day or two at £21 10s. Large transactions have taken place in flour at full rates. The market is very firm, and an early rise is looked for.

ADELAIDE, Thursday.

The wheat market remains very firm at 4s. at Port Adelaide, and at 3s. 11d. at the out ports. Quotations are nominal. Flour has advanced, and holders are very firm at £10 to £10 10s. for roller, £9 10s. for superfine, and £6 10s. for household. One thousand cases of Aurora kerosene sold at 12½d. per gallon, duty paid, for speculative purposes.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, &c.; at 2, Poultry, &c.
W. INGLIS AND SON.—At Bazaar, at 10.30 and 12, Horses, &c.; at 12, Calves, Pigs, &c.; at 2, Poultry, &c.; at 2.30, Dairy Produce.
BROWN BROS. AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11.30, Horses, &c.; at Corporation Yards, at 11, Pigs, &c.
T. COSGROVE.—At Bazaar, at 12, Horses, &c.
H. M'NAMARA.—At Meat Market, at 12, Beef, &c.
TATE BROS.' AGENCY AND TRADING COMPANY.—At Darling Harbour, at 9.30, Hay, &c.
J. P. LISTER.—At 179, Victoria-street North, Darlinghurst, at 11, Furniture, Jewellery, &c.; at his Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges; at 2, Clothing, Boots, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At Rooms, at 11, Earthen, Glass, and Chinaware.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At Sir John Young-crescent, Woolloomooloo, at 11, Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.
J. RODD AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Stationery, Cutlery, Brushware, &c.
HARRIS AND ACKMAN.—At their Mart, at 11, China, Glassware, &c.
B. R. HARRIS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Glassware, Ornaments, &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, Houses and Land.
DUFF AND COLLINS.—At their Rooms, at 12, Ferns, &c.
J. EVANS AND CO.—At Meat Market, at 11, Beef, &c.
F. L. BARKER.—At Stores, at 9.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
DUNN AND WEBB.—At corner of Gordon-street and Marrickville-road, Marrickville, at 11, Furniture, &c.; at 100, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills, at 2, Furniture, Piano, &c.
J. BRIDGE.—At Circular Quay, at 9.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow. At Corporation Yards, at 11, Pigs, &c.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Stores, at 9, Skins; at 9.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
S. C. AND W. C. CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.—At Sussex and Liverpool streets, at 11.15, Poultry, &c.
J. LEEDS AND CO.—At Meat Market, at 11, Beef, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, at 9.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
HILL, CLARK, AND CO.—At Stores, at 9.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
S. PROCTER.—At Newtown, at 7, Wood, &c.; at Darling Harbour, at 8, Wood, &c.; at Mart, at 12, calves, &c.; at 4, Dairy Produce.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Yards, at 1, Calves, &c.; at 1.30, Butter, &c.; at 2.30, Poultry, &c.; at 4, Hides, &c.
LAWSON AND BROUGHTON.—At 333, George-street, at 11, Pictures, &c.
GREENHALGH AND DILLON.—At their Yards, at 1.30, Pork; at 2, Poultry, &c.

Special Advertisements.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

COALMINERS' STRIKE.

The Directors of the Australian Gaslight Company beg to apprise the consumers of gas that the supply of gas coal on hand is limited, and they therefore warn all concerned of the necessity that now exists to economise the use of gas to the extent of one-half the usual consumption while the strike lasts.

By this means the Directors hope that the period during which gas can be supplied for all purposes may be considerably extended.

Although the Directors are using every exertion to procure further supplies of coal, they may nevertheless find it necessary in a few weeks to call upon private consumers to forego the use of gas altogether, so that the public lighting of the streets may be maintained until the strike ceases.

W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Australian Gaslight Company's Office, Sydney, 27th August, 1888.

GOODLET and SMITH, PLATE-GLASS, TIMBER, and Galvanised Iron Merchants, 493, George-street.

Special Advertisements.

THE SYDNEY MAIL,

THE LARGEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN AUSTRALASIA.

THE ISSUE FOR SEPTEMBER 1 contains, amongst other illustrations, the following:—

SKETCHES AT THE MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

This week we present our readers with a series of sketches of the various Courts of the Melbourne Exhibition, drawn by our Special Artist.

The ENTRANCE to the GERMAN COURT is well portrayed by a very fine engraving.

THE GRAND AVENUE OF NATIONS, in which the principal Courts are situated, and which, perhaps, is one of the grandest portions of the whole building, is shown in a very artistic manner.

THE VICTORIAN COAL TROPHY will possess very great interest just at this moment. It is not likely to impress visitor with the idea that Victoria has any extensive undeveloped coal-fields, but it nevertheless shows that she does possess this mineral in greater or less quantity.

THE VICTORIAN TROPHY OF METALS, which we illustrate, at once conveys an idea of the immense wealth of Victoria in the precious metal. One of these trophies, in the form of a huge dodecahedron, or 12-sided figure, represents, in bulk, 28 tons of gold, the output of the Band of Hope and Albion mines.

The MINERAL TROPHY from the NORTHERN TERRITORY will also be regarded with great interest, for it is representative of the wealth of a country which is fast coming into prominence.

The Tasmanian TIMBER TROPHY, which we also illustrate, is a conspicuous feature of the Tasmanian Court. It shows the timber products of the colony in all stages of growth and manufacture.

AUSTRALIAN PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Our engraving shows one of the two soup plates which were presented by the Governors of the Australasian colonies to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their silver wedding. We are indebted to his Excellency Lord Carrington for a photograph of these handsome and very beautiful presents.

THE LATE DR. ZUKERTORT.

We give this week the portrait of this famous chess-player, who recently died at a comparatively early age. The portrait will interest all the chess players in the colony.

OUR NEW FLAGSHIP.

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Sydney, 5th July, 1888.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' DIFFICULTY.
CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY.
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BRANCH OFFICE, KING-STREET.

A BRANCH OFFICE in connection with the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" has been opened at No. 136, King-street, Sydney, between Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets, for the receipt of advertisements, sale o papers, and transaction of general business. Communications, letters to the Editor, &c. can be forwarded to the Branch, as well as to the Head Office, in Hunter-street. Office hours from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

Another Nihilist plot has been discovered in Russia. Three women were found carrying bombs near the Imperial Palace, and were arrested.

In the match between the Australian Eleven and combined teams of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Australians concluded their first innings for 298. The home team, who in their first innings made 241, have lost five wickets for 54 runs in their second innings.

The price of wheat in England has advanced 6d. per quarter.

Lord Carrington, who is on a visit to the west, has been presented with addresses at Wellington and Dubbo, and also received a hearty reception at Bourke.

In the Queensland Assembly, a bill providing for the regulation and inspection of mines and collieries has been read the first time.

Mr. Playford has promised to introduce a bill proposing the abolition of the Marine Board. The duties of the department will be placed upon the Treasurer, who will receive the additional title of Minister of Marine.

It is understood that the Queensland Premier will not deliver his Budget speech until Wednesday or Thursday next.

A public meeting was held in the William-street Church, Woolloomooloo, last night, in connection with the Centennial Thanksgiving Fund. The chair was taken by Mr. S. E. Lees, M.L.A., and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. H. Fletcher and R. Sellors. The fund now amounts to over £21,000.

The Government meteorologist at Brisbane has issued a special weather report, in which he predicts heavy squalls on the South Australian coast.

On the second day, the Cootamundra Show was attended by over 2000 persons. The show of horses appears to be especially good.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Woolloomooloo Working Boys' Institute, the chair was occupied by Sir George Innes. The treasurer's report showed a balance of over £20.

It was resolved at a public meeting last night, at the Glebe Town Hall, that the erection of a bridge to connect Glebe Point with Balmain was an urgent necessity, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Minister for Works to urge upon him the necessity of constructing such a bridge.

In the action of Dibbs v. the *Daily Telegraph* Newspaper Company, in the Supreme Court yesterday, the case for the plaintiff was concluded, and the examination of Mr. James Thomson for the defence was entered upon.

A strange case of illness is reported from Newcastle. Mrs. Morrison showed symptoms of poisoning by strychnine, and subsequent investigation led to the belief that it was owing to some goats, whose milk she used, having been poisoned.

Mr. Waddell, M.L.A., who has been addressing his constituents at Brewarina, has been awarded a vote of confidence. He has also been banqueted by the citizens.

Yesterday the sectional meetings in connection with the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science were continued at the Sydney University. With the exception of one section, the whole of the branches of the association met, and there were large attendances.

Sir James Hector delivered a lecture last night in the great hall of the University on "The recent eruptions in the hot lake district of New Zealand." The Hon. James Inglis was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Melbourne has been increasing its police force. During the past week 176 constables were selected from 500 applicants.

Rear-Admiral Fairfax, C.B., will hoist his flag on H.M.S. Orlando on Saturday next.

The Victorian Farmers' Protection Association, which is holding its third annual meeting at Melbourne, has been discussing the desirability of bringing skilled agricultural labourers from the United Kingdom. It was finally decided that no action be taken in the matter.

It is thought by the association that irrigation to be practical must be of a national character, and that only those holding irrigatable lands with water actually available should be taxed.

H.M.S. Nelson, which has been relieved by H.M.S. Orlando, will leave Sydney on Monday morning for Plymouth.

In view of the present unsatisfactory state of trade affairs, no further action has been taken in the threatened strike in the carpentering trade at Melbourne.

The principal features of the rules submitted by the Sydney carpenters and joiners to the masters place the standard wages at 10s. per day, and give higher rates for overtime.

A Sydney contractor states that he believes the demands made by the carpenters and joiners will not be acceded to by the masters; but at the same time he hardly thinks that the dispute will result in a strike.

The attendance at the Melbourne Exhibition yesterday numbered 11,371 persons.

The s.s. Zealandia has commenced to take in her outward freight, and is expected to finish coaling to-day. The 12 men who were taken on board at Auckland have been posted in Maritime Hall as "blacklegs."

The people of Newcastle appear to place great faith in Mr. Brunker as a mediator between the miners and the masters in Sydney, and opinions are expressed that he will be able to bring the struggle to a termination.

The managers of several collieries propose compiling a comprehensive table of the miners' wages. These will be sent to all parts of the colony and distributed generally. The object is to give the public an idea of the rate of wages paid in the Newcastle collieries.

The Mayor of Newcastle has declined to call another public meeting on the matter of the strike until he receives a report from the last conciliation committee as to their success or otherwise.

The Trades and Labour Council of Sydney have appointed a committee to confer with the miners in the present dispute, and endeavour to bring about a settlement.

Sir Henry Loch says there is not a class throughout Australia that will not be affected by the present state of things in Newcastle. But if there is no other good result from the unhappy dispute, the people of Victoria will see whether there is not a sufficient supply of coal there to render them independent of support from outside.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners at Melbourne has decided to levy 5 per cent. of the weekly earnings of members in aid of the miners.

In the Victorian Assembly last night the vote of confidence motion was further discussed and adjourned. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen urged that the question was simply one of Protection v. Freetrade. He promised to support the Government if they would adopt Mr. Rees' motion as originally proposed.

At a meeting of Redfern electors last night, a resolution was carried declaring Alderman Howe a fit and proper person to represent the electorate in Parliament.

Mr. Abigail thinks that the construction of a light line of railway to Cobar is desirable, and points out that it would not cost more than the making of a good road.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Sydney Municipal Council yesterday, the Fishermen's Association asked that the per centage on gross sales of fish be reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent.; but Inspector Seymour reported that 2½ per cent. upon sales would not pay the working expenses of the fish market.

The Church of England has set apart to-day as one of fast-giving and humiliation and special prayer for rain.

There is great anxiety at Jerilderie on account of the dry weather. Residents of 28 years' experience in the Riverina say they never experienced a similar season.

Two protectionist candidates, Mr. E. Underwood, J.P., and Mr. W. F. Selden, will probably contest the vacancy for Gunnedah.

The total value of imports at the port of Sydney for the week ending August 25 amounts to £435,672. The total value of exports for the same period amounts to £205,450.

A lecture on "Some Difficulties in Atheism" was delivered last night in the Temperance Hall by the Rev. Arthur Killworth, LL.B.

The strike of the Hunter River coal-miners, or rather the controversy preceding and following it, has raised several questions of great public interest. We see, for instance, a disposition to contend that the State ought not to have alienated or disposed of the coal lands of the colony; and again, that the State ought to resume them for the purpose of keeping them in work. Can these positions be seriously defended? The very fact that such views are propounded under actual circumstances should serve as a warning to those who do not desire to see the fabric of society overturned for the purpose of reconstructing it upon a basis of Communism, with "the equal distribution of wealth" as its ultimate aim.

Of the two questions referred to, the one which relates to the future is of more practical importance than the one which concerns the past. It is not always of much profit to inquire what would have happened, or what might have happened, if certain things had been done differently, or left undone. But there is not a shred of evidence, there is not even a shadow of presumption, that the retention of these lands and the management of mining industry by the State would have produced results equal to those developed by the free operation of private enterprise. The probabilities are all the other way. If any speculation regarding a possible past can be regarded as approaching a certainty it is this, that in the hands of the Government the coal-mining industry of this colony would not have reached a tenth part of its present magnitude and importance. But is it right even to admit the idea as a speculative possibility? It is contrary to the instincts of our race, in conflict with the genius of

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our people, to suppose that at any time since this colony became a free colony, and compulsory labour ceased, it has been within the province of the Government to enter upon such an undertaking as this. Why take up coal-mining, and stop at coal-mining? The principle would have involved the conversion of an independent people into an army of State labourers, working in the gold mines, the copper mines, the tin mines, tilling the soil, tending the flocks and herds; but how governed? If the masses had been governed by the classes, this system of universal labour for the State would have been something akin to slavery. If the masses had been governed by themselves, they would, as labourers for the State, have had in their own hands the determination of their own hours of labour and terms of pay, until, through the teachings of a bitter experience, they found that there are natural forces in connection with the production and distribution of wealth which cannot be ignored or wilfully defied, and that the theories of Communism, however plausible on paper, are not to be worked out in practice so easily as their authors may think. If the Government had retained the exploitation of the Hunter River coalfields in its own hands, would it have applied the same keen research, would it have shown the same energy? Would it have waited patiently for results, and laid itself out for the development of trade? Would it have conducted its business on mercantile lines? Would it have kept in employment the 6000 men who have just voluntarily thrown up work, dealing with them in a manner satisfactory to themselves, selling coal in the colonies at fair rates, and successfully meeting competition in foreign markets?—and would all this have been done without political trouble, official jobbery, or increased taxation?

Whether the State should resume these coal lands for the purpose of making a plunge into such a sea of perplexities is a question of morality as well as of expediency. Something has been said about the cancellation of leases if mines are not continuously worked. So far as this principle is embodied in our mining law, it is modified by conditions which afford relief when circumstances will not admit of profitable work. It would be an act of gross tyranny—an act of robbery by force—to use it as a means of compelling a lessee to work a mine on any terms dictated by the miners. In the case of a coal mine under strike, it could not be honestly applied unless the Government, when enforcing continuous work, afforded the lessee immediate and absolute protection in the employment of other labour. But the fact is that the Hunter River mines are chiefly freehold, and the colony has not yet reached a point at which the Government would be allowed to resume them by a process of spoliation and confiscation. Their actual value at the present moment is the result chiefly—we do not say wholly—of the expenditure of private capital, and the application of private skill and energy. The Government has done much at Newcastle, but has done it in reliance upon the development of private enterprise; and, through the expenditure of private capital and the energy and skill of those who have invested it, the Government has obtained and is obtaining good returns upon all the money it has spent. The Government outlay at Newcastle has been reproductive, and probably a better investment of public money than could be found anywhere else.

But, having thus been well paid, the Government has not acquired by reason of its expenditure any right of interference with the position of the mineowners, whose enterprise has yielded a direct profit upon the public outlay, and has indirectly swollen the public revenue by collecting and maintaining a large taxpaying population on the spot. It is as great an error to suppose that the Government by its expenditure on the railway, the wharfs, and the cranes has acquired a vested interest in the mines as it would be to assume that the mineowners, by their expenditure, which provides remunerative employment for these public works, have gained a vested interest in the railway, the wharfs, and the cranes. Some people have a very imperfect notion of the private expenditure that has made Newcastle and its surroundings what they are. In a single mine (certainly it is one of the largest) the capital outlay has made up a total of £200,000. These mines are not bare coal lands, but collieries, brought into working at an enormous cost, and it is idle to talk about their resumption by the State. If the collieries are to be resumed, then let every acre of land be resumed on which stands workshop or factory in which the owners find it impossible to make their investments pay if they conform to the demands of the trade authorities by whom their employees are ruled. And then, when the State has stepped into the position compulsorily vacated by private enterprise, the trade authorities will, as a matter of course, rule the State. A correspondent who some time ago favoured us with some moonlight reveries from Callan Park had, after all, the promptings of prophetic instinct when he saw in the Cabinet of the future a Minister of Strikes.

The case of WOOD v. CAMPBELL, heard before Judge WILKINSON and a jury of four in the District Court on Tuesday and Wednesday, demands some notice. The plaintiff is Dr. RAMSDEN WOOD, who sought to recover the sum of £15 8s. 6d. for medical attendance upon the late wife of the defendant. Mr. CAMPBELL not only resisted the action, but made a counter claim for £200 on the ground that "the plaintiff, in breach of an agreement entered into between him and the defendant, wholly neglected his duty, and conducted himself carelessly and unskilfully in the performance of the same, and was totally incompetent and unfit to perform the duties of physician and surgeon, and the late wife of defendant died because of the incompetence and want of proper skill and care on the part of the plaintiff." The circumstances of the case, as brought out in the evidence, are briefly these. It became necessary in the treatment of Mrs. CAMPBELL'S case that an operation of some gravity should be performed, and at the suggestion of Dr. WOOD it was agreed that the patient should be removed to his private hospital with the object of avoiding or lessening the risk of septic poisoning. The patient was dealt with as proposed. She was taken to Dr. WOOD'S private hospital, placed under the influence of chloroform, and operated upon, but she never recovered consciousness. A fatal result in a case like this might have been pure misadventure; but according to the allegations of the defendant, negligence was shown by the plaintiff, in the first place, in not making the necessary examination of the patient to ascertain if she were a fit subject for chloroform, and in the second place in not exercising due care in the administration of the anæsthetic. The result of the action was that the jury, after two hours' consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant for £200, accompanied by a number of special findings which amounted to a severe censure upon the plaintiff.

For obvious reasons this case must excite more than ordinary attention. The death of a lady under chloroform is a sufficiently painful event, even if no one could be blamed for the catastrophe, but when it is made to appear that the fatal issue might have been avoided by the exercise of greater care, feelings of indignation as well as of pity are aroused. And apart from the sacrifice of a life which might have been saved, there is the consideration that cases like this tend to bring into disfavour an agent which is really one of the blessings of humanity. No doubt death follows from the administration of chloroform in some instances where every precaution has been taken and the greatest care exercised, but these cases are few and far between, and there is too much reason to believe that in some of the recorded instances in which death is represented to have been unpreventable, fatal results might have been avoided. In the particular case before us, what would have happened if Mr. CAMPBELL had not taken the course he thought fit to adopt? Would not the case have passed into medical history as an unfortunate but rare example of death from chloroform despite the observance of those precautions professional experience enjoins? But chloroform, rightly used, is generally speaking, a safe agent to employ. A high authority, whose statement is more than borne out by the statistics, tells us that the use of anæsthetics has greatly diminished the death-rate in serious operations; but the same authority also tells us that the utmost care and watchfulness are required in the administration of these agents. He tells us, moreover, that many of the deaths which have occurred from the inhalation of anæsthetics have been occasioned by carelessness.

What is the nature of the evidence in the case under consideration? Unfortunately we have not the complete testimony of Dr. WOOD, whose conduct is chiefly in question. He left for England after the action was commenced, and although his evidence was taken *de bene esse*, there was no cross-examination which, as the Judge said, was an unfortunate thing. His HONOR also observed that it was remarkably strange that with such a serious charge hanging over him Dr. WOOD should be absent while the case was being heard. This was a very natural observation for the Judge to make. Possibly Dr. WOOD had affairs of importance to attend to at the other end of the world; but his absence at the trial was unfortunate, to say the least of it. The only person who could give evidence to the Court as to the circumstances under which the patient died was Dr. FOREMAN, who performed the operation while Dr. WOOD administered the chloroform. According to his statement, he left the bed after completing the operation, and was joined by Dr. WOOD, the patient at this time being under the influence of the anæsthetic. Dr. FOREMAN states that his colleague "said about five words," and was then called back to the bed. But this does not give a very exact idea of the duration of Dr. WOOD'S absence; and then comes the question, ought he to have been absent at all? Should not his first care have been to restore consciousness? Every medical man knows that in cases of this kind it is not a question of minutes but of seconds, or rather half-seconds. A patient who has inhaled chloroform may be safe one instant and in danger the next. For this reason a patient who has been brought completely under the influence of chloroform should never be left until his resuscitation has been placed beyond doubt. The evidence of Dr. CLUBB on this point is conclusive. He said: "It was usual for two medical men to be present at operations; one to administer the chloroform, and the other to perform the operation. It was the duty of the man who administered the chloroform to remain and watch the patient whilst under the influence of chloroform. To leave the patient when fully under chloroform would be negligence." Dr. WOOD'S conduct was called in question in another matter. It was his duty to examine the patient with the view of ascertaining whether chloroform could be administered to her with safety; and in the opinion of the jury this duty was not thoroughly discharged, nor were all the necessary appliances at hand. The special findings were as follow:—"1. That there had not been a sufficient examination of the patient before the administration of the chloroform. 2. That Dr. WOOD ought not to have left the patient until he saw signs of returning consciousness. 3. That every appliance ought to have been in the room in case of emergency."

As we have already said, the verdict and special findings of the jury are a severe censure upon Dr. WOOD. Whether the censure would have been mitigated or the decision of the jury altered if the plaintiff had offered himself for examination is not a question to be discussed here; but whatever the consequences of his absence may have been, they are upon his own head. Public sympathy will not be with him, but with the gentleman who has had the misfortune to lose his wife under such painful circumstances. It is to be noticed that the defendant, although he claimed damages in his cross action, expressly intimated to the jury through his counsel that he did not want any, but only an expression of opinion on the merits of the case. Coming into Court at all must have been a trying ordeal for Mr. CAMPBELL, who is to be commended for taking a course which has given a wide publicity to facts which it would have been a misfortune to hide. Pointed as they are by the verdict of the jury, they convey a useful lesson both to the medical profession and the public.

One of the most practical papers read at the meeting of the Science Association was the one by the Hon. Dr. CAMPBELL on "The Deep Drainage System of Adelaide: its Results and Mistakes." Some time back we drew attention specially to the defective trapping, which in our sewers permitted the escape at numerous points of foul sewer gas into the living air of the city, and urged the extension of the system of ventilating shafts, such as existed in Adelaide. As to the value of that suggestion we have now strangely confirmatory evidence in the paper of Dr. CAMPBELL, who informs us that, whereas Adelaide was previously in a most insanitary condition, "it is now the cleanest, and has the lowest death rate, of any of the Australian cities." It appears that this favourable change in the health conditions of Adelaide is due to the thorough system of ventilation established by the pipes which carry the gas above the breathing air of the city. The system had been of a double character. A "disconnector" trap, intended to throw back the foul air of the street sewers from the houses, had the effect of causing its lodgment, and was productive of unmitigated nuisance, while the ventilation of the house sewers in such a way as to send off the foul air had never given rise to any annoyance. No pipe from the inside of a dwelling stands in direct communication with any drain, but the flow from all pipes fills into a receptacle or trap, which has on its drain side a ventilating tube, led high above the eaves of the houses, so constructed that the foul air cannot get back into the house. The defective "disconnector" part of the system has been partially displaced by the more satisfactory and extensive application of the through ventilating shafts with the most gratifying results. Of course the essential thing is to prevent the escape of the poisonous gases of the sewers and drains into the streets and living air of the city; and in that we include everything which is below the level of the highest habitable room in our houses. We have felt rising from the sewer-traps of our covered sewers, and from the putrefying substances and fluids of our open drains, the most malodorous smells. Wafted by the winds into the dwellings, typhoid and fevers have been generated. Cause and effect are apparent. One of the functions of science has disclosed so much. It is for another branch of science to devise the remedy, and if the first gathering of the new association which has taken place in Sydney, brings about the adoption of something that will practically freshen and purify the air of the city, the meeting will not have been in vain. It is "applied science" that is serviceable. Our Corporation is responsible for this part of the business.

We published a letter on Wednesday over the *nom de plume* of "Citizen," inviting the attention of the police to what our correspondent calls a full-dress rehearsal of larrikinism that takes place every Sunday at the corner of Margaret and Sussex streets. It is rather extraordinary that the attention of the police should require to be directed to this kind of thing. The communication we printed seems to imply that this particular street corner has been overlooked. This larrikinism that afflicts our streets and public places is the breaking out of the bad humours in the social body, just as boils and rashes break out on the human frame. It is a necessary evil, apparently, and one that calls for treatment as a general thing, rather by the social or moral physician than by the surgeon's knife. We cannot expect to get altogether away from it, but an evil may be minimised by judicious treatment even when it cannot be radically cured. At any rate, the evil should be kept out of sight in the meantime, just as diseases that call for certain operations are removed from the public gaze. Although our correspondent may not be prepared to suggest any way of reforming the noisy people who meet at the corner of Margaret and Sussex streets on Sunday, he is at all events quite justified in demanding that the nuisance should be removed out of sight. His description does not exactly tally with the conventional idea of the sights and sounds of the Sunday. "Citizen" speaks of a gang of loafers and blackguards, who fight and spit, and swear, and dance some wild Carmagnole of their own in the roadway, at a time when the respectable portion of the community is at home or at church. A dozen big hulking fellows, without coat or vest and in a half-intoxicated condition, who are mostly drunk in the afternoon, and who on last Sunday, for example, brought several fights to a conclusion in the open street, can scarcely be said to form one of the embodiments of larrikinism that may be allowed to insult the public eye. To moralise on such a subject would be worse than absurd. The instance given is by no means an isolated one, for everyone who has occasion to pass along certain streets on Sunday, and even the main streets of the city on the evening of that day, can bear out the complaint of our correspondent from his own experience. Quiet people are afraid of this kind of larrikinism when it infests the public thoroughfare, and even persons of a more tolerant habit cannot be said exactly to like it. It is possible to attach too wide a meaning to the word "larrikinism," and to put down under that category actions which are mere youthful exuberances, or at the worst escapes of the evil humours we have mentioned. But there are cases, and "Citizen" has particularised one of them, when these evil humours must be put out of sight and not allowed to become an eyesore to the healthy members of the body politic.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following deputations will wait upon Ministers to-day:—At 11 a.m., the Colonial Secretary will be interviewed by a deputation in reference to a site for noxious trades; and, at 11.30 a.m., will receive a deputation from the Maritime Labour Council, in accordance with a resolution passed at a recent meeting of that body. The Minister for Works will, at 11 o'clock, be waited upon by a deputation concerning the construction of a line of railway from Richmond to Lithgow, via Kurrajong. The Municipal Council of Leichhardt will, at 11 a.m., wait upon the Minister for Justice touching the holding of a local court of petty sessions.

WITH reference to the announcement that the contract with the Oceanic Company for the carrying of mails between San Francisco and Sydney has been extended for another year, we are informed by Mr. Jackson, the Sydney manager of the company, that he regards the matter as fixed, though he has not yet received official notification of the fact.

MR. J. N. BRUNKER, M.L.A., was at the Department of Lands for a considerable time yesterday morning, engaged in a long interview with the Under-Secretary. He will take charge of the department entirely on Monday.

THE Minister for Works, acting upon the advice of the Minister for Mines, has issued the necessary order for water pipes to be laid to Cobar from a reservoir situated about a mile from the township. Mr. Abigail noted conclusively on his recent visit to the district that if the pipes were laid down the water would gravitate to the town.

THE Minister for Mines, since his return from his recent country tour, has placed himself in communication with the Minister for Works, informing him of some of his observations. Mr. Abigail embodied in one of his letters an expression of opinion that the construction of a light line of railway to Cobar was desirable, and remarked that this would probably not cost much more than the formation of a proposed road. The suggestion has, we learn, been favourably endorsed by the Minister for Public Instruction, who was lately travelling with Mr. Abigail. The Minister for Mines predicts a bright future for the Cobar district, and emphatically states that the rumours as to the Cobar copper mines being worked out are entirely without foundation.

WITH reference to the reports that have appeared in the metropolitan papers that the Government well at Tibooburra had given out, the Minister for Mines directed Mr. Gilliat, chief inspector of public waterin-places, to give early attention to the matter and to advise him if the statements were correct. Mr. Gilliat replied:—"The overseer reports on 28th August, 1888, by wire, that he has just taken over the well from the Works Department, and that the supply of water is good. I have wired to Wanaaring and Wilcannia to obtain information." The following is a copy of telegram received from Mr. E. May Steers, overseer of public watering-places, Wanaaring:—"Road superintendent Cummins had telegram from Engineer-in-Chief, stating *Herald* published telegram that the Tibooburra Well was a failure and water famine now on. This is absurd. Supply of water about 20,000 gallons daily: good for domestic purposes though slightly sweet."

WE learn that it is the intention of the Minister for Mines (the Hon. F. Abigail) to pay an official visit to Captain's Flat and Mount M'Donald on the 14th proximo. On the 19th proximo the Minister will make a short visit to Bingera. In consequence of representations made to him by members of Parliament and other gentlemen, Mr. Abigail has resolved to pay a flying visit to Melbourne, in order to inspect the Mineral Court at the Exhibition. Mr. Abigail will probably leave for the Victorian capital next Friday.

A MEETING, called for the purpose of taking steps to urge upon the Government the necessity of constructing a bridge to connect the Glebe with Balmain, was held in the Glebe Town Hall yesterday evening. There was a large attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Lucas, Mayor of the borough. A resolution affirming the necessity for the erection of the bridge was unanimously carried, and a deputation will be appointed to wait upon the Minister for Works in reference to the matter.

DURING the past few weeks some correspondence has been passing between the Stock Department and Mr. P. H. Gehrig, of Albury, with reference to a new remedy for Cumberland disease. In the course of the correspondence Mr. Gehrig stated that he was prepared to give the following test, free of cost, at any place in the colony that might be decided upon. He would take, say, 20 to 100 sheep affected with anthrax and cure them, or would inoculate, say, 40 sheep with the virus of the disease, and, after the animals had become thoroughly infected, would administer his remedy and effect a cure within 12 or 16 hours. He also undertook to say that the sheep would not become infected again, though they were kept on infected ground, for at least 12 months. The Chief Inspector of Stock (Mr. Bruce) having caused inquiries to be made, submitted a minute to the Under-Secretary for Mines, in which he stated that, having ascertained that Mr. Hammond, of Old Junee Station, was willing to supply a few sheep for the purpose of the experiment, he recommended that an opportunity be afforded Mr. Gehrig of showing what his specific was worth, adding that the test, which could be carried out at the same time as that of Mons. Pasteur's vaccine, could be made under the supervision of the same board. The matter was brought under the notice of the Minister on Wednesday, and was approved. The test will, therefore, take place at once. The members of the board appointed to watch and report upon the experiments to be made by M. Pasteur's agents will leave town for Junee on Monday next, to be able to commence work on Tuesday morning.

THE s.s. Zealandia has commenced taking in her outward freight; a quantity of tin is also awaiting her for shipment. Coaling operations were continued yesterday, and it is expected that the hulk Mindora will be entirely discharged to-day. It is not thought likely that any more coal will be taken on board at Sydney. It will be remembered that before leaving Auckland for Sydney, the s.s. Zealandia took on board 12 men to assist in the work connected with the ship. The names of these men have been obtained in some way and posted at Maritime Hall in a conspicuous place.

MR. GEORGE ANDERSON, ex-Mayor of Waterloo, has during the last few days been in receipt of several invitations to become a candidate in the free trade interest for the vacancy in the representation of the Redfern electorate. After carefully considering the matter, Mr. Anderson announced yesterday morning that his business would not admit of his giving up sufficient time to do the constituency full justice, and that he could not, therefore, entertain the proposition.

A MEETING of the Redfern electors was held in the Waterloo Town Hall last evening, when Alderman J. P. Howe, who is a candidate at the approaching election in the protectionist interest, addressed the electors. Alderman Howe dwelt at some length on the principal political points of interest of the day, announcing himself a discriminating protectionist. Alderman Greenwood, Mr. Henry Hoyle, Mr. P. Hogan, and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting; and a motion declaring Alderman Howe a fit and proper person to represent the electorate in Parliament was carried unanimously.

THE hearing of the action for alleged libel, brought by Mr. G. R. Dibbs, M.L.A., against the *Daily Telegraph* Newspaper Company, Limited, was continued yesterday, and the case for the plaintiff was concluded at 3 o'clock. Mr. James Thomson, formerly consulting accountant at the Treasury, was then called for the defence, and gave certain evidence. The action will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE Full Court dealt with several prohibition motions yesterday, but none of them were of special public interest. In the No. 2 Jury Court the case of Mills v. Byrnes and another occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Foster and a jury of four during the entire day. The plaintiff, a contractor, sued the defendants, who are tweed manufacturers, carrying on business at Parramatta, to recover damages for breach of contract for the delivery, according to sample, of 6000 yards of cloth which plaintiff required in order to carry out a contract with the Government for the supply of uniforms for the Railway employees. The jury found for the plaintiff, with damages £126 18s.

IN the Equity Court yesterday, before his Honor Mr. Justice Owen, Chief Judge in Equity, the hearing of the case of Armstrong v. Cowles was resumed and concluded, a verdict being given for the plaintiff. In the case of Toohey v. Palmer, an injunction restraining the defendant from collecting the rents of a certain property at Moore Park, belonging to the plaintiff, was granted, and a receiver was appointed. Another case, that of the E. S. and A. C. Bank v. Mantan, was also disposed of, the plaintiff bank obtaining a verdict for £300.

OUR London correspondent, in his letter which we publish this morning, deals with the progress of the Parnellism and Crime Commission Bill, and with the action of Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Judges mentioned as having been nominated to constitute the Judicial Commission. Reference is made in the letter to the astuteness of Lord Randolph Churchill in connection with the suspension of Mr. Conybeare, M.P., for an offence against the Speaker of the House of Commons; to the arrest of Mr. J. O. Kelly, M.P., under the Crimes Act; to an article in the *Quarterly Review* on the "Chinese in Australia," and to a new work by Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland.

AMONGST a large consignment of vehicles received by Messrs. C. Moore and Co., from London, is a cab of a very modern design. The vehicle is capable of carrying four passengers comfortably, and plenty of room is allowed for luggage, &c. One especial feature in reference to the vehicle is that an electric bell is fitted up so that the driver can be conveniently and readily hailed, and the windows are doubled, thus lessening the noise caused by the cab's movements. The cab is so constructed that either one or two horses may be employed.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the Phylloxera Board was held at the Colonial Secretary's office on Wednesday. The full board was present, consisting of Mr. Charles Moore (chairman), Dr. M'Kay, Mr. F. Ferguson, Mr. J. A. Wilkinson, and Mr. J. Kidd. The business transacted related principally to the appointments to be made under the board. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday next, and in all probability after that the board will proceed to visit and inspect the infected vineyards, in order to adopt measures for the eradication of the disease.

TO-DAY has been set apart by the Church of England as a day of fasting and humiliation and special prayer for rain. Services suitable for the occasion will be held in all the churches in and around Sydney. At the cathedral the midday preacher will be the Dean of Sydney, and Archdeacon King will officiate in the evening.

IN connection with Our Boys' Institute, held in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A., there was opened yesterday an exhibition of industrial work. The inaugural ceremony was performed by Mr. W. S. Buzacott. He spoke of the aims and objects of the institute, and in an interesting and practical way counselled the boys as to the path they should tread if they aspired to be good and useful citizens. He also spoke of the advantages to be derived from such an institute. The exhibition is made up of a collection of curios lent by Messrs. Tost and Rohu and a large assortment of industrial work, the result of the efforts of the boys. These contain objects of considerable merit. Among the exhibits are specimens of dentistry, engineering, an engine model, shorthand, freehand, architecture, map-drawing, penmanship, and examples of the taxidermist's art. These are all the results of the boys' labours, the boys in most cases displaying their handicraft in their exhibits. Considering that no one is allowed to be a member after reaching eighteen years, and that, as a matter of fact, the majority of the boys are only just entering their teens, the exhibition may be accepted as indicative of the mental calibre of the boys being beyond the average. The institute has now a roll of 140 members.

THE fortieth anniversary of the opening of All Saints' Church, Parramatta, was celebrated on Wednesday evening in the church by a shortened form of service and an organ recital and musical selections by the choir. The Rev. St. John Grav delivered a short address, and the Revs. J. Done, D. Davies, B.A., and D. Evans-Jones also took part in the service. The musical portion of the celebration was in the hands of Mr. C. H. Spier, and he is to be complimented on the success which attended his efforts. The anthems, "How lovely are the Messengers," and "Incline Thine Ear," were well rendered, as also were the organ solos "Challenge March," "Allamarcia," "Nazareth," "Hero's March," by Mr. Arthur Massey; Mrs. A. Massey, Miss V. Green, Miss Jessie Goodin, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Garland also contributed numbers. The attendance was large, and the various numbers were highly appreciated.

A SALE of work in aid of the parish needs, and for the benefit of the Church Society and Foreign Mission, was commenced yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Cathedral School, Pitt-street. It was announced that Sir Alfred Stephen would declare the sale open, but that gentleman being unavoidably absent, the Rev. E. C. Beck performed the opening ceremony instead. There are three fancy stalls, a doll stall, a plain work stall, and a refreshment stall, all of which are under the superintendence of the ladies. The sale continued from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon and from 7 to 10 in the evening, and will be open during the same hours to-day.

IN connection with the Annandale Primitive Methodist Church, on Saturday, August 25, in the presence of a large company, four memorial stones of a new school were laid by the Revs. J. W. Leadley and G. W. Smailes, ministers of the church, and by Messrs. G. F. Crozier and A. Whan. The building will cost between £200 and £300, towards which there has been collected and promised the sum of £140.

THE following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon, 4.30:—Magnificat, Stainer in B flat; Nunc Dimittis, Stainer, in B flat; anthem, "Ye shall dwell in the land" (Stainer).

WE are requested to state that in the 26th subscription list of the Queen's Fund which appeared in our advertisement sheet yesterday, the total of new subscriptions should read £237 13s. 3d., less £11, the latter amount having already been advertised in the 25th subscription list, as subscribed by the young ladies at the Clergy Daughters' School at Waverley.

IN another column is announced a lecture to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jefferis at Pitt-street Congregational Church, on Sunday evening next, to young men, on "Science and Over-science."

THE Permanent Artillery Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Devery, will perform the following programme in the new band pavilion, Hyde Park, this afternoon:—Overture, op. "Semiramide" (Rossini); gavotte, "Semplice" (Lee); selection, op. "La Traviata" (Verdi); patrol, "Monte Cristo, jun (Caryll); valse, "Jubilee" (Coote); "God Save the Queen."

THE BREAK IN THE BOMBAY-ADEN CABLES.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

The following intimation was to-day received by the postal and telegraph authorities:—"London intimates, in reference to the interruption in the Bombay and Aden cables, that one cable was broken near Bombay, and the other 350 miles from Aden. The repairing ship is now in position at the latter break. It is hoped to restore communication soon, but the monsoon is unfavourable for the work, and the only chance of repairing the cable is during a lull."

AN IMPORTANT SQUATTING CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

An important case, in which C. A. Macpherson sued Captain Smith and Mr. Macanash for £25,000 damages on account of trespass upon Corella Downs Station, Northern Territory, which has occupied the attention of the Chief Justice in the Jury Civil Court for the past 11 days, was concluded to-day. The plaintiff is a well-known squatter residing in Sydney and Brisbane, and owning respectively Corella and Brunette runs. A dispute occurred as to the ownership of the Corella Lagoon country, on which the defendants' men established a station and depastured cattle. Upon the arrival of stock in their country, Mr. Uhr, manager for the plaintiff, claimed the lagoon; but defendant's men said it was theirs, as they understood it was included in the country they purchased. A survey, however, placed the lagoon, which is evidently coveted for its permanent water, in the Corella country; but the dispute lasted some time, culminating in the present action. The defendants alleged that the land whereon their cattle grazed was without the plaintiff's boundaries, and that if there were any trespass, it was by plaintiff's permission. His Honor, in summing up, and directing a verdict for plaintiff, said that the country disputed was admittedly plaintiff's property, it being invaded against his will. His occupation was interfered with, and he was prevented from exercising his rights as a lessee of the Crown. The jury assessed the damages at £10,300, which was sustained by defendants' cattle depasturing on Corella, by plaintiff being prevented from stocking the run, and by the occupation by defendants' servants of plaintiff's territory, and the removal of dwellings therefrom. The defendants will probably appeal to the Full Court.

VICTORIAN FARMERS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

The Third Annual Conference of the Victorian Farmers' Protection Association was commenced last night in the Melbourne Town Hall. A motion in favour of the establishment of a State Bank, and referring the resolution to the executive committee, was carried. At to-day's meeting a motion asking for Government aid in bringing skilled agricultural labourers from the United Kingdom led to a long debate. Ultimately an amendment was carried that the association take no further action in the matter. It was resolved to ask the Government to grant an additional £10,000 towards agricultural societies; and also that a qualified representative be appointed to travel the districts to advocate the advantages to the farmers arising from co-operation. On the irrigation question it was decided that any irrigation to be of a practical benefit must be of a national character; and that the Government be requested to construct weirs in the main channels, and that only those holding irrigable land with water actually available be taxed.

NIHILIST PLOT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ARREST OF WOMEN CARRYING BOMBS.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 29.

A Nihilist plot has been discovered in St. Petersburg. Three women, who were carrying bombs, have been arrested near the Imperial Palace.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIA v. COMBINED UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 29.

In the match between the Australian Eleven and the Combined University team, the Australians concluded their first innings for a total of 298. Bannerman scored 76, Macdonnell 69, and Turner 60.

The home team went in for their second innings, and when the stumps were drawn for the day they had scored 54 for five wickets.

Turner took three wickets for 14 runs, and Ferris one wicket for 38.

The following are the scores:—

COMBINED UNIVERSITIES.	
First innings	241
Second innings (five wickets	54
AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.	
First innings	298

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

The attendance at the Exhibition to-day numbered 11,371. A special concert to-night was largely attended, and a successful performance of the opening music was given.

The Sydney University football team to-day played the Melbourne medical students on the University ground, the visitors being defeated by 2 goals 8 behinds to 1 goal 1 behind.

In view of the present state of affairs in connection with the Newcastle strike, no further action will be taken towards the threatened strike in the carpentering trade.

During the past week 176 constables were enrolled in the police force from 500 applicants. Of those appointed, 40 were 6ft. high and over, and proportionately large in chest and limb, the average height of the whole being 5ft. 10½in. A hundred and forty of the recruits are Australian natives.

A telegram from Echuca states that the contemplated increase in the Victorian duties on cereals and stock is creating a feeling of irritation across the border. In Moama and the surrounding districts they are contemplating retaliatory steps which will more immediately affect the Echuca district and red-gum industry. The Moama common trustees propose to prohibit the cutting of timber on the common and forest, stopping large quantities of timber from coming to Echuca. It is said that the contract of over 2000 tons for the Victorian railways will be materially affected. It is also intended to urge an increase in the royalty, the object being to hamper the sawmills on the Victorian side of the Murray which draw their supplies from New South Wales.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

The wool season has now commenced. Wool is coming to hand much quicker and in larger quantities than was anticipated. It is expected there will be fully 25 per cent. more for export this season than last. The Taroba, which leaves for London next Tuesday, will take upwards of 10,000 bales, the greater part being from Rockhampton and Townsville.

Professor Gibson, medical herbalist, who has been some time on remand charged with having administered a noxious drug to a young woman, for the purpose of procuring abortion, was to-day committed for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Macgregor leaves Cooktown for New Guinea in H.M.S. Opal on Saturday.

A Maryborough telegram states that a man named Thomas Malone was found dead to-day in a railway carriage from Mungarr. He is supposed to have come from Victoria.

The steamer Changsha passed Cooktown this afternoon in quarantine. She will tranship coal at Townsville, and proceed direct to Sydney.

A woman whose name is unknown was found lying on the Sandgate Railway line this evening, about three miles from Brisbane, badly injured about the head. She had apparently been run over by a train. She was removed to the hospital, and lies in a hopeless condition. Nothing is known how the accident occurred.

Captain Krause, of the schooner Waratah, which arrived at Townsville yesterday from Newcastle, reports having passed a quantity of wreckage off Point Danger on Sunday, August 19. It looked like timbers of a vessel about 800 tons burthen. A longboat of about 5 tons was also seen.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

A large deputation of pastoralists called the attention of the Chief Secretary to-day to the damage that was being done by the blacks to the Tempe Downs German mission and other station properties on the Mac-Donnell Ranges, and urged that police protection should be provided to the country. The Hon. Mr. Ramsay promised to favourably consider the request.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH, THURSDAY.

A stock exchange has been formed at Perth.

The Supreme Court has granted a rule nisi for a new trial in the Mockford-Macdonald guano case against the Government, on the ground of the inadequacy of damages found for the plaintiffs.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND, THURSDAY.

The business before Parliament was finished to-day. Parliament will be prorogued by proclamation in to-morrow's *Gazette*.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

HEAVY SQUALLS EXPECTED ON THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COAST.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

Mr. Wragge, Government Meteorologist, has issued a special weather report this morning, as follows:—"Expect bad weather shortly west from Cape Otway, reaching also Bass' Straits. Winds will be very strong on the coast between the north-east and north-west, afterwards veering west. Advise shipping. Rain will follow." In the afternoon Mr. Wragge reported as urgent to South Australia:—"Look out for strong winds from north west, veering to the south-west very shortly, causing dangerous squalls on the South Australian coast. Warn all vessels outward bound from Port Adelaide. This is a sequel to yesterday's forecast."

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

There are some unscrupulous persons who endeavour to palm off inferior and poisonous liquor for that popular stimulant, Wolfe's Schnapps. Purchasers should be careful that they obtain the genuine article.—[ADVT.]

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AUSTRALASIAN PARLIAMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Walker, in resuming his speech on the want of confidence motion, expressed his firm conviction that Mr. Munro, in moving the amendment, was actuated merely by a desire to upset the Government; in fact, he was opposed to all the members of the Government. He commented on the inconsistency of Mr. Mirams in advocating an increase of the stock tax, when he had recommended its abolition as a member of the Tariff Commission. He was sceptical of political conversions on the eve of an election. He attributed the policy of the Opposition to a desire to postpone the Electoral Bill, thus avoiding inconvenience which might follow a re-distribution of seats. The Government, after the fullest consideration, came to the conclusion that an increase in the stock tax would not benefit those in whose interests it was proposed, and would be prejudicial to the future of the colony. He argued that there was no analogy between the stock tax and protective duties, the primary object of which was to protect the colonial producer as against foreign competitions. If the land tax were unfair in incidence, amend it; but that should not be the reason for increasing the stock tax. He argued that intercolonial freetrade would be an impossibility with an increased stock tax; and asked if the Victorian stock-growers could not now compete with those across the border, when would they be able to do so. The stock tax was the barrier to Australian unity. He likened our position to the founders of the United States. He deprecated any action interfering with the unity of the colonies. More than a million pounds worth of farm produce was annually exported to New South Wales, and the effect of the increased tax would be to shut this out. Could anyone argue that the way to promote unity was to do what was disagreeable to a person with whom union was sought? He reminded the House of the difficulty of removing the tax when once it was imposed. An increased duty on feed grains would probably result in over-production. He pointed out that meetings against the stock tax had been held on the border. A member of the New South Wales Legislature condemned the tax, and advocated retaliatory measures. He maintained that there was direct evidence that an increase in the tax would increase the irritation in New South Wales. He denied that the latter colony had imposed duties against the other colonies. Those duties were entirely of a revenue character. New South Wales let in Victorian agricultural products free. The total imports from New South Wales for 12 years totalled £35,263,000. Wool was two-thirds of this. Victoria derived benefit from the wool traffic, and had certainly more to lose than the sister colony. Eight hundred and sixty-six persons owned more than double the quantity of grazing land in Victoria than was owned by 40,000 others, so that 866 persons would receive two-thirds of the benefit from the increase in the tax, whilst the remaining third would have to be divided amongst the 40,000. He contended that no Government had done so much for the farmers as the present Administration. He concluded by expressing a desire to be associated with any movement tending to forward Australian unity. Mr. Longridge thought the Minister's speech, if made earlier, might have saved time. He considered the farmers' representatives should now support the Government. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen said the question before the House was simply one of protection and free trade, and he would support the Government if they would adopt Mr. Rees' motion as originally proposed, and urged that farming produce should be carried on the railways at the bare cost. He did not think the consumer would mind paying a little more for meat if the farmers benefited. The working-men must uphold the protectionist policy at all hazards. Both colonies were flooded by stock from Queensland, and the tax tended to steady that influx. Victoria could hardly supply herself with sheep, but there were 40 millions in New South Wales, and they could not allow the colony to be swamped by them. He urged the House not to sacrifice the farmers to the federation fad. Mr. Shackell denied that the majority of the farmers really wanted an increase of the stock tax. He would vote for the abolition of the stock tax or £10 per head on stock. The latter price would be prohibitive, and ultimately force on reciprocity. Mr. Reid said it was utterly impossible to prevent stock crossing the border unless a prohibitive tax were imposed. Mr. Vale warmly supported the increase of the stock tax. Mr. M'Lennan, while pledged to an increase of the tax, said he would vote against the motion, in the hope that the Government would allow an increase when the bill was in committee. Mr. Wright contended that no stock tax which was not prohibitive could protect the Victorian farmer. It was fair revenue, and on that ground he would vote for an increase of the tax. The House adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, a bill to provide for the regulation and inspection of mines and collieries was introduced and read the first time. A motion for an address to the Governor, praying that £1000 be placed on the supplementary estimates as a reward for the discovery of the Eidsvold goldfields was passed. The Public Works Lands Resumption Bill was passed through committee with some amendments. The House went into committee on the Valuation Appeals Bill. Sir Samuel Griffith argued that the bill did not carry out the avowed intention of the Ministry to provide for appeals against the assessment of properties liable to exemption. After about two hours' discussion progress was reported. The House adjourned till next Tuesday. It is understood the Treasurer will not deliver his Budget speech until Wednesday or Thursday next.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Coles promised to obtain a report upon the character of the rabbit disease in the river districts of New Zealand. Mr. Playford introduced a bill proposing the abolition of the Marine Board, and placing the duties of the department upon the Treasurer, who will receive the additional title of Minister of Marine. The budget debate was continued, and was not concluded when the House adjourned.

DISPUTE AMONGST THE PRESBYTERIANS OF ROCKHAMPTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROCKHAMPTON, THURSDAY.

A meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church was held last night, to hear a statement by Dr. Hay concerning a recent discussion amongst the congregation. Correspondence and minutes were read, showing that a section of the committee of management, being dissatisfied with Dr. Hay's sermons, which they described as dry, historical, and critical, recommended the appointment of the Rev. Hugh Carns as his colleague: also that Mr. Hay's salary be reduced from £400 to £300 a year. Mr. Hay objected to being dictated in this way, though he was agreeable to subscribe £100 a year towards the stipend of a second minister as long as the finances of the church rendered it necessary. His proposal was objected to by 9 out of 12 members of the committee, and they resigned, and engaged Mr. Carns as clergyman, and opened what they called a second Presbyterian church. At last night's meeting the Rev. W. D. Meiklejohn, moderator of the Queensland General Assembly, presided. There was a large attendance, but no reconciliation was effected. There will be two distinct congregations, one conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hay, and the other by the Rev. Hugh Carns. The latter, however, is not yet recognised by the presbytery. In the course of the meeting an address, bearing 130 signatures, expressing sympathy, was presented to Dr. Hay, who, in replying, expressed the hope that the two churches would be working eye to eye, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder.

THE WEATHER.

During the early portion of yesterday there were unmistakable indications of rain, and some very light showers of a misty nature fell during the evening. After dark, the sky became very overcast, with every appearance of a downpour. Port Macquarie reported a fall of a ½in. of rain, which seemed to extend inland. There was no fresh news from the other country districts.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE VICTORIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

Nominations were received to-day for 14 vacancies in the Legislative Council. They are as follow:—Melbourne province: James Service. North Yarra: George Le Fevre. North-eastern: J. S. Butters, J. H. Knipe, John Turner. Nelson province: James Williams, W. H. S. Osmond. Northern province: W. P. Simpson, J. Mackintosh, John Halfey. Gippsland province: G. R. Davies, C. Sargeant. Western province: S. W. Cook. North Central: W. A. Zeal. South Yarra: Sir Jas. M'Bain. Wellington province: David Hall. Southern: Sir W. J. Clarke. North-western: Jas. Bell. South-eastern: F. S. Dobson. South-western: Sydney Austin. Contests will take place only in the North-eastern, Nelson, Northern, and Gippsland provinces. In all the other the condidates nominated were returned unopposed.

VISIT of the GOVERNOR to the WEST.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES AT WELLINGTON AND DUBBO.

RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY AT BOURKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY.

His Excellency Lord Carrington arrived by the mail train this morning. The Mayor of Wellington presented the Governor with the following address from the Municipal Council:—"On behalf of the inhabitants of the municipality of Wellington, we desire to bid your Excellency a cordial welcome on this your visit to the North-western portion of the colony, and much regret that the limited time at your disposal precludes you from viewing the many natural beauties and resources of our town and district. We trust that in the near future we may prevail upon your Excellency to make a longer visit to our town, for the purpose of examining the various objects of interest in our district, as we feel assured that you would see much of a gratifying and pleasing nature. We desire to assure your Excellency of our unfeigned loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to yourself as her representative in this colony. We beg you to accept our best wishes for the welfare and happiness of yourself and Lady Carrington. We have the honour to remain your Excellency's obedient servants. Signed by J. Moss, mayor, and the aldermen."

His EXCELLENCY read the following reply:—

"To the Mayor and Aldermen and inhabitants of Wellington.—Your Worship and Gentlemen,—I receive with satisfaction and thank you for the cordial welcome you have been good enough to give me on this my first visit to the North-western portion of the colony. While largely appreciating as representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the sentiments of loyalty contained in your address, I cannot fail to recognise the courtesy and respect which prompted you to greet me on my passage through this district, and much regret that my protracted journey compels me to stay so brief a time in a part of the colony that I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing, but which I hope to be enabled to visit at no distant date."

The police magistrate, Mr. F. Marsh, presented the following address from the Bench of Magistrates:—

"To his Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, &c. Your Excellency,—On this the occasion of your passing through Wellington, the Bench of magistrates desire to offer to you their warmest congratulations and welcome, and take advantage of the opportunity of expressing to yourself, as her Most Gracious Majesty's worthy representative in New South Wales, our unbounded feelings of loyalty, affection, and devotion to our beloved Queen, and trust that you may long remain in the occupancy of your dignified position, and continue to enjoy the blessings of good health, as you unmistakably enjoy the sympathy and affection of the people over whom you so ably preside. We have the honour to be your Excellency's humble servants."

His EXCELLENCY read the following reply:—

"To the Bench of Magistrates at Wellington. Gentlemen,—I am very sensible of the compliment, and beg to thank you for the expressions of loyalty conveyed to me, as the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. I much regret that my stay here is of such short duration; but am glad to have had this opportunity of being introduced to you, and venture to hope that my next visit may tend to further the acquaintance."

DUBBO, THURSDAY.

His Excellency Lord Carrington, accompanied by his Private Secretary, arrived at 11.30 this morning by special train, en route to Bourke. His Excellency was met at the railway by a large concourse of people, including the Mayor and the leading townspeople, and was driven in a drag, headed by mounted troopers, volunteers, and the band. He visted the new courthouse, and then went around the town to the Masonic Hall, where the following address was presented:—

"To his Excellency Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G., M. W. Grand Master Elect of the U. G. L. of N. S. W. Most Worshipful Dear Sir and Brother,—We, the officers and members of Lodge Macquarie, holding under dispensation from your Worshipful Grand Lodge, desire to offer you our fraternal welcome on the occasion of your passing through Dubbo, and we desire to tender our heartfelt congratulations on your elevation to the office of Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Lodges of New South Wales, feeling assured that the honour conferred upon you marks an epoch in the history of Masonry in this southern land which is calculated to cement and strengthen the bulwarks of our order, and to develop the grand principles of Freemasonry. This lodge has fully recognised the influence which your Excellency has exerted to bring about the union of the Masonic lodges working under the different Constitutions, which we feel assured will have a beneficial effect on the Order, and we desire to thank your Excellency most sincerely for the interest you have taken in the craft, and the great work which you have been instrumental in effecting. Again tendering you our fraternal greetings, wishing you health and happiness under the benign influence of T. G. A. O. T. U. On behalf of Lodge Macquarie, we are, yours fraternally. (Signed). G. H. Taylor, P.M.; S. Philips, P.M.; R. Booth, P.M.; J. H. Cogdon, W.M.; J. Butt, W.S.W.; G. G. Mitchell, W.J.W.; Thos. A. Graham, secretary."

His EXCELLENCY replied as follows:—

"To the Officers and Members of the Lodge Macquarie, Dubbo. Sir and Brethren,—I beg to return you my best thanks for the address of welcome with which you have been pleased to greet me, and for your congratulations upon the honour that is about to be conferred upon me. I heartily trust that the union of the Masonic Lodges, working under the different constitutions, may bring about the good results that you anticipate, and that the great Architect of the Universe may continue to direct and strengthen the united efforts of our Order."

BOURKE, THURSDAY.

The special with the vice-regal party arrived at 6.20 this evening. The Mayor and aldermen and leading citizens met the Governor, who was welcomed by the Mayor, and introduced to the prominent townsmen. Cheers were given for the Queen and Lord Carrington. His Excellency is staying at the Royal Hotel, and will drive round the town to-morrow, and perform the ceremony of officially opening the newly-erected waterworks. His Excellency holds an undress levee in the afternoon, and will be banqueted in the evening. He leaves on Saturday for Wilcannia, via Toorale.

SILVERTON, THURSDAY.

A special meeting of the Silverton Municipal Council was held at the Council-chambers on Tuesday. The Mayor explained that the meeting had been called to consider the proposed visit of Lord Carrington to Silverton, and informed the council that he had wired to Mr. Wallington, private secretary, receiving the following reply:—"His Excellency greatly appreciates the kind telegram. He proposes to reach Broken Hill on Saturday, September 8, and hopes to visit Silverton, but much regrets he cannot stay longer, as he must leave on Monday night for Adelaide, but would like to spend part of the day in Silverton, if convenient." On the motion of Alderman Brown, it was resolved that a committee be formed, consisting of the Mayor and aldermen, four of whom shall form a quorum, to make the necessary arrangements. The town clerk was appointed secretary to the committee. The meeting then adjourned till this afternoon, at 4 p.m.

LATE MINING.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

In gold, Berry Consols sold lower. Chalk's and O'Connor's Freehold sold at about yesterday's reduced prices. Mount Morgan and Star of the East were rather higher. Ophir, Deep Lead, are better, selling to £6 5s., and closing at £6 seller. Duke of Edinburgh improved. New Chum United are firm. North Johnson were lower. There is not much change in others. The market for Silver Companies is irregular. Broken Hill Proprietary and South Broken Hill were taken at improved rates, but receded afterwards below the opening value. Central Lewis Ponds and Round Hill were lower. Silver Crescent and Eaglehawk had a further advance. There is no change in tin-mining companies.

Share Report.—Sales: Broken Hill, £238, £235; Block 14, 58s., 57s.; Junctions, 28s. 6d.; South, paid, 63s., 60s., 60s. 6d.; British Brokens, 41s., 39s. 6d.; Centrals, paid, 17s. 6d.; Cordillera, 18s. 6d.; Eveleen, 4s. 9d.; Lewis Ponds, 12s., 11s. 6d.; New North Brokens, 24s., 23s. 9d.; Rising Sun, 5s. 6d., 5s.; Round Hill, 51s., 48s.; Victoria Cross, 5s. 6d.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.—If grey, restores to original colour. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.—[ADVT.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BATHURST, THURSDAY.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held their third annual meeting of the union last night in the Lecture Hall, William-street. Archdeacon Campbell presided, and speeches were delivered by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Paul, J.P., Mr. G. Whalan, the Revs. M. H. Parkinson, E. Price, J. S. Adam, J. A. Cooper, and C. V. Naylor. Selections by the choir and soloists were rendered at intervals during the proceedings.

BROKEN HILL, THURSDAY.

Much indignation is felt concerning an evident mistake in the electoral roll compiled for the Electorate of Sturt, it containing only 1085 names for the police district of Broken Hill; whereas the roll collected in January last, and revised in May, contains 1995. As far as Broken Hill is concerned, the new roll sent for 1888-9 is an exact reprint of that used in 1887-8, consequently all the new names collected in January are omitted.

GUNDAGAI, THURSDAY.

The weather still remains fine, with no appearance of a change. Fortunately the Gundagai district is well off as regards grass and water. Stock of every description are in fair condition.

At the Lands Office to-day an original selection of 318 acres and a conditional lease of 322 acres were taken up.

INVERELL, THURSDAY.

A miner, named Atwell Lovick, was killed at Elsmore to-day, through a stone falling off a bucket while being hauled up, a distance of 80ft.

JERILDERIE, THURSDAY.

The continual dry weather is beginning to cause great anxiety here. Residents of 28 years in Riverina say they have not experienced a similar season during that time. The crops around look well. Shearing is proceeding vigorously on all stations around. The excitement over the Brookong disturbances has calmed down. The season's clip is pronounced to be excellent.

The Commercial Bank of Sydney purposes opening a branch in this town on Monday next.

LITHGOW, THURSDAY.

A heavy fog hung over the Mountains last night, and hopes were entertained that the much-needed rain would set in, but only a slight shower resulted. In consequence of the drought, stock are dying in the Oberon district.

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

In addition to the strike troubles, the drought is now causing great inconvenience. Lucerne hay has gone up in price from 70s. to 100s. per ton in Newcastle.

Spurious forged one-pound notes of the Commercial Bank are in circulation here. A local hotelkeeper was victimised. The matter is in the hands of the police.

PARKES, THURSDAY.

A large business was transacted at the land office to-day, 8080 acres being taken up. The revenue collected was £253 2s. 6d.

The weather continues unchanged. There is no indication yet of the needed rain.

Shearing commences in this district on the 1st proximo. Several sheds intend using Wolseley's machines.

PORT MACQUARIE, THURSDAY.

The committee of the Agricultural Society have decided to call for tenders for the enlargement of their hall, to erect stalls, and level the show ring. Over £100 worth of improvements are contemplated, which will make the grounds very attractive.

The result of the polling to fill the vacancy in the Municipal Council caused by the retirement of Aldermen Spence gave Mr. Bernard Cavanaugh a large majority. Two other candidates were nominated.

Yesterday there was a splendid fall of rain, which extended many miles inland. It was very welcome for both farmers and graziers. Over half an inch of rain fell.

QUIRINDI, THURSDAY.

Two protectionist candidates, Mr. E. Underwood, J.P., and Mr. W. F. Selden, have announced their intention to contest the vacancy for Gunnedah. It is not improbable that one of the candidates will retire in favour of the other. Both gentlemen are residents of Quirindi. Several other candidates are mentioned.

The local Land Board concluded a two days' sitting here yesterday. The board consisted of Messrs. J. Macdonald (chairman), W. A. Wilson, and B. Haydon. Thirty-three cases were dealt with.

MR. WADDELL, M.L.A. IN THE BOURKE ELECTORATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BREWARRINA, THURSDAY.

Mr. Waddell, senior member for the Bourke electorate, is now on a trip through this end of the constituency, and is being well received everywhere. He was met a few miles from town by a number of friends and escorted to Brewarrina. He addressed a large gathering at the School of Arts on Monday night upon the principal topics of the day. At the termination of his address a vote of confidence was carried, with marked enthusiasm. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. D. M'Elligott. Next day Mr. Waddell was entertained by the citizens, the chair and vice-chair being occupied by Messrs. Kelly and M'Mahon respectively. The principal toasts, "Our Senior Member," was proposed in eulogistic terms by the chairman, and honoured with considerable warmth. Mr. Waddell, after having acknowledged the toast, proposed "Success to Brewarrina." Several other toasts and songs filled up a very pleasant evening. Mr. Waddell next morning received a deputation, headed by Mr. E. D. Miller, in reference to local wants. He promised early attention thereto. During his stay he visited the hospital, the show-ground, and the Barwon bridge, which is now approaching completion. He expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements at the first-named institution. He is now en route for Goodooga and Angledool.

VISIT OF MR. JOHN SEE, M.L.A., TO PORT MACQUARIE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PORT MACQUARIE, THURSDAY.

At a public meeting here it was decided to entertain Mr. John See, M.L.A., who visits the district next week. This gentleman is held in high repute both as a member of Parliament and for the benefits he has bestowed on the district by providing superior steam communication. Mr. Ewing accompanies Mr. See. Both gentlemen intend travelling overland from here to Grafton, to inspect the country through which the proposed railway passes. Mr. See will address a political meeting on Tuesday night.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

The third day of the National Agricultural Society's Show was somewhat affected by the weather. The trial of hunters was the chief attraction in connection with the show. Mr. J. E. Pemell, of Randwick, one of the judges of the Ayrshires, with 13 entries, took 10 prizes with fowls and two with dogs. Mr. Hope won a number of poultry prizes. Mr. Peate was the successful prize-taker with Ayrshire cattle. Mr. Alfred Bennett was highly commended for an Ayrshire bull.

At the National Agricultural Society's luncheon to-day, in honour of the opening, the Governor, in replying to the health of the Governor and Lady Loch, speaking on the prosperity of the colony, said: It may be that a cloud overshadows the whole of Australia at the present moment, but I trust the period of gloom will be of short duration. (Cheers.) There is not a class or industry throughout Australia that will not to a certain extent be affected by the present state of things at Newcastle. (Hear, hear.) But I am confident that as Australians they will see their way out of the difficulty which at present threatens us, and if there is no other good result from the unhappy dispute between the colliery proprietors and the miners of New South Wales, the people of this colony will see whether there may not be a sufficient supply of coal in Victoria to render us independent of supplies from outside (Cheers.) But I have every belief that the two parties in New South Wales, who may have differences of opinion, earnestly desire to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, which will not be far distant. (Cheers.)

THE COOTAMUNDRA SHOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR REPORTER.)

COOTAMUNDRA, THURSDAY.

The second day of the show was attended by over 2000. The weather was dry and very warm, without the slightest sign of rain. The judging in miscellaneous horses commenced rather late, and the most interesting work was left until nearly 6 o'clock. There were large musters of harness and saddle horses, many of which were of good quality. Amongst the visitors from Sydney nearly all the wool-broking firms were represented. Mr. Joseph Abbott, of Newtown, was the only representative of the Legislature. The show banquet will take place to-night. In the jumping contest, out of five good horses, all of which performed well over the 4ft. stiff fences, M. Whallen's Nemo, a horse well known at Rosehill, formerly of Burwood, won, John M'Kenzie's bay being second. There were four four-in-hands, Thackeray's being first and Anderson's second. Out of eight single buggy horses, H. G. Thackeray's Jack was first, and W. H. Matthews second. In ladies' hacks, out of a class of 10, Thackeray's grey won, and also won the gent.'s hack out of a class of 16, L. Davis and J. Thackeray being in the second places. P. Heffernan's grey was the best trotter. P. Sinclair and C. H. B. Primrose won the first prizes for pairs of ponies classes, in which there was good competition.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT AT BURWOOD.

The Burwood School of Arts was last night crowded to excess by an appreciative audience, who had assembled with a view to encouraging the efforts of a company of local amateurs, who had arranged a concert in aid of the Destitute Children's Cottage Home, at present being carried on at Strathfield by Mrs. G. Sly. The first part consisted of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental items. Mr. E. J. Hollingdale gave in fair tones, "Vieni la mia ven detta." Miss Brady, in rather timid voice, sang "Love's Dreamland" with taste and sweetness. Mr. H. J. Peir, who is gaining a good reputation as a tenor singer, gave "Home of my Heart," and was accorded enthusiastic applause. Miss Lily Harper played "Marche Hongroise," and was compelled to respond to the recall, when she added a popular selection. Mrs. M'Donald (née Miss Kate Slattery) contributed the aria, "Softly Sighs." The clear tones were heard with good effect throughout the building, and at the close Mrs. M'Donald was the recipient of several handsome bouquets. After a brief interval the cantata, "The Ancient Mariner," was performed by a chorus of some forty voices, the principals being—Soprano, Miss Edward Deane; contralto, Miss Sheridan Reed; tenori, Messrs. Pier and Pewtress; bassi, Messrs. Bowler and S. Deane. The conductor, Mr. F. P. Brewer, was not supported by sufficient female voices to make the cantata a decided success. Last night the females numbered only twenty-one (and some of those weak), while the stronger male portion of the chorus totalled nineteen. Probably when next the performers appear they will have been subjected to more stringent control. By that means the grasping at notes, so plainly visible last evening, will be replaced by evenness and accuracy. "The Ancient Mariner" cantata was one of the pieces composed by John Francis Barnett, by special request of the Birmingham Festival Committee, for the Triennial Musical Festival of 1867, on Coleridge's well-known poem. The accompaniments were effectively supplied by Mrs. F. P. Brewer and Mr. Albert Fisher, piano and organ respectively. Judging by last night's attendance and the enthusiasm displayed, the funds of the Cottage Hospital will be materially augmented.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

Last night in the hall of the Industrial Blind Institution, Boomerang-street, Woolloomooloo, a literary entertainment, consisting of pathetic and humorous readings, was given by the Rev. Canon Kemmis. Sir Alfred Stephen presided, and there was a fair attendance of the outside public. The blind people of Sydney, for whom the entertainment was specially given, were there in very small numbers indeed. The chairman, in introducing the reader, said he had no doubt that the readings to be given by the rev. gentleman would afford them all very great pleasure, especially to the blind among them, who had not the means to read themselves, their sense of hearing being the only organ by which they could comprehend. He desired it to be more extensively known that the institution made and sold goods, and the great feature was to get customers who were willing to buy. Owing to the large increase of members the institution was getting into debt, and he earnestly appealed for help towards those sightless people who depend solely upon the institution for their means of livelihood, because it would not be a credit to the colony if they were compelled to send away the blind persons simply for want of funds. The Rev. Canon Kemmis, who has a clear ringing voice, commenced the entertainment by delivering with considerable effect that deeply pathetic poem of G. R. Sims, entitled "The Life Boat," and then brought his listeners out of their grave mood into a humourous stage by reading the amusing work of Mark Twain's "Speech at a Banquet," followed by the sorrowful and beautiful verses of Adelaide Proctor, entitled "Homeward Bound," quickly restoring laughter by "How I edited a paper," by Mark Twain, and so the entertainment went on, (the Canon) rendering grave and humourous readings, with a splendid voice and fine deliverance, gaining for him the admiration of all. Chief among the readings were, by Mark Twain, "Niagara," "About that dog," "Domestic Difficulties of M'Williams:" by G. R. Sims, "Nelly's Prayer," "The way to heaven," &c., &c. The proceedings were brought to a close by the chairman proposing a vote of thanks to the Rev. Canon Kemmis, who did likewise to the Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT THE WHOMBEYAN CAVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOULBURN, THURSDAY.

A very interesting discovery was made at the Whombeyan Caves, Taralga, on Friday and Saturday last. For some time past Mr. Chalker, the caretaker of the caves, had known of the existence of a hole in the ground at a spot opposite to the entrance of the caves. A current of air issued from it, showing that it communicated underground. At first the hole was only a couple of inches in diameter, but he enlarged it. On Friday three Goulburn residents—Messrs. A. Railton, H. Walker, and F. Eichler visited the caves. Arrangements were made for a descent. The hole was further enlarged, and a piece of rope 50ft. long was procured. Mr. Chalker was lowered down the hole to a considerable depth, Messrs. Walker and Railton following. The party found themselves in a tremendous cave far larger than any of the old caves. After taking a look round they returned to the surface with the intention of a further investigation next Saturday. Next day they again descended, and found that other caves of various sizes communicated with this large cave, but how many they could not determine, as after spending 12 hours in search they were compelled to retrace their steps, the candles becoming low, and they being afraid of losing themselves. The party were unable to find any other means of entrance than the hole by which they descended, but there can be no doubt that there is some other opening, or that the caves communicate with the original caves, as wallaby bones in a petrified state were discovered, as well as the remains of wallabies which had not been immured long enough for petrifaction to ensue. A snake's head in a petrified state was also found, as well as dead snakes.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

Mrs. Morrison, a resident of Newcastle, fell ill on Monday, and symptoms of strychnine poisoning were discovered by the medical attendant. The woman keeps three goats, preferring goat's milk to cow's. One goat died on Friday, the next on Monday, and the last on Tuesday. It is generally supposed the goats were poisoned out of spite to the owner. Dr. Ludlow has possession of the stomach and the milk of one of the goats, for the purpose of analysis.

The REDFERN ELECTION and ABSENTEEISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The remarks in your leader of to-day dealing with the Parliamentary vacancy at Redfern, and the cause of the delay in finding a suitable freetrade candidate must seriously interest every Australian.

We have here no leisured class, the class which contributes the readiest and best material for members of Parliament—men of means, education, and independent mind, who can be trusted to do what is best for the country apart from all personal interest; nor does it appear that this valuable class is in course of formation, thereby giving scant hope that in the near future the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales will be improved and elevated in taste and manner, by the infusion of a better tone than we have seen of late. The cause of the scarcity of men who would make good members of Parliament arises undoubtedly from the prevalent fashion of fleeing home to England as soon as enough money has been accumulated here to enable the possessors to live there in comfort. One cannot stroll through the streets of Sydney without missing familiar faces whose chattels have been advertised in the newspapers "for sale owing to early departure for Europe," where they usually stop, excepting perhaps an occasional flying visit on business which detains them but a short time here. I could name one Sydney firm consisting of six partners, five reside in England, extracting their incomes from trade profits in this country, and one has control here. In this instance, as in many others, the greater expenditure is in the wrong place, for obviously private revenues ought to be expended where made, or else it would seem the colony is being exploited mainly for the benefit of an absentee dilettanti class, taking no share, part, or responsibility in its government or welfare. Now, what is the remedy? The disease is serious, and demands a drastic remedy; an absentee tax is urgently required to check this hemorrhage. Absenteeism is the curse of old countries, one especially, and *a fortiori* is a much more dangerous system in a young community, and it rests with such of your readers as possess real patriotism to lose no time in legislating, so as to put an effectual stop to this great and growing evil. I am, &c.,

August 29. JUNIUS.

COAL IN THE FISH RIVER DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I would beg to call your attention to the following facts; they may be of interest to some of your numerous readers. There exists a short distance from the Jenolan Caves an extensive outcrop of rich coal, some feet thick, and can be traced a very considerable distance on the surface. Another outcrop of coal exists to the left of Bindol, on the road from Hartley to Oberon, about six miles off the main road. Both these outcrops of coal are on land the property of the Government. I have frequently boiled my billy of tea at each place. Where is the tramway to the Caves? It would every way be of service just now, as there are thousands of tons on the surface, only wanting to be picked up. As to employing prison labour in coal-mining, I am only like my neighbours. We have to work hard for a bare living, and have to buy all my own tools, pay rent, and, if I am sick, I must pay the doctor's bill. Why not make the prisoners do the same?—so much a week for your cell, so much for your tools and labour, and if sick, so much for your hospital, but pay it before you are let loose again. If you work very hard, you would be able, like me, to eke out a livelihood and pay your honest liabilities. This, I think, could be explained to and gladly accepted by many now miserably idle in Darlinghurst. I am, &c.,

OBERON.

REDFERN ELECTION.

ADDRESS BY ALDERMAN J. P. HOWE.

A meeting of the Redfern electors was held at the Waterloo Town Hall yesterday evening, for the purpose of hearing an address by Alderman J. P. Howe, who is a candidate for the representation of the borough in the Legislative Assembly. The hall was well filled, and Alderman Howe received an attentive hearing. The chair was occupied by Alderman J. W. Spicer, and amongst the gentlemen present on the platform were—Aldermen Greenwood, T. Lamont, Marr, Jesson, Butterfield, Crowe, and Navin, Messrs. T. M. Williamson (Mayor of Redfern), Henry Hoyle, Thomas Alderson, G. Cass, P. Hogan, J.P., Thomas Symonds, G. Howe, R. M'Guffin, and M. J. Madden.

The Chairman having briefly opened the meeting,

Alderman HOWE, who was received with applause, addressed the meeting. He said that he solicited their vote for his candidature, feeling proud to occupy this position in a district in which he had dwelt for many years, and had so long endeavoured to forward and advance. He was here in advocacy of a certain policy, because he believed that a protective policy would be greatly to the advantage of New South Wales. As a discriminating protectionist, he would not tax those things which they could not manufacture or produce here, but he would tax those articles which could be produced in the colony, so as to provide employment and prosperity for our own people. He was not a believer in a general system of ad valorem duties, because he was a discriminating protectionist; but he drew their attention to the fact that when the 5 per cent. ad valorem duties were in force there was plenty of employment in the district, and the factories were working full time, to the benefit of everybody. Now, however, the works were only employing a much smaller number of hands, and the whole district suffered as the purchasing power of the community was so much reduced. There were many anomalies in the present tariff; for instance, the timber duties, in which case the raw material was heavily taxed, and the manufactured article admitted free. There were also duties, which were said to be raised for revenue purposes, on ham, cheese, butter, maizena, jam, and other articles, but did they have to pay any higher for these articles because they were taxed? (Cries of "No.") This only showed them that by establishing an industry here they brought into existence a source of supply which kept down the price of the article. There was also a duty on kerosene oil, and why should not this article be admitted free as well as other things which we produced here. They did not really enjoy free trade at all, but rather rabid protection in the interests of the foreign manufacturer and the importer. (Hear, hear.) Why should they employ foreigners when their own people were wanting bread? He trusted that the electors had had their eyes opened and were now prepared to undo the bad work which had been done at the last election. He did not wish to say a word against any single statesman, but wished to fight this election on his own merits alone, and to learn whether the electors were prepared to endorse the perpetuation of this suicidal system of free trade. (Applause.) It was not so much men as measures which they had to consider at the present juncture. He asked them to look at the condition of all classes in America or Germany, where protection prevailed, and where there was general prosperity and the conditions of the working classes had improved immensely. Even in Germany, since protection had been imposed, the wages of the working classes had risen 100 per cent., and German commerce was now the most formidable rival of British trade. It was not free trade which made England what she is, but the development of her coal and iron industries, and the extension of her manufactures when she had no rivals. But directly rivals came into the field they saw what the result was, as it was possible to carry this blind doctrine of free trade a little too far. Cobden had prophesied that in 10 years all the nations of the world would follow the example of England and adopt free trade; but things presented a very different appearance now, and they would have to follow the example of the countries surrounding them, and go back to protection. Another matter nearer home was the position of their neighbouring colonies who were now enjoying the blessed advantages of a protective policy. Two years ago South Australia was in the same crippled position as New South Wales, but having adopted protection, prosperity now prevailed there. In Queensland, which had lately adopted protection, everything was going on well. In Victoria, a colony only one-fourth the size of ours, there was abundance of employment, as shown by the number of advertisements of situations vacant in the Melbourne papers. He only wished that the people of this colony could be placed under similar happy conditions and circumstances, and that the population could be employed in producing what was required for consumption here. It was the production of any country which created its wealth, and unless we had production we could not increase our wealth. It was to the interest of the mechanic and the farmer that our markets should not be sacrificed to the foreigners, and wages brought down to the pauper level. There was no channel here now for the employment of foreign capital, although large sums would be invested here if there was any opening for capital. He thought that they had had sufficient experience in connection with this policy of free trade, which, unless it was bolstered up by the sale of our public lands, had been an utter failure. He would never advocate the sale of an inch of our public lands, which belonged to the people. He then pointed out the advantages which their own district possessed, and showed how the policy of free trade had checked its development. One matter he wished to lay particular stress on was a non-residential tax—(applause)—which he believed thoroughly in, as he considered that property-holders should pay for the protection which their property enjoyed. He was also in favour of a local government bill, and was opposed to plurality of votes, considering that persons should only vote in the district in which they resided. In conclusion, he expressed his intention of doing his utmost to represent them fitly if elected, and trusted that he would receive their support. (Applause.)

Alderman GREENWOOD then moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Howe.

Mr. HY. HOYLE seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. P. HOGAN, J.P., and Mr. T. M. WILLIAMSON.

The motion was carried unanimously, amidst great enthusiasm.

GOULBURN QUARTER SESSIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOULBURN, THURSDAY.

The Quarter Sessions were continued to-day. In the case of R. H. Charles, charged with perjury, the jury returned a verdict that they had grave doubts as to the prisoner's guilt, and desired to give him the benefit, which was accepted as a verdict of not guilty. Hardy Hammond and Cecil Hammond, two boys 11 and 10 years of age respectively, were acquitted on a charge of having wounded another boy named Hedges at Yarra on June 30. It was contended for the prosecution that one of the prisoners pointed a gun at Hedges, who was in danger of his life, and has lost the sight of one eye. Arthur Armstrong was convicted of stealing £9 from the person of one William Barker at Land's Hotel, Queanbeyan, and was sentenced to three years' hard labour in Goulburn gaol. B. W. Meyers, charged with larceny at Taralga, was acquitted. James M'Donald, for false pretences at Kitty's Creek, near Yass, was sentenced to one year in Goulburn gaol. George Cooper, for attempting suicide at Taralga, was acquitted.

OVERLAND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBURY, THURSDAY.

For Melbourne (by express): Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and child (Geelong), E. J. H. Knapp, J.P. (Darlinghurst), Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood, Miss Queenie Wood, Miss Ruby Wood, Master Monty Wood, Master Bertie Wood (Benambra), Mr. and Mrs. Terry (Carrathol), Douglas Sellar (Hay), J. Barry (Adelaide), S. C. Knowles (Round Hill), Miss Smiles (Germanton), Miss Sawyer (Wagga Wagga), C. M'Govern, J. T. Thorne (Albury), C. F. Fraser (Malmsbury), Mrs. Mentons two children and nurse (Tenterfield), Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mills, B. M'Donald, John A. Woof, Miss Sutton, Miss Dick, Johnson S. Solomon, H. L. Hutchinson, J. P. Prosser, Richard Lean, H. H. M'Cartney, Robert Barbour, M.L.A., F. Williams, John Thomas, F. Maher, T. Hogan, Dr. Brownless (Sydney), Harry Pullen, R. Jolley, Mrs. Ponder, F. A. Denham, Miss Coghlan, J. Williams, T. V. Twining, Thos. Inglis, C. H. Ogilvy (Melbourne).

For Melbourne (by ordinary): Matthew Burnett (Kew), Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Master Smith (Bega), C. D. Sullivan (Gippsland), Miss Kiss, Miss Annie Kiss, Mrs. Day and 3 children (Sydney), Miss A. Scales (Surry Hills), Mr. and Mrs. John Kevan, Misses Kevan (4), Master Kevan (Wagga), J. Duncan (Melbourne).

For Sydney (by ordinary): Mrs. E. W. O'Sullivan, Misses O'Sullivan 3 (Sydney), Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith (Melbourne), S. W. Mackay (Broken Hill).

For Sydney (by express): Alfred Bennett, G. Harrison, Consul Griffin, C. M. Lines Renard (Sydney), Mr. and Mrs. D. Foy, A. Rowan, W. Barry, A. M. Valentine, Edward Brown, John Brown, Thompson, Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Asher, Hart, Master Hart, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Jacobs, V. J. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, H. F. A. Gourlay, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Price and 2 children, Miss Grist, Wm. Bird, Jacobs, R. Scott (Melbourne), Mr. and Mrs. Down (Williamstown), Edwin Jacobs (Adelaide), Mrs. G. J. Rooke (Fitzroy), Miss Mornane (South Melbourne), Sergeant Saunders (Broken Hill), Thomas A. Spencer (Roma), John Anlesbrook (Christchurch), Miss Riley (Drysdale), Herbert Tope (South Melbourne).

TENTERFIELD, THURSDAY.

For Sydney: S. E. Corderoy, A. Jones, Wm. Jones, P. W. Cameron (Sydney), E. Homburg (Melbourne).

For Brisbane: W. Wilkins (Sydney), G. S. Camben (Goulburn), Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Donegan, Master and Miss Donegan (Melbourne), Mrs. S. D. Cohen, Miss Lily Cohen, G. S. B. Cameron, C. W. Snow (Brisbane), Mr. and Mrs. St. G. Hill (Maryborough), Rev. J. E. Fox (Tweed River).

At the congress of the Glasgow and North British Association of Gas Managers, which is being held at Glasgow, the president (says a London paper) said that 7,133,000,000 cubic feet of gas was made in Scotland last year. He believed gas would yet be produced in retorts heated by regenerated furnaces.

SHIPPING REPORTS, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: August 30, Gunah (s.), 887 tons, Captain H. Bennison, for Hobart, via Eden; Adelaide (s.), 917 tons, Captain T. W. Lockyer, for Adelaide and Melbourne; Lubeck (s.), 1678 tons, Captain W. Schmoeider, for Apia and Tonga; Waihora (s.), 1299 tons, Captain T. Popham, for Wellington and Southern ports of New Zealand; Karaweera (s.), 929 tons, Captain W. B. Blown, for Adelaide; Fiado (s.), 640 tons, Captain W. F. Deary, for Melbourne.

The steamer Waihora left Wellington on the 24th instant, and arrived in Sydney at 2.15 a.m. on the 30th instant. Experienced fine weather on the New Zealand coast, and met with a succession of strong westerly and variable winds during the trip across.

The steamer Adelaide left Melbourne at 5 p.m. on the 28th instant, and arrived in Sydney at 9 a.m. on the 30th instant, after a fine-weather passage.

The steamer Bhundara, from Melbourne to Calcutta, with a freight of horses, started on her voyage yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Arcadia, hence to London, via ports, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 29th instant.

The China Navigation Company's steamer Chingtu left Hongkong for Sydney and Melbourne, via Port Darwin and Brisbane, on the 29th instant.

The steamer Rosedale crossed the Manning River bar at 1.30 p.m. on the 29th instant, and arrived in port at 1.30 p.m. on August 30. Experienced fresh southerly gale and high seas throughout. Cargo: 790 bags maize, 57 hides, 150 pigs, 10 coops poultry, 92 cases eggs, 4 bags bacon, 4 kegs butter, 2 calves, 6 bags oysters, 2 cases fish, 1 horse, and 24 packages sundries.

The steamer Wellington crossed the Port Macquarie bar at 12.15 p.m. on the 29th instant, and arrived in port at 10 a.m. on the 30th instant. Experienced strong southerly winds and high seas throughout. Cargo: 899 bags maize, 12 hides, 8 pigs, 1 coop poultry, 12 cases eggs, 4 bags shells, 2 quarter-casks wine, 1 case 6 baskets fish, and sundries.

The steamship Angers, which ran on Cockburn reef, off the Queensland ports, when inward bound from Foochow with some of the new season's teas, is expected early this morning. She will be berthed at the E. and A. Company's Wharf.

Yesterday the steamer Lubeck was granted pratique, and she came up to a berth at the old A. S. N. Company's wharf.

Yesterday the ship Miltiades was towed to a discharging berth at Parbury's Wharf.

The Fannie Tucker was taken to Anderson's dock yesterday to be re-coppered and otherwise overhauled.

The A. U. S. N. Company's steamer Ganga started on her second trip to the New Hebrides, via Levuka and Noumea, last night. She had a good passenger list, and mails and cargo.

To-day the barque Ophir is to be towed to a discharging berth at Burns' Wharf, Balmain, where she will discharge her cargo of lumber.

The ship MacLeod cleared at the Customs yesterday for San Francisco, with 2478 tons of coal. She is to be towed to sea to-day.

The barque Eugenie will be towed to sea to-day. She proceeds hence to San Diego.

The M. M. Company's steamer Caledonien, hence to Marseilles, via ports, arrived at Adelaide from Melbourne yesterday.

The E. and A. Company's steamer Tannadice, from Hongkong to Sydney, left Cairns yesterday.

A large barque passed Richmond Heads at 2.20 p.m. yesterday.

There was 16ft. of water on the bar at high water at the Clarence River yesterday, and the beacons were in line.

At the invitation of the directors of the company (says *European Mail*) a party of visitors journeyed, by special train, to Port Victoria on July 11 for the purpose of inspecting Mr. Stevens' new patent rudder controller, which has been fitted to the steam yacht Wallkah. By way of minimising the disastrous effects often accruing through a breakage of the steering apparatus, regulations have been provided by the Board of Trade making it incumbent upon every vessel to carry a complete set of relieving tackle, arranged for the purpose of retaining the rudder in a fixed position, to allow for the readjustment or repair of the steering gear. The action of the relieving tackle now in general use is, however very far from being instantaneous, and also requires a large number of the ship's crew to work it. The Stevens apparatus is designed to obviate these difficulties. The action of the apparatus is such that in the case of a breakage in any chain or other portion of the steering gear the man at the helm can, by the means of a small wheel attached to the steering shaft, immediately apply on to the rudder-head a friction band of such power as to retain the rudder in the exact position that it may be in at the time the change takes place. The practical effects of the new apparatus are, briefly, to afford a complete check over the steering apparatus, a great saving of labour, and increased security in all situations of difficulty. The apparatus is applicable to all kinds of steering gear, and can be fitted in a few hours to any vessel at a moderate cost. After a close inspection, the opinions expressed on the new steering gear were entirely favourable.

The new screw steamship Wilcannia started on her pioneer voyage to Australia on July 24, proceeding via the Cape of Good Hope. This is another vessel supplied to the order of the "Ring" by Mr. Lund, and is far more powerful and commodious than the Hubbuck, which has already given a good account of herself. At full speed the Wilcannia, which is 2000 effective horse-power, can travel 15 knots an hour. A mean of 11 or, at the most, 12 knots will be kept up during the voyage, and at this rate the vessel will be due in Adelaide at the end of the first week in September. From Adelaide the vessel proceeds to Melbourne—having on deck a magnificent Pullman car for the Centennial Exhibition—and afterwards to Sydney. The outward cargo is a general one, but the ship will bring home colonial wool and silver ore from the Barrier Reef ranges, Mr. Lund having undertaken a large contract in regard to the shipment of the latter. A few third-class passengers go out in the Wilcannia, which is under the command of Mr. Henry George Thomas, late first officer of the Hubbuck. Mr. Walter Pentin, who was second officer on board this vessel, and who holds a master's certificate, is now chief of the Wilcannia, and the second, third, and fourth officers are respectively Mr. Cooper, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Bennett, all of whom are well known in connection with the Australian trade.

The Aberdeen liner Australasian, Captain Simpson, arrived in Melbourne yesterday from London, where she will put out some hundreds of tons of cargo, but she will bring along the balance to Sydney.

The ship King Malcolm, bound to Sydney, was spoken on July 2 in 39° N. and 15 west.

The following vessels have sailed from London for Sydney:—Wilcannia (s.), on July 24; the Bay of Bengal cleared on July 25 and passed Deal the next day. The Landseer left New York on July 10, and the Paposo left Hamburg on July 22.

Rear-Admiral Fairfax, C.B., will hoist his flag on the Orlando to-morrow, and H.M.S. Nelson will in all probability leave for Plymouth on Monday next.

The steamer Burrumbeet was coaling yesterday in Sydney, having returned from Newcastle earlier than usual. Evidently she could not obtain her usual quantity there.

The barque Renfrewshire, bound from Glasgow to Brisbane, was spoken on July 2 in 17° S. and 38° west.

The Selkirkshire, bound to Brisbane, passed Deal on July 25.

The Occidental and Pericles have arrived at San Francisco from Sydney; also the Thirlmere and Julia from Newcastle and Sydney respectively.

The steamers Gulf of Venice and Riverina were loading at London for Sydney July 20.

The Orient Company's R.M.S. Oroya arrived in Melbourne yesterday from London via ports. She is due here about Monday next.

The Orient Company's R.M.S. Garonne, hence to London via ports, arrived at Melbourne yesterday.

The steamer Port Pirie, inward bound from London, via ports, left Melbourne yesterday. She is due here to-morrow.

Yesterday the steamer Hubbuck left Melbourne for London, via ports.

The schooner Aratapu, which it will be remembered put into Sydney when on her way from Tairua, New Zealand, to Melbourne, with her rudder damaged, and which proceeded on her voyage a few days ago, returned to port, not having been able to beat through Bass Straits.

The U. S. S. Company's steamer Manapouri has had her departure for Auckland and New Zealand ports postponed until to-day at 1 p.m. The Manapouri did not proceed as usual to Newcastle to obtain coal, her requirements in that direction being available in Sydney. The following passengers are booked by her:—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. H. Thompson, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Patterson and child, Miss Braithwaite, Miss Williams, Messrs. A. Coddington, Hyman, B. Eve, Herman, F. W. Groves, J. F. Speedy, J. G. Speedy, T. Kayser, Gorman, Godber, Hood, Podge, and the members of the English football team, numbering 21.

The tonnage loading on the berth at London for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope on July 27 amounted to 31,465 tons, and for Australia and New Zealand to 48,476 tons.

From *Lloyd's Weekly Summary* it is gleaned that the ship The Tweed has been dismasted when on a voyage from Cochin to New York.

The letters K T C P have been assigned to the Firth of Cromarty of Glasgow.

The Cunard steamer Servia, arrived at Queenstown previous to July 27th, reported that the North German Lloyd steamer Ems, from Southampton to New York, spoke the boat Dark Secret on the 12th July, in lat. 41 16, long 64 16. Captain Andrews, who is the only occupant of the boat, was quite well. The Dark Secret was then 24 days out on her voyage from Boston to Queenstown.

Captain Kruse, of the schooner Waratah, which arrived at Townsville yesterday, reports that when off Point Danger, on August 19, he passed some wreckage. The timbers appeared to be those of a vessel of about 800 tons burden. Captain Kruse also saw a longboat of about 5 tons.

The N.G. Lloyd's steamer Hohenstaufen left Suez on the morning of the 28th instant for Sydney, via ports.

CASUALTIES.

A man named Patrick Gleeson, 33 years of age, a wharf labourer, was admitted to the Sydney Hospital by Dr. Orr yesterday suffering from severe injuries to the right ankle, caused by a truck falling upon him whilst working at Messrs. John See and Co.'s wharf.

A lad named William Tangye, 12 years of age, residing at Waterloo, was taken to the Sydney Hospital yesterday by Constable Trantor (No. 1 station), who stated that the boy was in the act of getting out of a cart in King-street, when he placed his hand upon the horse's back, and caused the animal to start. Tangye slipped and fell to the ground, and one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over his left leg. Upon examination by Dr. Orr he was found to have sustained a compound fracture of that member, necessitating his admission to the institution.

Two quarrymen, named Richard Rippen, residing at Camperdown, and Robert Caile, residing at Spring-street, Waverley, were working at a quarry in Waverley yesterday, and whilst withdrawing a blasting charge that had missed fire, the compound suddenly exploded, severely burning both men about the face and body. They were conveyed to the Prince Alfred Hospital, where their injuries were dressed by Dr. Henry, and the patients placed in one of the wards for treatment.

A man named John Baxter, 35 years of age, residing on the Ramsgate Estate, Kogarah, was admitted to the Prince Alfred Hospital yesterday by Dr. Henry, suffering from injuries to the back, caused by a fall downstairs.

About 11 a.m. yesterday a married woman named Mary Florence Morgan, 38 years of age, a native of the colony, died at her residence, Redborough, French's Forest, near Manly. It appeared that about 6 a.m. the same day deceased was delivered of a stillborn child. Dr. Watkins was sent for, but before his arrival the woman had expired, and the doctor is of opinion that the cause of death was weakness, as the deceased had been continually vomiting during the last week. No medical man had seen her before her death. A report of the occurrence has been sent to the City Coroner.

BURROWA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BURROWA, THURSDAY.

The entries for the forthcoming Pastoral and Agricultural Show, which will be held on Wednesday and Thursday next, closed last night, and are greatly in excess of last year's number. All sections are well filled up, especially the horse section, in which there are 135 entries. A most successful show is anticipated.

DOCTORED COCOAS.—A caution is issued by Messrs. Cadbury warning the public against those cocoas which are erroneously called pure, which contain about 4 per cent. of added alkali, &c. The absolute purity of Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed.—[ADVT.]

THE AUSTRALASIAN ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.

The sectional meetings in connection with the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science were continued in the lecture rooms at the Sydney University, yesterday. With the exception of one section, the whole of the branches of the association met. The attendance of members was much larger than on the opening day. The following is a resumé of the business transacted:—

SECTION A.—ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, AND MECHANICS.

Mr. H. C. RUSSELL read the first paper on "Contributions to the history of astronomy in Australia." The paper was a long and exhaustive research into the records of the past, and gave facts and figures relating to the astronomy and meteorology of the early observers, beginning with Dawes, who was one of the first fleet, and coming down to Professor Jevons. The paper also contained some interesting facts bearing upon the old Parramatta Observatory, and the labours of Rev. W. B. Clarke.

Professor THRELFALL read a letter which had been received from Professor Rücker in relation to the effect rocks containing iron had upon the magnet.

Some discussion took place, which was closed by Professor Threlfall remarking that he did not consider the subject of very great importance, as people did not "steer" by the compass when on land.

Mr. GRAYDON read a paper on "The diurnal variation of atmospheric pressure and wind."

SECTION B.—CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor BLACK delivered the presidential address dealing with general chemistry in relation to education, and contended that chemical knowledge should be taught in all branches of education, especially in the higher schools. In this respect a great improvement might be made from a practical point of view.

Mr. W. A. DIXSON read a paper on "Some considerations in regard to the formation of coal." He said that the examination of some coal from New Zealand and the other colonies had led him to the conclusion that the chief differences in coal were due to the original formation of the vegetable of which they were composed. The best *ligno-cellucose* was largely composed, originally, of resin from vegetation and canell coal, appeared to be derived from *adipo-cellucose* mixed with *ligno-cellucose*.

A paper was also read by Mr. Hamlett, for Mr. F. Ratte, on "Some means of popularising the study of crystallography."

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

The Rev. J. E. TENISON-WOODS read a paper on the "Desert sandstone of Australia." He said that the term "Desert sandstone" had been loosely applied in Australasia. He considered that the whole formation belonged to the tertiary period, but differed much in point of age.

Mr. T. W. EDGEWORTH DAVID read a paper on the "Origin of the laterite in the Vegetable Creek district of New South Wales." He said that the term "laterite," as used, is defined as a rock consisting of silicate of alumina and peroxide of iron. The colour is of a prevailing brick red, passing into ochreous, and the rock shows every gradation from a soft ferruginous clay, resembling lithomarge to a hard pisolitic ironstone. Laterite is found in New South Wales, associated with the basalts and auriferous and stanniferous gravels of the tertiary age. Mr. C. S. Wilkinson has described this rock as "a sandy concretionary ironstone, which sometimes assumes a pisolitic structure." At Emmaville, in the Vegetable Creek district, the laterite has a thickness of from a few feet to 40ft., and occurs in oval patches from half-a-mile to two miles wide, situated chiefly at the sources of the lava sheets, and forming the material of which a number of small basaltic craters are composed. Some of these craters retain so much of their original shape as to leave no doubt as to their true nature, while others have suffered so much from denudation as to preserve no vestige of their original crater rings. In two places at Vegetable Creek cavernous spaces 2½ft. high and several chains wide were found to separate the under surface of the laterite from the underlying decomposed basalt. These are compared to the lava caves at Laurel Hill, near Tumberumba, New South Wales, and to those described by Darwin in islands of the Galapagos Archipelago. The conclusion is that the greater part of the laterite is an altered basalt tuff belonging to the earlier basalt eruptions, of Eocene age, or possibly to a time intermediate between that of the older and newer basalts. That water has played an important part in altering the tuffs, and possibly in re-distributing them is proved by the occurrence, though exceptional of small fragments of plants intermixed with the laterite, and of lenticular beds of limonite occupying local depressions on its surface.

Papers were also read by Professor Tate on the "Secondary rocks of Lake Eyre Basin," "The Census of the older tertiary fauna of Australia," and "Glacial Phenomena in South Australia;" and

Mr. H. T. L. Brown read a paper on the "Mesozoic Plains of South Australia."

SECTION D.—BIOLOGY.

This section did not meet for the transaction of business.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY.

This section met under the presidency of the Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G., Commissioner for Crown Lands of Western Australia. The PRESIDENT did not consider it advisable on this occasion to confine his remarks to a particular geographical subject, as is usual in old-established societies, as he thought a few general observations on subjects within the wide scope of the geographical section of the association would be more useful on the present occasion. He proceeded to remark on the territorial divisions of Australia, and made a graceful allusion to the work of explorers who have passed away. He made a plea for the systematic teaching of Australian exploration in our schools, and what more useful work would there be than teaching the rising generation the way in which the continent we live in and love so well has gradually been opened up to the enterprise and commerce of the world. After briefly, but eloquently, describing the changes which civilisation has wrought in Australia within the space of the past 100 years, the question might arise in our minds as to what Australia would be like in another century, and that such thoughts should stimulate us to great exertions. The old way of travelling by cart and coach has given way to the railway, the old way of shepherding our stock is fast disappearing; in fact our present ways are not the old ways; and so it must be with the work of exploration. The old way must be superseded by the new; no longer must it be the love of adventure, and the fascination of discovering new mountains and new rivers, but our aim must be to examine and map the treasures of the earth. The man of science must now with care and with skill, and with slow but sure steps, follow on the steps of the early geographical traveller, and the prosecution and accomplishment of this great work be commended to the Governments and people of Australasia. As a rule expeditions have been badly provided, have received but scant encouragement, and have had but small Government support. It therefore has frequently happened that fertile tracts of country have remained unknown and unutilised for years, just because a Government has not had sufficient knowledge and enterprise to have it examined and reported upon. As far as pastoral pursuits are concerned, the enterprise of the squatter has done good and lasting work. The question of federation must also occupy attention. At present the people of Australia were in many respects as foreign people to one another.

A vote of thanks was proposed for the interesting address of the President, which was continually applauded. It was illustrated by three maps specially prepared for the occasion. The motion was carried by acclamation. Principal Grant, from Canada, pointing out that until Australia was united, and there was a Government authorised to act for Australia as a whole, there could not be that methodical and organised method of exploring the continent which the President had declared to be the new and scientific method now required.

Papers were also read by Mr. James Stirling on the "Physiography of the Australian Alps," and by Sir Edward Strickland on "Emin Bey."

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Mr. JOHN PLUMMER read two papers, one on "The Conditions of Labour in Europe and Australia," the other on "Co-operative Possibilities in Australia." In the former he pointed out the difference existing in the conditions of labour in the two parts of the world, showing how the ever-increasing mass of unemployed labour in Europe prevented the success of European labourers to raise the rate of wages, notwithstanding the existence of their trades unions. He thought that Australian workmen should strive to avoid creating a mass of unemployed labour, and for this reason regretted the occurrence of strikes such as that at Newcastle, as a remedy for which he suggested the general introduction of the tribute system, urging in favour of the same that in Cornwall (England), where the mines are worked on tribute, strikes are unknown. In his second paper Mr. Plummer stated that the English co-operative societies owed their existence to the low rate of wages in the manufacturing districts, which necessitated working men doing all they could to enhance the purchasing power of the same. The need was less felt in Australia, hence the paucity of co-operative societies here. He strongly advocated the adoption of the co-operative principle by selectors, who would find that in so doing they would acquire a strength impossible to gain by isolated effort. Referring to the manner in which the farmers in the Northern districts co-operate to send their produce to Sydney, he thought they might go further, and emulate the farmers of the Mississippi Valley, who supply the English co-operators with wheat and other produce so largely that every year millions of loaves are made from the wheat sent by American co-operative farmers to English co-operative artisans.

Mr. FRANK B. TREATT read a paper on "Some Sociological Phases of Strikes." He said that the phenomena of strikes in their complex re-action over the vast field of colonial labour, and in their influence on the future process of industrial development, demands not only a very patient analysis, but the fullest and most faithful and impartial interpretation of their lessons and their remedies. The first question to be asked appears to be—What are strikes? In a strike, the chief causes may be set down as selfishness, ignorance, and greed. Now, these three chief causes may not be singular to one party to a strike, they may be common to employers and workmen, and they may be charged to that third interested party, the general public. The public do not desire a strike say amongst coal miners more than do the colliery proprietors or the men themselves, and the community would learn with a feeling of relief that a threatened strike had been averted or an actual strike had terminated; but the point to be kept in view and considered is, do the public desire peace only, or peace accompanied by a removal of those causes which retard the healthy industrial growth of the country. These labour disputes, scandalous when they grow into open rupture, must be dealt with, not by each party acting independently of one another or together as against the public, but by all. Any breaches of the law on either side should be detected and punished, swifly, firmly; but the dispute itself, as it appears to me, requires very different treatment—not under penal law, which is for law-breakers. If men believe they are unjustly treated, they should, in some prescribed form, make known their grievances to the public before taking the extreme step of striking and laying down their tools. By that act all interests are injuriously affected. All interests, therefore, should be consulted. If employers or men refuse or neglect to expose their case fully and fairly to the clear light and scrutiny of public criticism, an injustice is thereby inflicted on the moral sense of the community. Before a strike takes place, such questions as the following should be honestly answered:—Are the wages hitherto paid in this particular trade too low? Are the conditions of work unfair? Will the special wages requested thereby be an increase above the rates fairly due in relation to wages in other trades? Would a strike stimulate foreign competition, directly or indirectly? How far would a strike secure an allround standard of civilised comforts for workmen in all other trades? Would our ceasing work help them? Would this proposed strike do violence to the interests of other working-men? Are all who are working in this special industry standing on the same pecuniary level? Can married men in justice to their wives and families associate in this strike with single men on equal terms? Are the questions in dispute worth going to industrial war over? Will the effect of our striking be to make all articles dearer as well as to diminish the wage-earning power of other working-men? A strike is the opposite of healthy co-operation: it destroys it. The former is a product of the law of brute force, the latter of the influence proceeding from wise sympathy. The former contains within itself all the elements of disintegration, the latter is the power which will yet surprise the world. It appears on careful investigation of the results left us by strikes to be a reasonable conclusion that all unions of whatever kind, based only on the first law of nature, retard the equitable development of national interests, and tend to the emasculation of national vigour. As to the remedy for a strike, he could see no advantage whatever in an appeal to a law court. All that the law can do is to exact respect for contracts. If the horse will not drink after he has been taken to the water, what then? Death from thirst.

Professor ELKINGTON, of Melbourne, proposed a vote of thanks to the contributors of the papers just read, and regretted that an evening had not been set apart for a discussion upon a subject of such portentous interest at the present time. He trusted that before concluding its deliberations the Association would appoint from its members a committee to inquire into the phenomena of Australian strikes, the relations of labour and capital generally, and report whether existing legislation on the subject of labour contracts needed extension, and if so, in what direction. He pointed out that the Newcastle strike was not a local, but an Australian question. There was a third party to the dispute to whom little reference had been made as yet, but whose interest in it was incomparably greater than that of either of the other combatants; he referred to the united populations of the Australian continent. The Newcastle collieries were in the nature of a monopoly due to civilisation, and any protracted interruption to their productiveness would be no more tolerated than would a stoppage of the Sydney water supply because of a political crisis, or a stoppage of the railway traffic because of a quarrel among the officials. Both sides in this strife must equally remember that they are co-operators in providing the entire community with a prime necessary of life, and that they cannot in this nineteenth century be suffered to neglect the duty which, for very valuable consideration, they have undertaken to perform to the Australian public. This general paralysis of industry could not be permitted at the dictation of any body of people, be they miners or be they masters. If the service of the public required that a road be run through a man's land, or a bridge over his pond, that man was not allowed to churlishly stand by and prevent it by setting up his right to do what he liked with his own. The law provided him with the means of obtaining an equitable compensation for the service rendered in giving up his land, and the same rule ought to apply to the coal under the land. No one had the right capriciously to alter his usual conduct to the injury of his fellow man; and so vast and intricate is the interdependence of industries in the colonies that any person or any class who wantonly interferes with its smooth and natural working should be served as we serve people who obstruct a tram in motion, or who cast away a ship. To the association the occasion was most important, for, without intruding between the disputants in this miserable struggle, it could vindicate authoritatively the paramount rights of the people, and teach a most valuable lesson in practical political economy in quarters where it was badly wanted.

Mr. A. WYLIE said that they could not force two parties into the terms of a contract; they could ask them to arrive at the terms of agreement, and if they bound themselves by the agreement, and then committed a breach of contract, there was a remedy by an appeal to equity or to criminal jurisdiction. They should not be allowed to break a contract without incurring penal responsibility. Why should the labourer be allowed to give a few days' notice while his employer had large contracts yet to complete? The law should compel the labourer or the miner to give longer notice than now—notice sufficiently long to enable the master to complete any contract he is bound to fulfil. When a man ceased work knowing that his employer could not complete what engagements be had, that man's conduct was nothing less than a crime. The result of the coal miners breaking their engagement with the coal owners would not only bring suffering on themselves, as he thought they would in the long run, but they would also cause their action to be felt in every household in Australia. If in such matters the men acted in a quasi criminal way their acts should be attended by quasi criminal consequences. He believed that the relations between capital and labour are day by day assuming a more healthy condition. In the past labourers were practically slaves. Not so now. They could trace the gradual process up to the present. He had seen 20 men in the dock together at the Old Bailey charged with having combined together to maintain their wages. When they looked back they were amazed at the change that had taken place. There was a time when it was considered a criminal act if the labourer attempted to improve his social status. But having released himself from his shackles it was hardly to be expected that the workman would exercise his liberty as he would as time progressed. The whole results of economics taught that the natural law proved that the interests of the capitalists and labourers are identical, and that all should work for the common wellbeing. It seemed to him that the capitalist is bound to suffer extinction. He believed that one of the fundamental principles of Providence was that all men should be workers. Twenty years ago the shareholders of the great shipping companies were getting 25 per cent. upon their capital, now they got but 5 per cent., the remainder having gone to labour. The whole tendency of modern society was to bring all men into the field. If a man did not work he should not eat. By what had taken place in the past, they might judge as to what would take place in the future. Interest on money was decreasing, and the tendency was to let the true fruits of labour go into the hands of the labourer. If capitalists and labourers would learn that their interests were identical, strikes would end.

Major GOLDSTEIN said that it appeared to him that the only way out of the difficulty was by legislation for conciliation. He suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider the whole question.

It was decided that the matter should be referred to the general meeting of the association.

SECTION G.—ANTHROPOLOGY.

Dr. A. CARROLL delivered his presidential address on the "Movements of Races from Asia to America and Australia." The paper dealt with the little progress hitherto made in the progress of anthropology in Australasia or the Pacific since the entrance of the Spaniards to these regions; how little true advancement has been made in the study of the Pacific islanders in comparison with the peoples of other regions, and their ancient history, especially the Egyptians, Babylonians, &c.; the movements in High Asia 4000 years ago of the various races and mixed peoples; the reactions of these upon the Dravidians, the "Kush," and the various Babylonian colonisers and Syrian peoples, and the obliteration of the "Kush," who were afterwards absorbed by the "Shemites," &c.; the earlier natives of China—the "Mon," the "Lo," the "Yun," the "King," the "Mao," some of whom were long before this immigration civilised nations; the quarrels of the Aryans, their separation, their advance towards India and to Media, Persia, &c., the introduction of their dialects, myths, poetry, hymns (as the "Rig" and other "Vedas"), their native worship and their sun, &c., myths and the families of these; and the history of the races of the world to the present era.

SECTION H.—SANITARY SCIENCE AND HYGIENE.

Dr. BANCROFT, of Brisbane, delivered the presidential address, choosing for special reference the various hygienic aspects of Australian life. The many difficulties with which sanitary science had to contend were referred to, especially the slowness of the recognition of its paramount importance. He then adverted to the question of longevity, and pointed out that while these warmer countries are favourable in many respects to long living the death rate among children under the age of five was rather startling. He then proceeded to remark upon certain conditions of life which may have influence in the production of such a result. If, he continued, "this high rate of infantile mortality is to be reduced, more care—at least in Queensland—will have to be taken in improving the dwellings." The improvements suggested were in the directions of increased size, and of improvement in the corrugated iron roof by duplication with suitable intermediate packing so as to diminish the extremes of heat and cold, which are permitted by the single roof. Then the planting of trees to moderate the aridity of the air was advocated, and it was pointed out that though sanitary science can do little to mitigate the severity of climate, it ought at least to guide the choice of healthy sites for habitation. The hygienic conditions of country life were next touched upon, and the characteristics of a favourable site were described. The question of milk was next considered, and the value of substitutes referred to. Simple measures for the reduction of the house-fly nuisance attested by the author's experience, were given, as well as for other insect pests. The difficult questions of sewage and nightsoil disposal were also treated of. Dr. Bancroft warmly invited the attention of botanists to the problem of the cultivation of soil fertilised by sewage, when the fertilising agent so greatly exceeds the necessities of the land itself, and he himself indicated some probably valuable lines of cultivation. The vexed question of the mode of dissemination of typhoid came next for attention. The principles laid down may be thus summarised. The European idea of the spread of typhoid, almost entirely by sewage infection of drinking water, comes far short of the facts as we know them here. Let us give it up, and place typhoid on the same level as to precautions with the other contagious fevers, and it will gradually tend to disappear. The contagion, according to the author, tends very much to hang about houses and rooms, and it may be soil, but so far from its prevalence being correlative with the sewage contamination of soil, it seemed, in his experience, rather to affect the tops of dry ridges than the more alluvial parts in Brisbane. There was also the strongest evidence to show that school children aid in carrying about the disease.

Dr. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, the Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Health of New South Wales, described a new method of classifying vaccine scars, and the several degrees of severity of post-vaccinal smallpox. He had devised this in order that the effects of vaccination in preventing death and disfigurement might be more exactly measured than is possible by the plan of classification hitherto followed. The communication, which was of a purely technical character, was illustrated with tables showing the passengers by the ill-fated Preussen classified in accordance with the authorised scheme. These tables were first published in the beginning of 1887, attached to a report on the case of that vessel. The *London Sanitary Record* for February, 1888, publishes entirely new instructions, issued to the officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, as to the particulars to be recorded in future concerning the state as to vaccination of all persons admitted for smallpox. These instructions embody the particulars which Dr. Ashburton Thompson gathered in preparation for his new scheme, and any resulting classification done by the board must closely resemble his.

SECTION I.—LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

Dr. BOULGER delivered the presidential address. He contended that though science was evidently and eminently useful to man, it was a mistake to regard art as merely a luxury. Science enabled man to fight against the forces antagonistic to his material welfare. Art supplied that without which the fight would not be worth fighting at all. For what would life be without joy? And it was precisely joy that art endeavoured to impart. Having defined art as the result of all deliberate acts which reflect moral or material beauty, he discussed the Platonic and Darwinian theories regarding beauty without committing himself to either. Art he held to be something more than imitation of nature. The artist's mirror always reflected something which the ordinary eye did not perceive in nature. With Ruskin he believed that the term fine should be limited to sculpture and painting, but suggested that at future meetings of the association there should be separate sections. For 1, literature; 2, the fine arts; and 3, any other art, like music, which the executive might deem worthy of consideration. As regards literature, rejecting Schlegel's definition as too wide, he restricted the term to the record of thoughts expressed with attention to beauty of form. Literature contributed more effectively and less expensively to the intellectual recreation of man than any other kind of art. For a couple of shillings one could buy Shakespeare's complete works, and find therein intellectual food for a life time. He deplored, as antagonistic to literature and the arts, the eager and absorbing pursuit of wealth in Australia, especially as in the greater number of cases the wealth could not be rationally enjoyed when obtained. The State could do little for the promotion of literature and art in any community, except endow universities, establish libraries, art galleries, &c. This had already been done, the rest people should do for themselves. Finally, he commended to all artists the words of a great poet and a keen critic, "Think clearly, feel nobly, and delineate firmly."

Mr. J. J. Horrocks read a paper on the "Modern methods of reproducing pictures."

SECTION J.—ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING.

Professor KERNOT introduced the subject of waterways of culverts and bridges. He remarked that the question was one of the highest practical importance to the road and railway engineer. He quoted a considerable number of rules and formulæ proposed by English, American, Indian, and Victorian engineers, and gave his preference to a modification of Colonel Dickens's rule. He showed that the proposed rule corresponded fairly well with a large number of successful structures of long standing in New South Wales and Victoria, and that the proportions that departed farthest from it on the side of deficiency had coincided with the scenes of disastrous failure and costly reconstruction. These cases were:—1. Bridgewater, Tasmania, 13 square feet waterway to 2 1-3rd square miles drainage area. 2. Bendigo Creek, Sandhurst, Victoria, 190 square feet to 16 square miles. 3. Cootamundra, New South Wales, 53 square feet to 20 square miles. 4. Plenty River, Victoria, 440 square feet to 60 square miles. 5. Barwon River, Geelong, Victoria, 4000 square feet to 1700 square miles. The rule given be Professor Kernot required for the Bridgewater case about 110 square feet instead of 13, for the Bendigo Creek rather over 300 instead of 190, for Cootamundra 380 instead of 53, for Plenty River 860 instead of 440, and for the Barwon 10,000 instead of 4000. On the other hand, it agreed fairly well with numerous important bridges over the Bendigo Creek, Moonee Ponds, Yarra, Saltwater River, and Barwon in Victoria, that have been often tested by heavy floods during the past 30 years, and have proved sufficient but not excessive; and also with the bridges at Bathurst and Wellington in New South Wales. The paper was illustrated by large diagrams, and the author concluded by requesting the members to send him particulars of any cases of sufficient but not excessive waterways of old standing, also cases of notable failure, whereby further to confirm or, if necessary, slightly modify the rule proposed by him.

Mr. C. O. BURGE read a paper on the "Recent progress in sinking deep foundations for engineering work"—in the first place, with the partial substitution of iron for timber in pile work, and several instances were given of the use of screw piles on a large scale, and of the failure of them in many cases where they had not been used with sufficient judgment. Their suitability for marine piers and other similar structures was alluded to and examples quoted. Cylindrical foundations were noted, both of brick wells, of which the use in India is universal, not only largely in the present day for great railway bridges, but in ancient times by natives, and of iron cylinders, which, out of India, are the most favoured methods of construction for works of the kind. Several bridges in India, the new Tay bridge, double cylinders, at the Cape and elsewhere, were alluded to in this connection, and the alternative of several small brick-wells or few larger ones was adverted to, as forming a subject of professional differences of opinion in India. After describing a curious operation witnessed by the author at Cawnpore, in destroying old well foundations to make room for new ones, the paper proceeded to the consideration of the pneumatic methods, both in cylinders and in caissons. The St. Louis, Brooklyn, Forth, and Harlem bridges, and one at Copenhagen, were briefly described as regards their substructure, as well as the Eiffel tower in Paris and the Delaware Bay lighthouse, the latter, from its exposed position, being a work of unexampled difficulty, all these having been founded by means of the pneumatic process, but differing in detail; these, of course, being merely prominent instances of a system widely adopted, especially on the Continent of Europe and in the United States. Beyond the depth of about 100ft. below water level, which is the limit of the scope of the pneumatic process, mechanical dredgers have to be used, and, as the skin friction becomes in these cases so great that the weight of the cylinder itself, even if reinforced by all practicable temporary loading, is insufficient to sink it, the design must be made so that the caisson, or cylinder, must carry its own weight by loaded concrete partitions.

Mr. Cracknell being absent, a paper "On Utilising Waste Underground Waters by Tunnelling in the Hills," by Mr. T. Parker, C.E., of Adelaide, was then read. The author described the loss of water by evaporation, absorption, and percolation, and suggested tunnelling to catch the latter, especially in connection with the Adelaide water supply, the advantages being extra purity of water, economy, no reservoirs being required, and facility of extension. Professor Kernot remarked on the great waste of water, only 1 per cent. of the rainfall reaching the sea from the western rivers.

EXCURSIONS.

Yesterday 39 members of the association divided themselves into two excursion parties. One going to inspect the Prospect dam and reservoir, and the other taking part in a dredging expedition round the harbour.

Trip A. to Prospect Dam, &c. It is to be regretted that none of the conductors for this trip put in an appearance, and the visitors were at a loss to know the places which they were to visit, and where lunch was provided. The arrangements for the trip (with the exception of the lunch) were placed in the hands of the Tourist Bureau, of 6, Bridge-street.

B and C—trips to fortifications and round the harbour. These two trips were under the conduct of Mr. W. C. Woolcott, of the Tourist Bureau, and passed off most successfully. After steaming to Parramatta the party returned to Milson's Point, where a portion proceeded by coach to the fortifications, and thence to Chowder Bay for lunch, after which the whole party visited Middle Harbour, and finished up with an inspection of the new warship Orlando.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE THE VARIOUS SECTIONS TO-DAY.

A.—1. Mr. Russell, "On a Proposed Method of Recording Variations in the Direction of the Vertical." 2. Professor Threlfall, "On the Measurements, High Resistances, and on Galvanometers suitable for the purpose." 3. Professor Threlfall, "M'Arthur Pollock on the Clark Cell as a means of obtaining Standard Currents, and on its application to the construction of a Graded Galvanometer for the Prince Alfred Hospital."

B. "On the Occurrence of Silver in the Lodes of the Cape Colville Peninsula, Thames, No. 2," by Mr. Pond, Government analyst, Auckland, New Zealand; "On the Dissolved Matter contained in Rain Water collected at Lincoln, New Zealand," by Mr. George Gray, F.G.S.; "On the Origin of Vein-Gold and the Growth of Nuggets," by Professor Black; "A Contribution to the Solution of the Problem—How Gold came into the Reefs?" by Mr. J. R. Don, M.A. Papers by Professor Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.—(1) "Notes on the Proposed Chemical Laboratory, University of Sydney," (2) "Notes on Some New South Wales Minerals," (3) "Notes on Moss Gold." "Gold, its Formation in our Reefs, with Notes of some of its Newly-discovered Reactions," by Mr. W. Skey; "Studies from the Chemical Laboratory, University of Sydney—Notes on the Composition of New South Wales Fahlerz and Embolite," by Dr. G. S. Mackenzie; "Bibliography of the Chemistry of Indigenous Australian Vegetable Products," by Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., F.G.S.; "On the Action of Nepean Water on Tubes and Boiler Plates," by Mr. Hamlet.

C.—"On the Rocks of the Thames Goldfields, U. L.," Professor Hutton. Papers by Mr. F. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.R.G.S.—(1) "Micropetographical Noteson some of the Hydrothermal Rocks of New South Wales;" (2) "On the Copper Shales of the Passage Beds between the Hawkesbury Series and the Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales;" "The Geology and Physical Geography of Norfolk Island," Mr. H. T. Wilkinson, J.P.; "The Geological Sequence of the Bowring Beds," Mr. T. Mitchell; "On the advisability of establishing a Mining Institute in New South Wales, especially from a geological point of view," Mr. F. Ratte; "On the Discovery of Fossils at Rockhampton," Mr. James Smith, F.G.S.; "How far can Australian Geologists safely rely upon the Order of Succession of the Characteristic Genera of Fossil Plants of a far distant region, in the determination of the order and relationship of Australian Terrestrial Formations," Mr. R. M. Johnson, F.L.S.; "Certain Boulders met with in the Beds and Reefs of the Gympie Goldfield," Mr. W. H. Rands; "On Metamorphism, and the Rocks of the Bathurst District," Mr. W. J. Clunies Ross, B.Sc.

D.—Papers by Mr. Arthur Dendy, M.Sc., F.L.S.—(1) "Preliminary Notes on the Structure and Development of a Honey Sponge (Stelospongus flabelliformis);" (2) "On the Minute Anatomy of an Australian Land Planarian;" "The Development of the Pineal Eye in some Australian Lizards," Mr. W. J. M'Kay, B.Sc.; "On a Myxosporidium infesting Australian Frogs," Mr. A. Fletcher, B.Sc.; "On the Striated Muscular Fibres in Invertebrates and in the Muscular Tissue of Peripatus," Mr. W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S.

E.—"The Rivers of New South Wales," Mr. H. G. M'Kinney, M.E., M. Inst., C.E.; "Supposed Further Traces of Leichhardt," Mr. James Panton, P.M., F.R.G.S.; "Antarctic Exploration the Duty of Australasia," Mr. G. S. Griffiths, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.; "Epitome of the State of our Geographical Knowledge of Australasia," Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.

F.—"On some Tendencies of Modern Society," Mr. James Lambie, M.A.; "On some means of obtaining a more general attention to the Objects of Science," Mr. F. Ratte.

G.—"A Comparative View of the Customs of the Papuan and Malay Races of Polynesia," Rev. S. Ella; "Some Niceties of Expression in the Languages of the New Hebrides," Rev. J. Copeland, M.A.; "Maori Art," Mr. A. Hamilton; "Notes on the Last of the Tasmanian Aborigines," Hon. Dr. Agnew.

J.—"The Fireproofing of City Buildings," Mr. John Sulman, F.R.I., B.A.; "The History of Civil Engineering in New South Wales," Prof. Warren, M.I.C.E.

THE RECENT ERUPTIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., New Zealand, delivered a lecture in the great hall of the University last evening on the subject of "The Recent Eruptions in the Hot Lake District of New Zealand." Mr. Inglis, the Minister of Public Instruction, introduced the lecturer in a short and appropriate speech.

Sir JAMES HECTOR was received with applause. He said he felt that when he undertook the duty of giving a popular lecture on the subject of the eruptions that took place in the vicinity of the Tarawera Mountain in 1886 he had a difficult task before him. To give a popular lecture on any subject of science was always a difficult task, and one required the greatest experience to handle any such subject in a satisfactory and interesting manner. And in the case of these volcanic eruptions he was in a greater difficulty than usual. These eruptions had features about them that made it hard to classify them with any previous eruptions; and there was a difference of opinion as to the primary and secondary causes of volcanic eruptions. Moreover, although he was personally a spectator of the later stages of the eruption, having gone to the scene as soon as he could after the eruption commenced, he had not had the opportunity of revisiting and re-examining the spot when the eruption had ceased. He had had, however, the privilege and the advantage of the very able and extensive monographs written by various persons on the subject, and first of all he desired to express his obligation to the Geological Surveyor (Mr. Percy Smith) and his assistant for the admirable work they did. They undertook the survey, and placed all the facts on record, so as to make them useful for all future time. In fact the literature on the subject of the recent eruptions was now very voluminous. The transactions of the New Zealand Institute teemed with papers bearing on the subject. He had, as a matter of duty, to present a report to the Government, and therefore made a rapid survey. At the same time Mr. Percy Smith also made a survey; and, though they were in different parts of the country, they agreed as to the leading features of the phenomena. He wished to explain generally the structure of the country, the sequence of the phenomena as they occurred, and would also endeavour to put before them the theories accounting for such phenomena, and would conclude by showing with the aid of the limelight some photographs taken at the time of the eruption. (Applause.) In order to explain volcanic phenomena it was necessary to have some idea of the geological formation of the country to be referred to. For this reason he had had a large map of the North Island of New Zealand prepared. The North Island was shaped like the great peninsula of Italy turned upside down, and it was a very singular and instructive circumstance that the geological structure of the two countries corresponded in a remarkable degree. The lecturer then explained minutely, with the assistance of maps, the geological construction of the island. He pointed out that New Zealand was only the remnant of a much greater land that had existed in the past, and that were it not for the protection afforded by great buttresses of granite the whole of New Zealand would have been eroded and swept away by the same action that eroded the shelf that now surrounded the coast. Having explained the geographical formation of a section of the island right through, the lecturer spoke on the subject of the terraces. Always, in the vicinity of lakes such as Lake Tarawera, he said, there was a tendency to springs which give rise to certain characteristic deposits which formed the structure which was known as terraces. These were formed by the action of the boiling water pouring out a deposit of silica. The water when it boiled deposited this silica in films of flint. The most famous terraces in the world were those in New Zealand, known as the White and the Pink Terraces, but which had been destroyed by the recent eruptions. Here the lecturer gave an interesting account of the eruptions, the changes wrought by them in the character of the country, and the destruction they brought about, the whole being well impressed on the mind by admirable illustrations. In the month of April, 1886, he had occasion to send a barograph for the purpose of establishing a meteorological station at a place where a barograph had not been tried before. The records sent to him attracted his attention, and he said they coincided with earthquake shocks. These were evidently symptoms of a coming eruption, but he attributed it at the time to the fact that they never had had a barograph before. The waters of Lake Taramera always showed signs of a disturbance, but nothing attracted much attention until the great event commenced. It commenced on the Thursday morning at about 2 o'clock. He gathered from persons on the spot what the appearances were at the time. What first attracted attention was an earth shock, accompanied by a loud noise. What took place nearer the focus had never been thoroughly realised. Hearing the dreadful noise everyone rushed out to see what was the matter, when it was soon discovered that it was a true eruption—an eruption of great masses of vapour, carrying on the material formed by a rift in the mountain. A second great report was heard, and out of one side of the mountain was blown a great mass of stone. At about 4 o'clock in the morning a most terrific discharge took place, and attracted the increased attention of the already-alarmed inhabitants of Rotorua. A great cloud was seen immediately the discharge took place, and was seen to advance towards the westward in a most hideous manner. Those who described it to him related how they saw this cloud coming down upon them in a great dark mass, rolling over with lightning and over-spreading the whole country, and that it was bearing right down on them when suddenly a gale sprang up and arrested it, and it dropped itself all over the country. A mass of mud plastered the whole surface of the country from Rotorua right down to the coast, though of no great width, and destroyed vegetation. Then followed a dust cloud, which towered to a great height and spread itself out and travelled away in a north-east direction. It extended out to sea as far as 160 miles to the north of East Cape. The country all around was in complete darkness, and was more or less covered with this dust, which was of a most subtle and penetrating character. Great quantities of stone fell before the dust. Through the dust was shot a vapour cloud which subsided still more slowly, and which caused a peculiar white mist that made it difficult to see and also to breathe. At Rotomahana the sight was one never to be forgotten. The site of Rotomahana was now a large hole with great clouds of vapour below and pools of dirty water. The lecturer then went on to speak as to the cause of volcanic eruptions, and said that the theory that they were caused by the heat at the centre of the earth was pretty commonly held, but was a very uncomfortable one. To attribute every little blister on the earth's surface due to the mechanical, chemical, and physical changes that took place within the earth's crust to the great original cause that gave rise to the primordial conditions of the globe, was, to say the least of it, most unreasonable.

A number of views were then shown on a large piece of canvas by the aid of the lime light, and they proved very entertaining.

At the conclusion Sir James Hector was warmly applauded, and, on the proposal of Professor Tate, was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

At the present moment the health of the canine population of London occasions no concern, but (says the *Lancet*) it should be known that this happy result is attributable to natural causes rather than to the prudence and energy of the authorities. The report just issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works contains an explanation of what might be, but has not been, done to secure the metropolis against a recurrence of the epidemic of 1885 and 1886. By virtue of the division of authority in the government of London, the Metropolitan Board has power to make regulations for the control of dogs and the prevention of rabies, which the police only have power to enforce. So long ago as April, 1887, the board had drafted a scheme which was submitted to the police authorities with a request for information whether they would undertake to enforce them. Correspondence has ensued, but the question, as we gather, is still under consideration. In the meantime a period of freedom from alarm is being wasted, and the settlement of a most important matter is being driven off until a panic comes. We do not pretend to say who is to blame, but we do say that it is scandalous that public interest should be thus the toy of triflers, and of triflers, too, whose trifling has not even the poor merit of being amusing.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. T. Watson to act as starter at the Spring Meeting of the Rosehill Racing Club on the 8th and 12th proximo.

Brenda was struck out of all Canterbury Park engagements yesterday.

Mr. C. B. Lowe reports having sold, on account of Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Newstead, near Inverell, the three-year-old colt by Darebin from Pastille, to Mr. Thos. West, of Five Dock. The colt is half brother to New York, and as Darebin has left the colony his stock should become valuable in time.

The shareholders of the Sydney Driving Park Club, Limited, hold their half-yearly meeting this afternoon at the club's office, Norwich-chambers, Hunter-street.

Training at Randwick yesterday morning was confined to the inside tan and sand tracks, and as the weather was fine a large number of horses were exercised. Stephanotis opened the ball, and was sent for a smart six furlongs gallop; First Flaneur and The Queen followed, and after a preliminary canter they rattled along at a good bat over a mile and a quarter, of which the son of Grand Flaneur had the best at the finish. After Recruit did a three-quarter mile solo, Little Lady and Master Norman were treated to a half-mile spin, which was accomplished in good time, while Ravensworth and The Jewel performed useful tasks. Honeydew did a strong gallop, and wound up with a fast-run seven furlongs. Pearlshell and Melbury did a mile gallop in fairly good time, the New Zealand bred filly having all the best of it at the finish. The Gift and Lady Marion rattled along over seven furlongs, and Pasha put down Pinaon at the end of a mile and a quarter. Frisco and Matador were sent for useful work, but Aristocrat did not put in an appearance. Elsie, Sloth, and the others of Kelso's team did serviceable gallops, and Fielder's string were similarly treated. Arsenal put past 2¼ miles on the tan at a solid pace; a similar task was performed by The Australian Peer, who finished in excellent style, and Meloa, Wycombe, and Touchstone were sent for some fast work. Plutarch and Abercorn put past six furlongs in fast time, the former leading all the way; while Ensign, Volley, Aberdeen, and Carlyon were treated to their usual tasks. Lamond covered six furlongs in capital style, and among the others who did satisfactory work were Pirate, Melanion, Lyndhurst, La Grange, Greywing, Ogre, Hugo, Butterfly, Dilisk, Rosabella, Lady Kingsborough, Cairo, Merigobah, Goldenstone, Second Thought, Nonsense, Centaur, Gefahr, Thetis, Theorist, Rebel, Glentworth, Bendigo, Prairie Rose, Savant, and many others.

The Woodburn (Richmond River district) Jockey Club have framed a six-event programme for their annual meeting, which has been fixed for December 22. The principal event is the Jockey Club Handicap of 50 sovs., and the added money totals £130.

The committee of the Hay New Year's Race Club held a meeting on Monday evening last, when the appointment of secretary was conferred on Mr. A. G. M'Kinney, and the following officers were elected:—Judge, Mr. A. P. Stewart; stewards, Messrs. J. Donohoe, H. Robertson, S. M'Laughlin, R. C. M'Kinney, A. E. Browne, Burcher, Cherry, Hewitson, Dr. Casey, Dr. Kennedy, W. Brown, Mensforth, H. N. Bowden, T. W. Wood, Hurst, Byrne, C. G. Stewart, and M'Kail; starter, Mr. T. W. Wood; clerk of the course, Mr. R. C. M'Kinnep; clerk of the scales, Mr. H. Robertson; handicappers, Messrs. Stewart, M'Laughlin, and Donohoe. A sub-committee was appointed to canvass the town and district for subscriptions towards the coming meeting, and the sum of £25 was collected in the room.

One day last week a match took place on the Lismore racecourse between Mr. J. M'Lennan's Juliet and Mr. E. Mackay's Trixy, half-a-mile, the former laying £30 to £10, but the latter won easily.

With the view of providing a £100 handicap for the next annual meeting of the Coraki Club, the president, Mr. W. Yabsley, has offered to subscribe one-fourth of the money, on condition that the rest would be found by the public.

A New Zealand sporting writer states that Nelson has been pursuing his studies on the Ellerslie training track lately, when the son of King Cole was indulged in a three-mile sweat, concluding with a fast half-mile in company with the Ingomar-Florence filly. The old horse finished up well, and walked away apparently quite sound.

English files, dating from July 21 to 27 inclusive, just to hand, record the principal events decided on the turf in the interim. The Kempton Park Grand Two-year-old Stakes, 5 furlongs, was won on the 20th by Mr. Low's Gay Hampton, by Hampton from Rosy Morn, who defeated a field of a dozen, and covered the distance in 1 minute 5 1-5 seconds. Gay Hampton was purchased as a yearling for 3000 guineas. The International Two-year-old Plate, of 1000 sovs., 5 furlongs, at the same meeting, fell to Sir R. Jardine's b c Leap Year, by Skylark from Medlock, who disposed of half-a-dozen competitors, and won comfortably. At the Leicester Summer Meeting, the Zetland Plate, of 2000 sovs., 5 furlongs, for two-year-olds, was secured by Mr. Manton's Seclusion, by Hermit from Boundary, who beat a field of seven in 1 minute 7 2-5 seconds. Mr. Houldsworth's Arrandale, a son of Springfield and Morgiana, appropriated the Midland Derby, of 1500 sovs., 1½ mile, the journey having been covered in 2 minutes 53 2-5 seconds. The Leicester Summer Handicap, of 1000 sovs., over the straight mile, was annexed by Mr. Lowther's King Monmouth, by King Lud from Miss Somerset, 6 years, 8st. 3lb., who was two lengths in front of Woodland, by Springfield—Eglantyne, 7st. 9lb., and seven others, the distance having been put past in 1 minute 43 2-5 seconds.

A remarkable event was the Surbiton Stakes, 5 furlongs, which was run for at the Sandown Park Summer Meeting on July 26, when a field of 10 horses started, and, after a desperate race, Mr. C. J. Merry's chestnut horse Deuce of Clubs, by Robert the Devil—Ursula, 7st. 13lb., and General Owen Williams' b h Sea Song, by Balfe—Sea Queen, 8st. 5lb., finished a dead heat. After the usual interval the pair went to the post again, and when Sea Song had made the most of the running, Deuce of Clubs drew up at the finish, and again a great struggle ended in a dead heat. The deciding heat was equally exciting. For the first 100 yards the horses were racing head and head, and then Sea Song got a slight lead, which he held for a couple of furlongs, when Deuce of Clubs wore him down. The finish was a great contest, but Sea Song could not get on terms with his opponent, who won by a neck. A similar feat was recorded in 1871 at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, in the Maiden Plate for two-year-olds, when Curtius and Marquis of Lorne could not be separated twice, but at the third try the "Marquis" won by a neck. The Stonehenge Plate at Salisbury in 1867 was contested on similar lines by Lady Barbara and Hue and Cry, the former winning easily on the third occasion.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

GOULBURN TROTTING CLUB.

GOULBURN, THURSDAY.

The following are the entries for the Time Handicap Trot to take place at the spring meeting of the Goulburn Trotting Club on September 7:—

Dandy	Dexter	Puss	Donald
Ben Bolt	Grey	Maratahon	Dennis
Burlington	Echo	Cleveland	Seagull
Oakleaf	Jenny	Black Tracker	Constance C.
Kansas	Hazard	Guy Fawkes	Willie.

TEMORA JOCKEY CLUB.

TEMORA, THURSDAY.

The annual general meeting of the Temora Jockey Club was held last night at the Royal Exchange Hotel. The following officers and committee were elected:—President, P. Heffernan, J.P.; vice-presidents, D. M'Gregor, W. Campbell; treasurer, H. Smith, J.P.; secretary, W. H. Tubman; auditors, J. Broughton, W. Nixon; committee, Messrs. Talbot, Collis, Cameron, Mahoney, Higgins, Cass, Stewart, Burstall, King, and Tucker. The next annual race meeting will take place the first week in December.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HANDICAP.

The acceptances for the Sir Joseph Banks 17th Grand Handicap have closed with 175 names, and the draw will take place to-night at Tattersall's Hotel. The event will be run on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Botany, on five tracks, and the first round will be got through in two days. On the third day the 16 concluding heats will be run, including the final, in which five men will compete. The following are the acceptances:—

C. Samuels (a.), 30 yards; L. A. Cassimer, Joe Price, W. Clarke, A. Trinder, 33; H. J. Harris, 33½; A. Church, W. H. Williams, J. Atkinson, D. H. Bushell, 34; J. Wilkinson, C. Donoghue, T. Liddle, G. Smith (Moss Vale), J. Tasker, 34½; J. J. Moore, Bob Walker (a.), W. Moore, W. Kennedy, W. Love, Maranoa Charlie (a.), 35; E. Lazarus, S. Donovan, 35½; T. Ellem, W. Read, E. S. Skinner, A. M'Comb, J. Sullivan (a.), H. B. Mair, P. Monaghan, 36; W. Pearson, M. V. Morrissey, Jack Malone, R. Bailey, C. Kappler, J. Goodliffe, R. Clarke, M. Munnock, E. A. Martineer, F. A. Brown, J. Harrison, J. Brewer, James W. Byrne, E. Hillyard, 36½; W. S. Moxley, J. Logan, J. Connor, C. Bellette, A. J. Kenny, R. R. Williams (a.), Dick Stevens, G. A. Studdart, J. F. Small, F. J. Gorman, R. W. Turner, 37; L. A. Hoelscher, E. J. Lampson, Tommy Little (a.), C. Banks, 37½; J. Sharp, M. J. Kelly, F. W. M'Knight, R. Fairweather, J. Simpson, C. E. Armstrong, J. M. Cameron, H. J. Gahagan, E. Weekly, M. J. Solomon, C. Climpson, M. Hilton, M. Robinson, M. Turvey, R. Crompton, A. Wall, H. N. Sweeney, H. Darling, A. Robinson (Canowindra), H. R. Ball, J. Ramsey, H. Foy, W. E. Jackson, 38; G. Bowen, E. L. Lampson, T. Amos, E. Eagles, J. Burtt, W. Bartlett, A. Pritchard, W. A. Gray, F. Martineer, O. J. Cooney, M. J. Cooney, T. Budd, M. J. Learhinan, J. Kenna, 38½; H. N. Flockton, J. Toyer, P. O'Brien, R. F. Casburn, F. Bussell, C. Werry, F. H. Biffin, H. M'Darra, W. E. Quick, J. T. Cavanagh, L. Hope, A. J. Turner, C. Thomas, J. Ingram, J. J. Delaney, J. Hines, J. Towney, H. S. Thompson, H. S. Walker (Eastwood), A. J. Lees, Joe W. Byrne, J. M. Black, J. J. Grogan, G. Duthie, 39; A. H. Howard, R. Stokes, T. G. Agnew, C. Sharpe (Burwood), H. Samuels, 39½; J. W. Wilson, H. W. Thompson, W. Hall, W. Curtin, W. Nielson, G. Stettler, J. C. Stubbin, C. A. Dunn, W. Etherington, H. C. Pursehouse, D. M. Thomas, E. Searle, J. P. Byrne (Balmain), H. Lucas, N. Campbell, S. H. Brown, P. Garretty, E. E. Wood, E. M. Welch, W. James, P. James, W. J. Bell, W. Leonard, E. Penno, H. D. Searle, J. M. Stewart, J. Armstrong, J. Bible, C. Morris, J. Seaton, S. Horsefield, G. Aldridge, J. O'Donnell, T. Prince, T. Collins, 40; G. Smith (Summer Hill), W. Giblett, T. W. Cant, G. Gardiner, A. E. Best, J. Dooley, W. Riley, F. M'Mahon, F. W. Eyre, E. G. S. Foster, 41; W. Tobin, H. Fredericks, F. Killigrew, A. Chapman, F. S. Hewitt, 42.

CRICKET.

The presentation of the Wimble Cup and trophies took place on Thursday night at Levy and Scott's rooms, Oxford-street. Mr. H. Franks (Wimble and Co.) presided and made the presentations. The Wimble Cup, which had been offered for competition by the firm, was won by the Government Printing Office, with Gibbs, Shallard, and Co. runners up. The trophies, which were given by the association and by Batson and Co., were won as follows:—Best batting average throughout cup contest, H. Isaacs (F. Cunninghame and Co.), average 53. Best bowling average throughout cup contest, won by W. J. Bramley (Batson and Co.), average 1 1-6 run per wicket. Second best batting average throughout cup contest, won by J. F. Chambers (Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.), average 26. Second best bowling average throughout cup contest, won by J. Thompson (Batson and Co.), average 3 runs per wicket. Best bowling average, second round, won by W. J. Bramley. Highest score throughout the contest, won by J. Simpson (Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.), 52. Best batting average, second round, M. Kelly (O'Hara and Johnson), average 26. The clubs which played for cup were:—Marcus and Andrew, F. Cunninghame and Co., Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., *Sydney Morning Herald*, *Evening News*, Government Printing Office, Batson and Co., W. M. Maclardy, O'Hara and Johnson, W. E. Smith, and the *Freeman's Journal*. The chairman, in making the presentations, said he thought the Government Printing Office was too strong for any other office, and he suggested that in future, after the matches between the printing and jobbing offices were finished, they should pick a combined team to play against the Government establishment. The health of the chairman was drunk very warmly, and Mr. Franks, in reply, said that next season he would give either a cup or medals, as the association thought fit. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bentley, who has been instrumental in getting up these contests, and also to the press. A number of songs were sung during the evening, and altogether the affair was a very successful one.

A match was played on Thursday afternoon, at the Victoria Barracks, between the members of the Gaiety Burlesque Company and the officers of the Permanent Artillery, and it was won on the first innings by the representatives of the stage, the second innings not being completed. The following are the scores:—

GAIETY BURLESQUE COMPANY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. W. Rice, b Colonel Bodham ...	12	c Capt. Osborne, b Col. Bodham ...	5
Mr. G. Hall, b Colonel Bodham ...	3	l b w, b Capt. Baynes	8
Mr. C. Danby, b Colonel Bodham ...	1	run out	3
Mr. C. Pierce, b Colonel Bodham ...	21	b Capt. Baynes ...	0
Mr. H. Trevorah, c Osborne, b Colonel Bodham	0	b Capt. Baynes ...	18
Mr. F. Leslie, c Osborne, b Colonel Bodham	2	b Capt. Baynes ...	3
Mr. J. C. Williamson, b Colonel Bodham	0	c and b Capt. Baynes	3
Mr. R. Thompson, run out	10	not out	19
Mr. F. Cambourne, run out	1	b Col. Bodham ...	1
Mr. F. Storey, b Captain Baynes ...	1	run out	0
Mr. H. Rice, not out	0	b Col. Bodham ...	0
Sundries	3	Sundries... ...	1
Total	54	Total	64

PERMANENT ARTILLERY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Major Mackenzie, b Mr. Hall ...	4	c Mr. Bernard, b Mr. Hall	6
Captain Osborne, b Mr. Pierce ...	0	b Mr. Hall	3
Captain Cuthell, lbw, b Mr. Pierce	1	c Mr. Pierce, b Mr. Hall	12
Colonel Bingham, b Mr. Pierce ...	0		
Colonel Bodham, c Mr. Williamson, b Mr. Pierce	17	c and b Mr. Hall ...	16
Captain Baynes, b Mr. Pierce ...	2		
Colonel Airey, b Mr. Hall	2	b Mr. Hall	5
Captain Savage, b Mr. Pierce ...	1	b Mr. Rice	1
Lieutenant Kyngdon, not out ...	1	b Mr. Hall	3
Surgeon-Major Williams, b Mr. Pierce	0	not out... ...	0
Sundries	2	Sundries	3
Total	31	Total for 7 wickets ...	49

FOOTBALL.

An advertisement appearing elsewhere notifies that a meeting will be held this evening in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Southern Rugby Football Union, for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. R. L. Seddon, captain of the British footballers.

AQUATICS.

The following handicaps have been declared for Mr. C. Lyons' skiff race, to take place on the waters of Middle Harbour on Saturday next:—First Heat: W. Lyons (75lb.), E. Den (75lb.), S. Booth (45lb.), C. Dutch (40lb.). Second Heat: W. Anderson (100lb.), R. Green (75lb.), G. Williams (feather). Third Heat: C. Reynolds (120lb.), J. Anderson (55lb.), H. Byron (15lb.).

The following handicaps have been declared for the three miles outrigger boat race for £10 to take place at Mullet Creek Regatta on Monday next, September 3:—C. Matterson, scratch; T. Power, 15 seconds; F. Cootch, 15 seconds; W. M'Kay, 25 seconds; J. Gleaves, 40 seconds.

It is stated on good authority that a match has been arranged between F. Cootch and T. Power for £50 a-side, the race to be rowed on the Parramatta River at an early date.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Lorelly and Balmain B team played on Balmain courts last Saturday, and after a close and interesting game Lorelly won by three games. The following are the scores:—

LORELLY.		BALMAIN B.	
T. Hicks and P. Turner	v.	Schultz and Orton ...	6-3
A. Druce and E. M'Coy	v.	W. Deane and A. Deane	3-6
T. Hicks and P. Turner	v.	W. Deane and A. Deane	6-4
T. Hicks and P. Turner	v.	Cronin and W. Lloyd ...	9-11
A. Druce and E. M'Coy	v.	Cronin and W. Lloyd ...	6-3
W. Shaw and B. Smith	v.	W. Lloyd and Cronin ...	9-11
W. Shaw and B. Smith	v.	W. Deane and A. Deane	6-3
E. M'Coy and A. Druce	v.	Schultz and Orton ...	0-6
W. Shaw and B. Smith	v.	Schultz and Orton ...	8-6
T. Hicks and P. Turner	v.	Cronin and Orton ...	6-3
			59-56

Results: Lorelly, 6 sets, 59 games; Balmain, 4 sets, 56 games. Lorelly won by 3 games.

LADY POULTERERS.

(From the Daily News.)

It is reported that some ladies, deploring the vast sums of money that are annually sent out of the country for poultry and eggs, have formed a scheme for a large poultry farm as a commercial enterprise. Some of the best authorities have expressed very unequivocal opinions that large poultry farms are impracticable, and certainly many unfortunate experiments tend to support such an opinion. Mr. Tegetmeier a few years ago stated that he knew of at least 20 attempts that had been made on a large scale in this country, many of them having the advantage of abundant capital and the best knowledge, and every one of them failed. Many persons will remember the poultry farm experiments at Bromley, of which great things were expected a few years ago. It seemed to be planned with the greatest skill, and in some respects was very successful. But it failed in just one point, and that unfortunately was, in a very literal and a double sense, a vital point. Do what they would, they could not induce any satisfactory proportion of their chickens to live. Spacious runs, the best of food, fountains of pure water, carefully regulated temperature in winter weather—all were in vain; the chickens persisted in dying in numbers which precluded the possibility of profit. They lived in too confined a space for the air to be pure. The soil they were on soon became polluted and pestilential. But previous attempts, it was thought, had failed from an opposite cause. They had occupied too much ground. The cost was so heavy that the returns were altogether inadequate. Here is the dilemma out of which many authorities—the well known writer just quoted for one—have declared that there is no escape. But within a very recent period the practicability of packing in London very closely indeed in model dwellings, and yet very greatly reducing the death rate, has been established beyond dispute. It seems hard to believe that hygienic science cannot do at least as much for chickens. When it is able to do so, there will be a grand revolution in the poultry business.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB AND THE REGISTERED CLUBS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The demand recently made by the A. J. C. to the several metropolitan race clubs to forward their fixtures for 1889 affords a much-needed opportunity to discuss the relative positions of the A. J. C. and the registered clubs and associations. Although the registration is voluntary, it is, by the rules of racing, an imperative necessity. By rule 6 a horse run at any race meeting in the colony not held under the management of the A. J. C. or some registered club is perpetually disqualified for all meetings over which the A. J. C. assumes jurisdiction. And rule 7 takes away (or professes to do so) the right of appeal to any Court. These rules are not bylaws authorised by the Act of Parliament known as the Randwick Racecourse Act, but rules of the club, through which the A. J. C. at present exercises dominion over every racecourse in New South Wales. These rules are, however, silent upon the point of fixtures now opened up. Uniform racing law, with power to control and to punish, is absolutely necessary, and I think that, from the status of the A. J. C., it should rightly occupy the position of mentor in racing matters. Racing is no longer the sport and pastime of the few; it has developed into a money-making pursuit, having a large amount of invested capital, and the keenest intellects of the day are engaged in the vocation. Eight powerful clubs, proprietaries, and racing associations—to wit, the A. J. C., Sydney Turf Club, Tattersalls', Hawkesbury, Rosehill, Canterbury Park, Warwick Farm, and Moorfield's Race Club, Kogarah—are presently competing for public favour and patronage within 30 miles of the metropolis. The A. J. C., Sydney Turf Club, and Tattersalls' have already monopolised the principal holidays for Randwick, leaving the other clubs to scramble for the Saturdays and other favourable opportunities. Apart from fixtures, other vexed questions, notably the administration of the Distressed Jockeys' Fund, disqualifications, &c., daily arise, in the settlement of which the registered clubs have no voice whatever. The A. J. C. assumes supreme power and authority; it is fully represented on the several committees of the other clubs; but the others clubs are in no way represented in the councils of the A. J. C., and have no voice or influence in matters directly affecting their own interest. What would be said of a Parliament legislating for constituencies not returning representatives to it.

It is admitted that there is over much racing and a consequent clashing of interests. The vexed question of fixtures is highly important, requiring the utmost care in its equitable adjustment; it is manifestly unjust for the A. J. C. to first make its appropriation of days, and then call upon the other clubs to submit their fixtures to its dictation. Looking at the magnitude of the interests involved, and the desirability to avoid strife and the decadence of the turf; the time has come for a representative board of cotrol, which may be readily constituted by delegates from the principal of the registered racing clubs and an equal number from the A. J. C. committee. A board so constituted would have the confidence of the racing public, and be of material advantage as a court of appeal.

I am, &c.,

S. C. BURT.

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LECTURES.

SOME DIFFICULTIES OF ATHEISM.

The Rev. Arthur Killworth, LL.B., curate of St. John's, Darlinghurst, delivered last evening, under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society of New South Wales, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, a lecture on "Some Difficulties of Atheism." The audience numbered between 60 and 70 persons, nearly all of whom would be found in one or other of the various churches on any Sunday; and the chair was occupied by Mr. Justice Stephen.

The lecturer, in commencing his address, observed that he believed that the lectures usually delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society were of a different character from that he intended to deliver this evening. The lecturers acted on the defensive. They were more or less apologists in connection with Christian truth. But he was not an apologist. He should scorn to be a mere apologist of Christianity. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe Christianity wanted apologising for. (Applause.) That was why he had chosen for his lecture this evening "Some Difficulties of Atheism." He had adopted that title because an apostle of atheism visited a certain town in England some months ago, and delivered a lecture on the "Difficulties of Christianity;" and he (the lecturer) determined to show that there were greater difficulties on the side of of atheism than on the side of Christianity. (Hear, hear.) Now, unbelief presented itself to us in various phases; but he believed the tendency was one and the same at all times. They had materialism, atheism, agnosticism, and a score of other isms. Philosophically, there was a considerable difference in the meaning of those terms, but practically he believed the tendency of all was one and the same. (Applause.) That tendency led to the denial of the existence of God and to life without God. The tendency was to cause men to lose sight of the fact that God exists, and to lead a life without God in this world. Now, it was to be clearly understood that he dealt with principles, and not men. Well, he asked,—Is the state of atheism one of less difficulty and greater simplicity touching the phenomena of nature and revelation than that of the man who believes in God? The first difficulty the atheist encountered was how to account for the existence and continuance of the world—or what we called physical nature—the magnitude, harmony, unity, and beauty of which the lecturer touched upon. How could the existence of the world be accounted for on atheistical principles? Was it the result of chance? The question was too absurd to dwell upon. Then was it to be found in "a system of homogeneous atoms in perfect equilibrium"? He quoted the definition by Herbert Spencer of evolution, and observed that Mr. Spencer assumed the existence of matter, and assumed the existence of motion. Well, whence came the matter, and whence came the motion? Whence came the world? Did atheism know of any power capable of creating an atom? No; the state of atheism was the state of paralysis. The world could not be accounted for on atheistical principles. Next there was the difficulty for atheism to account for life. As to the theory of spontaneous generation, that was discredited by leading scientific men. There could be no such thing as life springing from non-living matter. The lecturer next narrated the amusing story of Bathybius, and followed this by dealing with the theory of protoplasm, which Professor Huxley said formed the basis of all life. What he wanted to know was what differentiated the various kinds of protoplasm. Science could not help atheism in the solution of that question. Another difficulty of atheism was how to account for man. He enumerated a number of objections to the Darwinian theory which forbade its general acceptance, directing attention to peculiar faculties and characteristics which separated man from the monkey, and the absence of transitional forms between man and the ape. Science could not say that man came from the ape or any other animal. Another difficulty of atheism was to account for the Bible, which was becoming a greater factor in human society every day. That book dealt with the most transcendental subjects that could engage the mind of man. Another difficulty of atheism was to account for the Jesus of history. The lecturer spoke in highly eloquent terms of the influence exerted upon the world by Christ. Where was philanthropy born? At the foot of the cross. Had atheism ever been known to build a hospital? (Cries of "No, no.") And there were not many of those who professed to be atheists who helped to keep hospitals going. The influence of Christ in the philanthropic world was unique. (Applause.) Jesus was a unique personage belonging neither to the north, the south, the east, nor the west, but to all parts of the world. The lecturer quoted eloquent passages respecting Christ written by Jean Paul Richter, Goethe, Napoleon I., and Gladstone. Now, supposing we were to put Christ aside, could atheism provide a proper substitute either for Christ or Christianity? When atheism could produce a substitute more attractive, more powerful, more loving than Christ, I (the lecturer said) will give him up and accept their substitute—(applause)—but until they have done that I am going to hold on—(loud applause)—because I have something to hold on to. (Loud cheers.)

At the close of the lecture the chairman announced that a memorandum had been handed up asking whether he would permit questions or criticism of the lecture. It was not the habit or custom. He supposed there was good reason why it was not permitted. Therefore he could not on his authority as chairman depart from what appeared to have been the rule of the society. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for presiding.

VEGETABLES THAT SHOULD RECEIVE MORE ATTENTION.

This was the title of a lecture delivered on Wednesday night at the School of Arts, by Mr. David A. Crichton, for the Board of Technical Education. The lecturer commenced by stating that his object was to direct attention to a number of plants that yielded excellent culinary vegetables, but which were not so extensively cultivated in this part of the world as they ought to be. He did not propose to deal with all the plants that could be utilised as vegetables, which were more numerous than was generally supposed, but only such kinds as were regularly cultivated for culinary purposes in various countries. Some of these were well known here, and appreciated to a certain extent, but they were not nearly so popular and widely cultivated as they ought to be. Others, again, were almost, if not quite, unknown in our gardens, though in other parts of the world they held high rank among culinary vegetables. Mr. Crichton said his object was not only to make these plants better known, but to supply such practical cultural information respecting them that any person by following the advice might grow them successfully. Such information he considered to be the very essence of technical lectures, which were absolutely useless unless they had a practical application to various industries. The lecturer commenced his list of plants with asparagus, which, he said, was a well-known but very badly treated vegetable. Good samples were the exception in this colony, and the greater portion were poor indeed. This state of affairs ought not to be, as asparagus, if treated liberally, could be grown in this part of the world to the greatest perfection. Rhubarb was another badly-treated plant, and was seldom grown to perfection, as could be done easily if its requirements were duly attended to. The same remarks applied to celery. Globe and Jerusalem artichokes were vegetables that deserved a much higher position than they now occupied. There was nothing in common between these two plants, excepting in name, and they belonged to very different families. The globe artichoke possessed valuable dietary and medicinal qualities, which should make it more popular. It was easily cultivated in rich well-manured soil. The Jerusalem artichoke belonged to the sunflower family, and yielded in abundance tuberous roots, which contain twice as much nourishment as the potato. Jerusalem was a corruption of Girasole, the Italian name of the sunflower. In addition to its value as a vegetable, this plant was also a useful one in agriculture, as its tubers make valuable food for dairy stock and swine. It might be grown successfully in any ordinarily good soil. The leek was another plant well deserving of more attention, as the blanched stems made a delicious dish. Horseradish, though one of our most valuable condiments, as it was one of the most powerful acids to the digestive organs, and had other useful medical properties, was sadly neglected, though it could be grown very easily. The egg plant was almost unknown as a vegetable in this part of the world, though it was extensively used in Europe. Its fruit could be used like that of the vegetable marrow, and was greatly appreciated by those who knew its qualities. Salsify, scorzonera, skirret, and vampich were four plants yielding excellent roots, somewhat like parsnips, which would be acquisitions to our lists of vegetables. Seakale, though highly appreciated in the mother country, was scarcely known here, though no difficulties stood in the way of its successful cultivation. Sweet potatoes should be generally cultivated, and more especially in the warmer districts, as they yield a large bulk of nourishing food. Yams should also receive more attention, and more particularly in the northern coast districts. Mushrooms were a favourite vegetable with most people, but, as the supplies were obtained entirely from natural sources, they were necessarily limited and irregular. There was no reason why mushrooms should be scarce, as they could be raised in large quantities by cultivation. They might be grown easily in the open ground, and better still in a shed or cellar. In fact, anyone who had a few feet of floor space available in a shed or cellar could easily grow a large quantity of mushrooms.

PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BOURKE, THURSDAY.

The following stock are approaching:—220 cows, from Haddon Downs, W. and S. H. Howie owners; 220 cows, from Haddon Downs, W. H. Lindsay owner; 520 bullocks, from Haddon Downs, Howie Brothers owners—all the above are travelling to Wodonga; 320 mixed fats, Denham Towers to Melbourne, Mather Brothers and Jones owners; 200 fat cattle, Eden Downs to Melbourne, Bank of Australasia owners; 475 mixed cattle, Springvale to Bourke, Wilson, De Satche, and Co.; 300 fat bullocks, Mount Howett to Bourke, executors Sir J. O'Shanassy owners; 1040 bullocks, Fort Constantine to Bourke, Morphett Brothers. At a public meeting at Hungerford, on the Queensland border, attention was drawn to the fact that the Government tank was dry, and that owing to the porous nature of the soil it was totally unserviceable as a tank. It was also stated to be badly placed.

GUNDAGAI, THURSDAY.

Stock movements yesterday:—1000 fat and store bullocks, mixed, from Brighton Downs, Queensland, en route from Wodonga for Sale, Walter Douglass owner, G. Murdoch in charge.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The following transactions were recorded yesterday, by the Sydney Stock Exchange:—Morning: Burwood Coal, 25s.; Katoomba (preferential), 2s. 2d.; Stockton, 47s., 48s.; Wickham and Bullock Island, 21s. 6d., 22s.; Broken Hill Proprietary, £234; No. 14 Block, 54s.; Junction, 25s.; New North, 23s. 6d.; Central, 16s., 15s., 15s. 3d.; Hero Freehold (contributing), 3s., 2d.; New Lewis Pond (contributing), 12s. 6d.; Rising Sun, 5s., 4s. 6d.; Sunny Corner, 54s.; Conran's Gold, 18s. 3d.; Ophir Gold, £6, £6 5s. Afternoon: Burwood Coal, 25s. 6d.; Stockton, 49s., 48s. 6d.; Wickham and Bullock Island, 22s., 22s. 3d.; New Broken Hill North Silver, 23s. 6d.; South, 59s.; Central, 15s.; Eveleen, 4s. 6d.; Terrible Dick, 4s. 3d.; Victoria Cross, 6s.; White Rock, 12s.; Ophir Gold, £6 6s. £6 4s., £6 7s. 6d., £6 6s. 6d., £6 5s., £6 2s. 6d., £6.

Subjoined are the latest quotations:—

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
Bulli	—	—	Ditto, new issue, 16s paid	6/9	7/6
Burwood	25/	25/6	One Tree Cordillera, p. up	—	2/
Great Northern	8/	9/9	Rising Sun	4/6	5/
Hetton	7	—	Sunny Corner	55/	55/6
Katoomba	13/6	14/	Terrible Dick, 10s 9d paid	4/2	4/4
Ditto, pref., 2s p.	2/2	2/4	N. Lewis Ponds	—	16/
Newcastle	16	—	Ditto, contrib.	11/	11/9
Stockton	47/6	48/	Tom's Lewis Ponds, paid up	5/	7/
Vale of Clwydd	21/3	22/	Contrib.	—	1/6
Wallsend	42½	44	Back Creek	—	5/
Waratah	—	15	Hero, freehold	—	6/
West Wallsend	21/9	25/	Ditto, contrib.	3/	—
Ditto, 10s paid	—	—	White Leads	5/	6/
Wickham and Bullock Island	22/	22/3	Webb's	—	8/
Ditto, pref., 5s p.	7/	—	Ditto, 12s 6d pd.	1/9	—
G. Cobar Copper	6 6	8	Victoria Cross	6	6/3
New Mt. Hope	—	9/	White Rock	12/	—
Nymagee	17/	17/9	Band and Albion	76/	—
Broken Hill Pro.	—	237	Maritoto, paid up	2/	—
Wesley Tin	—	9d	Ditto, contrib.	—	—
Block Co.	6/	7/	Mount Morgan	15½	16½
Ditto, contributing	4/9	5/6	Conrans	—	15/9
Block 14	54/	55/6	Star of the East	85/	—
Ditto 10 Block	—	25/	Eureka	—	35/
B. H. Junction	24/6	28	Victory	11/	—
New B. H. North	—	23/6	Taranganba	5/9	7/
B. H. South	58/	60/	Ophir	5½	6
South Extended	7/9	8/	Bulga	—	2/
Central B. Hill	14/9	—	Sydney Rockwell	1/6	—
Ditto, 15s paid	—	12/	Mt. Coman, 6s 6d paid	14/	—
Central Block	—	1/	Vanderbilt	—	7/
Cosgrove	—	5			
Brit. B. H., p. up	38/6	40/			
Eveleen	4/6	4/9			
Mount Costigan	11/	11/6			

At the Australasian Mining Exchange the following sales were recorded:—Morning: Gold: Ophir, £6 7s. 6d., £6 7s. 6d., £6 7s. 6d., £6 7s. 6d., £6 10s., £6 10s., £6 11s., £6 10s., £6 10s., £6 10s. Silver: Sunny Corner, 55s.; Rising Sun, 4s. 9d.; Terrible Dick, 4s. 3d., 4s. 3d.; Hero Freehold, paid up, 5s. 3d. Afternoon: Gold: £6 10s., £6 10s., £6 9s., £6 9s., £6 9s., £6 7s. 6d. Silver: Sunny Corner, 54s. 6d.; Eveleen, 4s. 6d.; Block 14, 54s.; South Extended, 8s. Closing quotations were:—Coal: Burwood, seller 27s., buyer 25s. 9d.; Stockton, new issue, seller 48s., buyer 47s. 6d.; Vale of Clywdd, seller 23s., buyer 20s.; Katoomba, seller 14s. 3d., buyer 13s. 6d.; Mittagong Coal Company, seller 19s. 6d. Copper: Great Cobar, seller 8s. 3d., buyer 6s. 6d.; Nymagee, seller 18s., buyer 16s. Gold: Victory's, seller 13s. 6d., buyer 10s.; Ophir, seller £6 9s., buyer £6 6s.; Kohinoor, seller 11s. Tin: Oban, seller £3, buyer £2 10s. Silver: Sunny Corner, seller 56s. 6d., buyer 54s.; Eveleen, seller 5s., buyer 4s. 3d.; Broken Hill Proprietary, seller £240, buyer £233; Broken Hill Block 14, seller 54s. 6d., buyer 54s.; Broken Hill Centrals, seller 16s. 6d., buyer 16s.; Broken Hill, contributing, seller 13s. 6d., buyer 10s.; Broken Hill South, seller 62s. 6d., buyer 60s. 6d.; Broken Hill South Extended, seller 8s. 3d., buyer 7s. 9d.; Broken Hill New Norths, seller 25s., buyer 23s. 6d.; Broken Hill Junction, seller 28s. 6d., buyer 25s.; Broken Hill Junction North, seller 2s.; Brisbane Block, paid up, buyer 5s. 6d.; Brisbane Block, contributing, seller 5s. 9d.; Maritoto, contributing, seller 2s.; Rising Sun, seller 5s. 6d. buyer 4s. 9d.; Victorian Cross, seller 10s., buyer 6s.; Terrible Dick, seller 4s. 6d., buyer 4s. 2d.; Cosgrove's paid up, seller 6s. 3d., buyer 5s.; Cosgrove's, contributing, seller 3s.; Lewis Ponds, paid up, seller 16s., buyer 15s. 6d.; Lewis Ponds, contributing, seller 12s. 6d., buyer 12s.; Spicer's, contributing, seller 5s. 3d., buyer 4s. 6d.; One Tree Cordillera, paid up, seller 1s. 10d., buyer 1s. 1d.; Mount Costigan, paid up, seller 11s. 9d., buyer 10s. 9d.; Mount Costigan, contributing, seller 8s., buyer 7s. 6d.; Hero Freehold, paid up, seller 5s. 6d., buyer 5s. 6d.; Hero Freehold, contributing, seller 3s. 6d., buyer 3s.

The following were the Melbourne quotations posted at the Exchange yesterday:—Silver: British Broken Hill, buyer 39s., seller 41s., sales 40s.; Broken Hill, buyer £236, seller £237, sales £236; Broken Hill Block 10, buyer 25s., seller 25s. 6d.; Broken Hill No. 14 Block Company, buyer 55s., seller 56s., sales 55s.; Broken Hill Junction Company, buyer 26s., seller 27s 6d.; Broken Hill North New, buyer 24s., seller 24s. 6d., sales 24s.; Broken Hill South Extended, buyer 8s. 3d., seller 8s. 6d., sales 8s. 6d.; Central Broken Hill, buyer 16s., seller 17s.; Cordillera, buyer 18s. 9d., seller 19s. 6d., sales 18s. 6d.; Lewis Ponds, new, buyer 15s., seller 15s. 9d.; Round Hill, buyer 48s. 6d., seller 50s.

The hon. secretary Sydney Stock Exchange is in receipt of the following telegram from the secretary No. 1 North Phœnix Gold-mining Company, Gympie:—"1800 tons stone yielded 1208oz. gold. Dividend, 2s. 6d."

We are informed that an important discovery of coal has been made near Picton, on the Southern line, and that a large area, comprising about 2500 acres of land, has been secured by a Sydney syndicate. The finders claim to have the true Bulli seam, also a seam of good bituminous coal suitable for household purposes, analysis of which is said to compare very favourably with the Newcastle coal. Two practicable routes for tram or railway have been found, and altogether the indications are of a most promising character.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the Great Central Copper-mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Company's offices, Bond-street-chambers, Bond-street, Mr. E. Biddulph Henning in the chair. From the report and balance-sheet it appeared that the operations at the mine had been pushed on with energy and had revealed a satisfactory quantity of ore of good percentage. With reference to the profit and loss account, which shows that the debit balance had increased by the sum of £980 14s. 8d. from December 31, 1887, to June 30, 1888, it was pointed out that the whole of the cost of re-opening the mine, deadwork, and repairing the furnaces had been written off in addition to the ordinary current expenses of the mine. The directors had bought for £1000 400 acres of mineral conditional purchase lands adjoining the original land of the company. The quantity of fine copper produced to 30th June was 25 tons 8cwt. 1qr. 12lb., and during the following month, July, 32 tons 17cwt. 0qr. 26lb. Captain Reynolds resigned his position as mining manager in May. The directors appointed Captain William Thomas to the position. Messrs. T. Alcock, E. B. Henning, and the Hon. E. Vickery, M.L.C., who retired from the board in the ordinary course, and likewise Messrs. B. H. Chapman and J. B. Waterhouse, the retiring auditors, were re-elected. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the director.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

Share Report.—Sales: Moonta, £5 3s., £5 10s.; Baker's Creek, £3 9s., £3 12s.; Brokens, £233, £235 10s.; a 600th Mount Robe, cum call, £11 10s. to £12; South, paid, £2 17s. 6d., £3 1s. 6d., £3 0s. 6d.; Block 14, cum call, £2 14s. 6d, £2 17s.; British, £1 18s. 6d., £2 0s. 6d.; Junction, £1 5s. 3d., £1 7s., £1 5s. 6d.; Block 10, £1 4s., £1 5s.; North, 12s. 6d., 15s., 14s., 14s. 6d.; Central, paid, 14s., 15s. 6d.; contributing, new issue, 11s. to 9s. 6d.; Extended, 6s. 9d., 7s. 9d.; Cross, 6s. 6d., 6s. 1½d.; Lead, 5s.; Eveleen, 4s. 4½d., 4s. 6d.; Pioneer, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; Allandale, 1s. 9d.; Pinnacle Junctions, 3d.; South Melbourne Rockwell, 3d.; Silverton Tram, contributing, £4 13s.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

Gympie crushings: 162 tons, United Smithfield, yielded 106oz. gold; No. 1 North Phœnix declared the usual three weekly dividend of half-a-crown per share; 250 tons from No. 5 North Phœnix yielded 85oz.; 541 tons from the Gympie Great Eastern, 1041oz.; 390 tons from Nicholas's lease, 86oz.

A thousand Mount Morgan shares sold at Rockhampton to-day at £16 3s., cash.

BROKEN HILL, THURSDAY.

The Silver King mining manager reports the total depth is 95ft.; struck water at 90ft. At the present depth it is making about 30 gallons per hour. No work has been done at the bottom since Tuesday week; are preparing for making the whip and whip road, and hope to get everything ready for a start in the bottom shaft by Monday. The lode has much improved in the last 3ft., and is showing 3ft. 6in. wide, with good walls, the course being almost vertical for the last 9ft. The lode consists of flakes of native silver and specks of copper, and also galena, pyrites, and calcspar. A bulk assay from the bottom shows 114oz. 6gr. 9dwt. of silver to the ton. The Parnell mining manager reports working on No. 1 lode, at 30ft. level; expect to strike the junction of Nos. 1 and 2 lodes in a few days. No. 1, in a drive from 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. wide, is composed of silicious galena and gossan. In No. 3 shaft, sinking, six men are on the course of the lode. It is rather unsettled at present. Had to discharge 17 men last week, on account of waiting for the Junction concentrating plant to start. Up to the present 100 bags (5 tons) were sent to May Bros. last week to test through their concentrator. Then will send it to dry Creek for treatment; have now 600 bags on the surface ready for shipment, also have from 30 to 40 tons of small stone on the surface for the jigging machines so soon as we can strike water. Two men are kept constantly screening, picking, and bagging; hope to have 1000 bags ready in about 10 days from date. The third 30-ton furnace at the Proprietary mine was put in blast last night. This brings the number of furnaces in work up to that which was used prior to the recent failure of water, viz., three 80-tons and three 30-tons.

MANAGERS' REPORTS.

At the first half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of Pye's Creek Silver-mining Company, Limited, held yesterday, Mr. Barton in the chair, Mr. William Mason was elected a director in lieu of Mr. Edward Irby, resigned, and the Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.L.C., was re-elected. Messrs. George Durham and George Massey were elected as auditors for the ensuing year.

King Midas, Sulky Gully, August 25.—Sunk 7ft. in plunger chamber for week; total, 240ft. Water lighter. Have purchased set of 12in. pumps and workings.

Maxwell's, Inglewood, August 24.—West crosscut from bottom of rise put in 6ft., total 18ft. still crossing splendid slate country, and continue to cut highly-mineralised leaders. West crosscut bottom level 420ft. south of No. 2 shaft put in 5ft., total 135ft. in well defined country. Tributors have connected rise between Nos. 1 and 2 passes. Have not been working on rich veins this week, but are prospecting still further to the west.

North Monte Christo, Nerrina, Ballarat, August 24.—North drive put in 7ft., total 54ft. Stone on side about same as last reported. Stone being worked from top of rise getting larger going east, now 16in. thick, well mineralised, and showing gold. Opened a drive west, which is also carrying stone. Battery was not available this week.

Prince of Wales and Old Poverty, Tarnagulla, August 24.—Unable to start for want of wire-rope, which has not yet arrived at the mine.

Shaw's No. 1 North Havelock, August 24.—South drive extended 14ft., total 132ft., carrying 12in. of solid stone, well mineralised, and giving fair prospects of gold. North drive extended 9ft., total 122ft.; 6in. of stone and a little gold.

Temperance, Ballarat, August 24.—Sunk for the week 7ft., and have also put in a recess; total depth, 307ft.

Percydale, G. and S., Percydale, August 24.—Shaft now down 98ft., still in quartz, which continues both hard to bore and difficult to blast; it contains an unusually large amount of mundic; water is somewhat easier. Timbering of shaft is now completed, and the winze works very smoothly with the wire rope. The old workings are being rapidly drained.

Duke No. 1 Timor Line.—Shafting complete, and puddling engine on the horses.

North Woah Hawp, Ballarat East.—East crosscut at bottom level extended 27ft. for week; total distance from shaft, 240ft.; cleaned up battery for 52oz. 14dwt. from 125 tons.

New Normanby, Ballarat East.—No. 2 level: Rise up 9ft. in hard country. No. 3 level: North drive on indicator stone small; rising from this level. No. 4 level: Still driving north on indicator. No. 5 level: Western slates; stone small, north drive on indicator being extended on good payable stone. No. 2 shaft: Tributors working on good body of stone of a payable character; crushed 60 tons for 57oz.

Last Chance Tribute, Ballarat East.—Darcy and party still driving north on the Mcanowski lode. No. 5 level: North and south drives still being extended on the Mcanowski lode without change; cleaned up battery for 48oz. 13dwt.

Eureka Gold-mining Company, Limited (by telegraph), August 30.—Erection of Huntington mill completed; shaft sunk 3ft. during the week; lode same as when last reported.

The Eveleen Silver-mining Company, Limited (by telegraph).—Have struck good payable lode in the south drive from south shaft; main lode assaying between 40oz. and 50oz. silver per ton; pumping machinery finished.

One Tree Cordillera Silver-mining Company.—By report from the Dry Creek smelting works, Adelaide, S. A., the following are the results of 4½ tons of ore treated from the mine:—2 tons 8cwt. 1st class ore, result being 115oz. fine silver; 2 tons 3cwt. 2nd class ore, 47oz. fine silver; cheque received, after deducting costs of smelting, &c., £14 13s. 10d. This result may be considered most satisfactory, showing that there is nothing complex in the ore, which can be easily treated. Some very rich copper ore has been struck in the winze, which probably carries a high percentage of silver.

The Lode Hill Tin-mining Company, Limited.—The pump and boiler are now on the ground, and being erected. Men are busily preparing waterhole and track for water piping. Engine shed and storehouse are also being finished.

Maritoto Gold and Silver-mining Company (by cable).—"Winze down 50ft.; same class of country. Plumb and Bell on the ground."

Grosvenor Silver Mine.—Mr. W. C. Wall, M.L.A., has visited the mine, and reports that No. 1 shaft is down 50ft. The shaft is well situated and timbered. The ground has been very hard, but a soft band is coming in on western side of shaft, indicating a change of country. No. 2 shaft is down 93ft., with slate in the bottom. It has been decided to confine present operations to No. 1 shaft.

Mount Costigan South Company.—No. 1 shaft sunk 5ft., total 96ft. Have veins of gossan 2in. to 6in. wide, and on hanging wall copper stains, with blue and green carbonates for about 2ft. wide. Contract has been let for extending tunnel 46ft.

Cordillera Extended Company.—No. 1 shaft crosscut east driven 49ft., total 206ft. In good working state. No. 3 shaft sunk 11ft., total 78ft. Lode all over bottom of shaft composed of ironstone, galena, gossan, and pyrites. No sign of eastern wall.

Costigan Consols Company.—No. 2 shaft sunk 9ft., total 104ft. Passed through gossan, dipping north. Lode now 12in. wide, in favourable country.

COMMERCIAL.

The following table shows the declared value of Imports and Exports at the Sydney Customs from January 1st to August 25, 1887 and 1888:—

	1887.		1888.	
—	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
January 7	£179,393	£292,636	£263,847	£376,304
" 14	282,377	275,854	343,721	345,694
" 21	279,632	311,847	311,421	231,404
" 28	267,050	144,977	183,461	44,374
February 4	326,902	267,991	514,648	164,766
" 11	417,412	342,715	465,318	462,400
" 18	261,528	303,450	415,599	236,435
" 25	299,703	167,986	278,050	378,552
March 3	162,673	202,996	154,417	167,257
" 10	245,787	204,456	214,862	181,916
" 17	324,759	127,562	367,442	310,005
" 24	359,708	252,908	455,898	315,356
" 31	278,039	155,650	106,468	96,332
April 7	232,764	86,486	512,178	175,183
" 14	241,199	214,886	311,267	161,117
" 21	335,306	148,322	326,036	167,409
" 28	165,907	151,159	308,189	167,943
May 5	156,822	157,121	295,461	178,104
" 12	341,272	181,605	555,673	205,617
" 19	168,291	113,124	258,456	135,182
" 26	136,075	73,643	215,280	176,258
June 2	271,422	92,092	337,025	95,768
" 9	257,744	54,381	285,061	143,387
" 16	333,698	71,817	424,156	73,689
" 23	227,872	60,648	271,802	252,072
" 30	269,650	84,284	277,314	120,508
July 7	214,932	173,333	339,525	150,904
" 14	196,439	149,123	458,756	170,656
" 21	470,543	110,031	222,660	42,272
" 28	222,126	86,464	290,619	122,741
August 4	255,111	39,435	296,992	118,495
" 11	345,334	116,540	394,998	427,797
" 18	289,537	247,996	447,590	74,199
" 25	196,224	163,398	435,672	205,450
Totals	£8,983,351	£5,629,322	£11,447,854	£6,617,599

The total value of Imports at the port of Sydney for the week ending August 25 amounts to £435,672, of which the principal items are:—

Apparel and drapery, £127,635; beer, £5376; boots and shoes, £5515; brandy, £5558; candles, £2396; coffee, £1635; flour, £8790; gold, £101,431; hardware, £39,343; malt, £1050; oil stores, £3123; rum, £2122; sugar, £7134; skins and hides, £2158; tea, £1937; timber, £9910; tin ore, £2526; tobacco and cigars, £3009; wine, £1500; salt, £5240.

The total value of Exports for the same period amounts to £205,450, of which the principal items are:—

Boots and shoes, £3772; bullion, £1730; coin, £12,710; copper, £17,020; copra, £2745; coal, £4073; drapery, £12,888; flour, £1750; fruits, £2408; fancy goods, £1112; hardware, £12,716; live stock, £2715; leather, £10,253; ores, £5785; produce, £2338; shale, £3145; skins, £11,705; spirits, £1642; tallow, £11,173; wool, £48,101.

FAT STOCK SALES.

At Homebush fat stock sales on Thursday, 600 head of cattle were yarded. There was a small attendance of buyers. The market was dull, and prices weak. The best lot of bullocks averaged £7 5s 6d per head; one exceptional lot, £10 11s 6d; others, from £5 19s; cows, £3 12s to £5 15s 9d. Nine thousand and fifty sheep were penned. The demand was animated for all kinds. The Meat Company again purchased, and prices were better to the extent of 9d per head. The best lot of merino wethers sold to 13s 3d per head; others, from 6s 2d; crossbreds, 9s 9d to 12s 3d; lambs, 4s 10d to 12s 1d. At the City Yards, the market for fat calves was firm, especially for prime lots, which were scarce; sales made at 6s 8d to 38s. Fat lambs were in good demand. Quotations—to 11s. Fat pigs, in small supply, realised 18s to 78s. Store pigs, 8s to 23s. The following sales are reported:—By Messrs. Joseph Leeds and Co.—12 wethers (T. Dent) at 13s 3d, 120 wethers 11s to 11s 3d, 48 culls at 9s 8d; 91 wethers (A. M'Donald), at 11s to 11s 1d, 22 hoggetts at 10s, 77 lambs 9s 5d to 10s 7d, 25 stags at 9s 9d, 49 rams at 6s 2d to 6s 5d. By Messrs. Wilkinson and Lavender.—653 wethers (A. S. Burcher) at 8s 9d to 9s 3d, 119 seconds at 8s 3d to 8s 5d; 81 ewes (C. A. Moore) at 6s 11d to 7s 11d, 127 young lambs at 7s 6d; 67 ewes (S. Hutchison) at 7s 11d, 53 lambs at 9s 6d to 10s 6d, and 120 young lambs at 8s 4d; 72 wethers (M'Kay Bros.) at 10s, and 30 young lambs at 10s 9d to 11s 2d. By Messrs. William Inglis and Son, at their city yards.—Fat Cattle: 5 cows (J. Macnamara), £4 10s to £8; 6 cows (J. Bowler), £3 15s to £7; 7 cows (D. Buffiere), £4 17s to £8 7s; 11 cows (various owners), £3 5s to £8 15s. Milch cows: 61, from £1 15s to £12 15s. Dry cows: 19, from £2 5s to £5 5s. Calves: 14 (J. Hilder), 11s to 31s.; 10 (A. Vicary), 16s 6d to 38s; 11 (T. Briggs), 17s 6d to 26s; 15 (S. M'Minn), 10s to 28s; and 39 in smaller lots, 6s 6d to 26s. Pigs: 13 large (Katoomba), £3 to £5 15s; 40 (Young), 22s 6d to 63s; 102 (Bega), 21s to 36s; 35 (Picton), 22s to 28s; 14 (Windsor), 24s to 57s; 69 (suburban lots), 18s to 78s; 57 store pigs, 8s to 23s. By Pitt, Son, and Badgery, Limited.—5 bullocks (J. Lenord) at £10 11s 6d, 4 cows at £5 15s 9d; 202 bullocks (A. A. Company) at £6 16s, 63 bullocks (T. Hungerford) at £7 5s 6d, 1096 wethers (Walhallow Estate) at 10s 2d to 10s 8d, 325 wethers at 9s 7d, 11 wethers at 8s 7d, 6 lambs at 12s 1d; 1161 wethers (T. and S. Learmonth) at 10s 5d to 10s 6d, 206 wethers at 9s 4d, 16 wethers at 8s 9d; 12 lambs (J. Hogan) at 11s, 57 lambs at 8s, 13 wethers at 7s; 94 wethers (W. Webb) at 8s 8d; and at City Yards, 101 fat lambs (W. Webb) at 10s 6d, 69 (J. Hogan) at 11s, 15 fat pigs averaging 33s 3d, 27 fat calves (Western agents) averaging 36s. By Messrs. Griffiths and Weaver.—78 bullocks, for E. White, £7 0s 3d; 80 lambs, for J. D. Cox, 10s. By Messrs. Warden Harry Graves.—300 ewes, for Northern agents, crossbreds, from 9s 9d to 12s 2d; merinoes, 6s 8d to 8s 8d; 300 lambs, for Wm. Holden Watt, to 7s 2d; a draft of wethers, for John Armstrong, at 12s 7d; ewes, 10s 9d; lambs to 13s. By Messrs. Hill, Clark, and Co.—201 bullocks, for Power and Ball, at £5 19s; 6 cows, £5 12s; 727 wethers, V. J. Dowling, 9s 1d; 32 mixed, 7s 6d to 7s 9d. By Messrs. Alex Wilson and Co.—1250 wethers, for the Namoi Pastoral Company, Limited, at 12s 6d to 12s 10d. By Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited.—75 bullocks (Hon. H. Moses), at £6 14s 9d; 752 crossbred ewes (Northern agents) at 11s 3d to 12s 3d, 341 at 9s 6d to 9s 9d; 546 ewes at 8s 10d to 9s 3d, 80 at 7s; 1200 crossbred and merino wethers privately. By Ellis and Co.—Milch cows, £4 to £12 10s; fat ditto, £5 to £7 2s 6d; dry ditto, £2 15s to £4 4s. Fat calves, 20 (Rodd), 37s to 61s; 45 (various), 9s to 57s each. Fat pigs, 20 (Shand), 40s to 56s; 60 (Demus), 20s to 30s; 57 (Long), 20s to 64s; 79 (various), 20s to 58s each. Store pigs, 79 (Mullaney), 5s to 8s 6d; 88 (Carter), 6s to 17s each.

PRODUCE MARKET.—THURSDAY.

This morning at Darling Harbour auction sales there was a moderate attendance of the trade. The forage market was lightly stocked, only 24 trucks being forward. For all descriptions there was brisk competition, and values obtained for hay were the highest reached this season, namely, 7s per cwt. In wood, bundle sorts were rather slack; other sorts unaltered. At the wharfs small consignments were received from the Hastings and Hunter rivers, Adelaide, and New Zealand. Business was quiet. Potatoes and maize were firm. The following quotations were realised at Darling Harbour sales:—

Wood.—Fair supplies. Bundle wood was dull. Billet, 8s 6d to 10s 6d; bundle, 9s to 13s; foot, 9s to 13s 6d; bakers', 8s to 11s 6d.

Hay.—Fifteen trucks received. There was a very strong demand, and high values were obtained. Best oaten, in bundles, 6s 4d to 7s per cwt.; good, 5s 6d to 6s 1d; medium and lower qualities, 4s to 5s 5d; lucerne, in truss, 5s; bales from Mudgee, 5s; Bathurst district, 5s 8d; oaten and wheaten, in bundles, 5s to 5s 4d; bales, 3s 8d to 3s 9d.

Straw.—Four trucks to hand. Clean and bright wheaten, in bundles, sold at 2s 7d to 2s 9d per cwt; faulty, 2s 2d; derrick pressed, 3s; rye, in bundles, 7s 2d.

Chaff.—The supply was limited to five trucks. Oaten in bag, was firm, 4s 1d to 5s 6d per cwt.

At the wharfs the following were the wholesale quotations:—

Maize.—Stocks replenished from the Hastings River this morning. Still quoted at 3s per bushel.

Oats.—A New Zealand shipment of 7461 bags last night. Best stout feed lines, 2s 3d to 2s 5d per bushel; medium, 2s 2½d; milling, 2s 6d.

Barley.—Cape seed slack, 2s 10d to 3s per bushel.

Bran.—Worth 1s to 1s 1d per bushel.

Pollard.—Steady; 11d to 1s per bushel.

Hay.—Rather larger consignments than the two previous days from the Hunter River, but principally of medium sorts. Good well-saved green lucerne scarce, and in demand at £6 10s per ton; brown summer, £3 to £5.

Chaff.—Two Adelaide additions to stocks last night and this morning. Values range from £4 15s to £5 10s. per ton; Victorian, £4 to £5.

Potatoes.—783 bags from New Zealand this morning. Quoted £4 to £4 5s per ton; Circular Head, £4 to £4 10s; Ballarats £3 10s to £4; Warrnambool, £3 5s.

Onions.—A small New Zealand supply this morning of 156 bags. Good Victorian sorts quiet, £7 5s to £8 per ton.

Butter.—No change. Best Illawarra, in keg, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per lb.; factory-made, 1s 9d to 2s; roll, to 1s 10d; New Zealand, to 1s 6d.

Cheese.—Yesterday a consignment of 426 was received from the Southern ports, making 3006 for the week. Ordinary colonial sorts, 6½d to 7½d per lb.; loaf, to 7½d; inferior, from 5d.

Bacon.—Unaltered at 6d to 8d per lb. for hand-cured Southern; machine-cured, 5d to 7d; heavy and rough pieces, 2d to 3d; hams, 6d to 9d.

Lard.—Best, in bladders, 5d to 6d per lb.; bulk, 3½d to 4½d.

Eggs.—Still quoted 10d per dozen.

Poultry.—Good lots saleable. Fowls, 2s 9d to 4s per pair; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; geese, 5s to 7s; turkeys, 6s to 12s.

THE RAINFALL.

The following are the particulars of the rainfall for the month of June, 1888:—

Stations.	Rainfall.	No. of Days.	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1888.	Stations.	Rainfall.	No. of Days.	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1888.
Aberfoil	0·51	41	9·76	Lerida	0·22	3	5·59
Adelong	3·39	11	3·77	Lila Lower	0·00	0	—
Albemarle	0·00	0	3·48	Llangollen	0·44	3	6·97
Albury	2·22	131	2·94	Majura	1·14	8	7·91
Allendale	0·63	6	5·26	Manilla	0·04	11	0·81
Armidale	0·89	6	9·17	Maragie	4·57	141	3·11
Arumpo	0·26	4	—	Marrar	0·78	8	5·28
Athol	0·96	6	7·21	Marsdens	0·49	7	5·17
Backwater	0·31	5	—	Maryland (1)	0·21	41	0·25
Bald Hills	0·97	11	7·27	M'Gee's Tank	0·50	2	4·08
Balranald	0·29	7	3·86	Melrose	0·31	3	5·91
Baradine	0·05	1	8·14	Meranburn	0·98	10	—
Barellan	0·80	6	8·07	Merigal	0·25	2	—
Barmedman	0·60	2	5·37	Meryula	0·10	1	4·04
Barraba	0·21	2	—	Miandetta	0·07	2	4·49
Barry	0·69	5	6·90	Millie	0·19	31	4·20
Barsham	0·48	6	7·55	Milroy	0·06	1	7·67
Bathurst	0·87	9	7·08	Milton	2·03	4	8·64
Baw Baw	1·42	9	7·19	Moama	0·78	5	6·13
Beelpajah	0·07	1	5·54	Mole River	0·13	2	9·02
Beemery	0·00	0	6·88	Molong	1·30	9	8·22
Bega	0·72	5	6·21	Molten Plains	0·00	0	6·57
Belaringar	0·29	2	7·64	Moobong	0·60	11	6·69
Belltrees	0·65	4	6·34	Moodanong	0·26	3	5·44
Bethungra Park	1·16	11	5·49	Moolpar	0·98	9	3·67
Bidura	0·18	4	1·91	Moothumbil	0·52	14	5·37
Bingara	0·41	21	5·79	Morangarell	0·80	8	6·05
Bobundarra	0·13	2	6·92	Moree	0·06	21	9·62
Bodalla	0·85	2	7·91	Morpeth	2·22	5	8·07
Boggabri	0·22	1	7·97	Moruya Heads	1·49	4	8·66
Bombala	0·20	7	5·81	Moss Vale	0·83	7	6·88
Bomera	0·32	4	5·39	Mount Hope	0·09	2	4·42
Booberoi	0·30	2	3·20	Mt. Monaro Tank	0·12	4	3·48
Boomanoomana	0·61	9	5·70	Mount M'Donald	3·14	4	
Boonona	0·09	6	3·19	Mount Mitchell	0·77	51	5·74
Booreegamona	0·08	21	2·62	Mount Poole	0·04	1	1·37
Boorolong	0·54	51	1·10	Mount Victoria	0·87	61	1·00
Booroomugga	0·00	0	4·86	Moura	1·33	10	7·25
Borambil	0·50	4	3·83	Mudall	0·07	3	2·31
Botany, No. 1 dam	0·97	5	7·02	Mudgee	1·41	9	8·20
Bourke	0·00	0	5·89	Mulgoa	0·36	5	4·78
Braidwood	0·62	6	6·67	Mulla Mulla	0·18	2	...
Branxton	1·86	7	7·50	Mulwala	1·06	8	9·10
Brewarranna	1·02	6	7·03	Murra Numbla	0·31	3	6·46
Broke	1·20	5	6·93	Murray Downs	0·78	6	3·90
Broken Hill	0·06	6	—	Murrumbogie	0·46	9	6·99
Brotherony	0·20	1	3·50	Murrumburrah	1·40	7	5·96
Brouley	0·50	4	6·44	Murrurundi	0·39	2	9·13
Brundah	1·05	7	5·49	Muswellbrook	0·78	7	5·25
Budgery	0·13	1	4·35	Myall Flat	0·68	51	0·06
Bukelong	0·17	1	6·69	Myall Creek	0·33	31	2·94
Bulbodney	0·23	1	—	Nanami	1·06	9	8·70
Bulgandramine	0·30	4	6·57	Naradhan	0·73	5	6·27
Bull Plains	1·08	7	7·27	Narra Allen	1·80	5	7·98
Bundemar	0·55	4	9·68	Narrabri	0·18	11	0·03
Bunghill Tank	0·00	0	6·26	Narrandera	0·12	1	6·62
Bungonia	0·62	5	6·46	Narrawin	0·07	3	9·02
Burburgate	0·10	31	0·29	Nebea	0·18	2	9·02
Burrangong	0·73	5	8·55	Nekarboo	0·06	5	2·80
Burrowa	1·13	8	5·25	Nelgowrie	0 06	3	7·56
Burroway	0·42	6	8·05	Nepean Tunnel	0·65	9	8·54
Butherwah	1·07	4	8·03	Newcastle	2·94	71	1·55
Bygroo	0 68	8	5·32	Newstead	0·40	41	1·09
Bynya	0·55	4	6·67	Newton Boyd	0·55	61	4·01
Cadia	2·33	10	9·44	Nidgery	0·00	21	3·16
Caidmurra	0·35	21	3·66	Nimagee	0·49	5	6·11
Caigan	0·43	5	6·57	Norley (Q'nsland)	0·00	0	9·44
Calala	0·05	1	6·35	North Peak	0·20	3	4·44
Camden Haven	2·02	62	4·12	Nowendoo	2·13	111	2·82
Campbelltown	0·40	4	6·39	Nymagee	0·50	7	7·18
Candelo	0·35	4	7·25	Oakley Creek	0·41	3	...
Cangoura	1·03	7	8·15	Oaklands	0·10	1	6·50
Canley Vale	0·47	8	6·21	Obella	0·55	3	7·25
Cannonbar	0·00	0	—	Orange	2·29	131	1·02
Cape St. George	1·12	4	5·94	Overton	0·80	6	6·72
Carcoar	2·18	101	0·27	Packsaddle	0·00	0	...
Casino	1·48	61	4·52	Paddington Stat.	0·09	1	5·05
Cassilis	0·30	4	6·01	Palka	0·22	3	2·62
Cavan	0·79	4	—	Palial	0·88	21	5·39
Clarence Heads	1·52	51	7·04	Pan Ban	0·10	4	...
Clifton	0·00	0	9·72	Panjee	0·39	4	6·03
Coan Downs	0·10	2	3·12	Penshurst	3·05	7	9·62
Colinroobee	0·61	7	6·38	Picton	0·46	7	5·52
Collarendabri	0·47	1	4·83	Pine Lodge	0·98	11	7·00
Collindina	1·21	6	7·85	Pine Ridge	0·58	6	7·23
Combaning	0·71	8	5·22	Pinnacle	0·82	5	5·60
Condoblin	0·49	5	—	Poon Boon	0·83	10	3·81
Condong	2·47	53	3·27	Poplitah	0·14	6	1·44
Coolah	0·39	2	6·93	Port Macquarie	2 65	62	0·37
Coolamatong	6·63	4	7·63	Port Stephens	4·11	91	7.11
Cooma	0·22	6	5·71	Prospect	0·35	7	5·49
Coombie	0·00	0	4·40	Puckawidgee	0·46	8	8·47
Coonabarabran	1·37	61	2·80	Purnamoota	0·00	0	1·27
Coonamble	0·04	4	7·09	Purnanga	0·05	2	3·98
Coonimbia	0·04	2	6·75	Quat Quatta	1·36	11	7·32
Coradgery	0·67	6	6·10	Queanbeyan (1)	0·85	4	7 15
Cordeaux River	1·95	41	2·93	Quirindi	0·04	1	8·08
Coree	0·85	4	6·74	Rankin's Springs	0·40	2	8·64
Cornalla	1·14	7	4·60	Reedy Creek	0·34	31	0·98
Coronga Peak	0·00	0	4·06	Rookery	0·33	4	4·52
Corowa	1·26	11	7·40	Rylstone	1·60	2	8·27
Corella	0·14	2	6·63	Sandy Camp	0·00	0	6·76
Cowabee	0·09	4	5·74	Sandy C.Nymagee	0·29	4	4·95
Cowl Cowl	0·44	3	4·16	Scone	0·53	2	5·54
Cowper	1·62	31	4·12	Silverton	0·10	1	3·13
Crookwell	2·55	14	8·02	Singleton	1·50	5	7·79
Cowl Creek	0·29	3	4·38	Sixteen Mile Gums	0·66	10	5·06
Cudal	0·91	9	7·70	Springs	0·48	6	6·87
Cudgen Scrub	3·76	103	3·19	Springfield, Cobar	0·13	2	5·36
Culpotaro	0·36	3	7·78	Springwood	0·43	3	9·04
Cumbalum	3·00	62	0·44	Steam Plains	0·31	4	4·24
Cumboogle	0·13	3	—	Strathbogie	0·37	11	2·36
Cunningham Pl'ns	1·47	12	7·05	Sussex	0·08	6	6·19
Cunninyeuka	0·57	7	2·97	Sutton	1·12	4	7·35
Dalkeith	0·34	2	5·91	Sydney	1·06	8	6·62
Dartmouth	0·64	5	5·47	Tabratong	0·11	1	4·46
Deep Creek	0·75	5	9·26	Talawanta	0·05	1	6·85
Deniliquin	0·84	8	5·14	Tarcoo'a	0·22	3	...
Denman (1)	0·35	2	6·44	Tareena	0·16	6	2·95
Dine Dine	0·17	3	—	Tarella	0·00	0	1·11
Dubbo (1)	0·65	8	8·33	Tarriaro	0·00	0	9·63
Dumbie	0·00	0	5·85	Tarrawong	0·13	1	3·26
Dungalear	0·20	1	—	Temora	1·32	8	5·90
Dungog	3·25	61	2·27	Tenterden	0·52	41	4·40
Dunlop	0·00	0	8·61	Tenterfield	0·17	3	6·94
Eden	0·77	9	6·76	Terembone	0·18	3	6·56
Eenaweena	0·13	4	6·88	Texas	0·00	0	7·50
Eldorado	0·00	0	4·65	Tharwa	1·01	7	7·62
Ellerston	0·49	8	5·71	The Lake Tank	0·00	6	6·54
Eremeran	0·47	5	5·69	The Peak	0·58	2	4·54
Eugowra	1·19	4	8·41	The Priory	0·29	2	4·60
Euroka	0·00	0	8·84	The Reefs	1·15	5	6·07
Euston	0·43	8	3·14	Thirty-five M. Tk.	0·00	0	...
Fernside	2·32	101	0·75	Tibooburra	0·00	0	2·07
Florida	0·11	2	4·39	Till Till	0·21	2	3·58
Forbes	1·16	4	8·63	Tiltargara	0 06	1	1·45
Gambleally	0·45	11	1·97	Tinapagee	0·50	1	2·75
Ganmain	1·04	11	7·02	Tintaldra	3·73	121	3·54
Geraldra	0·85	9	4·74	Tongo	0·00	0	3·84
Germanton	2·39	10	8·03	Tooralе	0·00	0	5·15
Gilgandra	0·74	3	7·05	Toulby	0·00	0	7·25
Gilgoin	0·02	11	0·26	Tulloona	0·14	2	7·61
Ginima	0·81	3	7·99	Tumbarumba	6·61	181	7·85
Glenariff	0·00	0	4·78	Tumut	3·01	151	3·89
Glen Innes	0·19	2	9·47	Tuppal	0·87	8	5·98
Glen Lyon	0·00	0	3·11	Turee Vale	0·81	5	9·36
Glen Moan	0·79	61	0·18	Tyrie	0·29	5	6·06
Glen Wangan	0·90	13	6·59	Uardry	0·53	10	5·11
Glenwood	1·00	7	8·30	Ulonga	0·25	5	4·78
Goolhi	0·03	7	7·93	Urana	0·75	4	5·94
Goonabra	0·58	8	6·96	Uriarra	1·39	4	8·52
Goonal	0·30	21	3·82	Urisino	0·00	0	2·19
Goonery Well	0·00	0	5·22	Wagga Wagga	1·79	13	9·31
Goorangoola	2·51	7	7·47	Walbundrie	1·57	9	8·18
Goulburn	1·11	8	6·22	Walgett	0·20	2	7·59
Gragin	0·41	21	2·81	Wallabadah	0·35	9	8·85
Gravesend	0·25	41	9·47	Walma	0·19	1	6·37
Grenfell	1·40	4	6·84	Wanaaring P. O.	0·00	0	3·93
Gulgong	0·48	2	6·75	Wanera	0·83	6	8·02
Gumbardo (Q.)	0·00	0	9·39	Wangamana	0·00	0	3·53
Gum Creek	0·35	2	3·27	Wanganella	0·48	5	4·75
Gunnedah	0·00	0	8·32	Warge Rock	0·43	5	6·70
Gunningbland	0·79	4	—	Warialda (1)	0·36	31	1·00
Guy Fawkes	2·96	71	6·79	Warloo	0·00	0	3·84
Harden	1·44	9	—	Warren	0·20	1	7·64
Hay	0·47	8	4·56	Warrengong	1·01	9	6·30
Helman's Tank	0·23	3	—	Warwillah	0·38	5	4·99
Hill End	1·68	9	8·05	Wellmoringle	0·00	0	...
Holy Flat	3·91	62	9·31	Wellwood	1·75	14	9·91
Howlong	1·39	11	8·90	Wentworth	0·41	10	2·05
Inglegar	0·14	2	8·22	Widgiewa	0·84	6	5·73
Innesowen	0·00	0	4·85	Wilgar Downs	0·03	3	4·97
Inverell	0·61	21	3·50	Willara	0·00	0	2·80
Ivanhoe	0·05	1	—	Willow Tree	0·39	61	1·63
Jerry's Plains	0·70	5	5·20	Wingadee	0·13	2	7·47
Jindabyne, West	1·50	6	9·59	Winnalabrinna	0·00	0	
Jondaryan	0·57	8	6·26	Wolla Wolla	0·30	1	7·98
Junee Junction	1·10	5	5·81	Wollongong	1·03	4	7·38
Kallara	0·00	0	5·56	Womboin	0·00	0	7·66
Katoomba	2·31	71	6·37	Wongwibinda	0·80	81	3·37
Keera	0·29	21	1·07	Woodburn	3·22	41	7·27
Kialgora	0·00	0	7·12	Woodlands (1)	0·44	3	6·44
Kiama	0·86	4	9·43	Woodstock	1·73	13	8·98
Kiandra	8·51	112	3·16	Woolerina	0·11	1	8·44
Kilfera	0·00	0	6·01	Wunnamurra	0·67	4	6·85
Killanoar	1·22	4	4·05	Wyangaric	1·34	5	...
Killuyana	0·99	9	7·05	Wyon	0·29	41	3·38
Kimo	1·29	81	0·22	Yabtree	1·61	13	9·73
Kinchega	0·00	0	1·40	Yalgogrin S.	0·53	3	4·96
Kooreiah	6·27	93	8·96	Yullaroi	0·22	3	7·50
Kunopia	0·14	2	8·87	Yallowin	5·37	121	6·02
Kurrajong H'ghts	0·57	61	5·99	Yambla	2·53	81	0·88
Lake Downs	0·30	2	4·41	Yamma	0·55	6	4·63
Lake Cobham	0·02	2	1·45	Yandama Downs	0·15	1	1·27
Lake Cowal	0·52	8	5·04	Yantabangee Tank	0·00	0	0·87
Lake Cudgellico	0·34	2	5·50	Yarrabee Park	0·72	6	5·83
Lake George	1·54	14	7·32	Yarraman	0·43	2	9·66
Lake Tom	0·45	4	—	Yarrandale	0·94	6	4·62
Lake Wambrook	0·75	10	6·39	Yass	1·34	11	...
Lalaltee	0·79	11	6·23	Yerong Creek	1·40	7	4·83
Laurel Hill	9·46	192	4·24	Young	1·43	12	5·32
Leconfield	1·94	4	7·80	Zangawirra	0·00	0	1·93

June has been, generally, another very dry month in the Darling district, especially west of the river. Little or no rain has fallen. In Riverina it has been almost as bad, the record being from half to 1 inch. The district included by a line from Albury to Orange, thence to the top of the main range, and thence southward along the top of the range, has had a good rainfall, in districts round Kiandra some as much as 8in. On the Southern coast the weather has been very dry, and set fair nearly all the month. About Dungog 3in. and upwards fell, and in the Northern coast districts, running as usual to a maximum in the extreme north. At Sydney the season to the end of June is by far the driest on record, the total for six months being only 6·62, and the average for the same period is 30·16. The driest year previously recorded was 1849, and the first six months of it had a total rainfall of 11·10in. The driest four months, however recorded, was in 1880, when for May, June, July, and August only 2·57 rain was recorded.

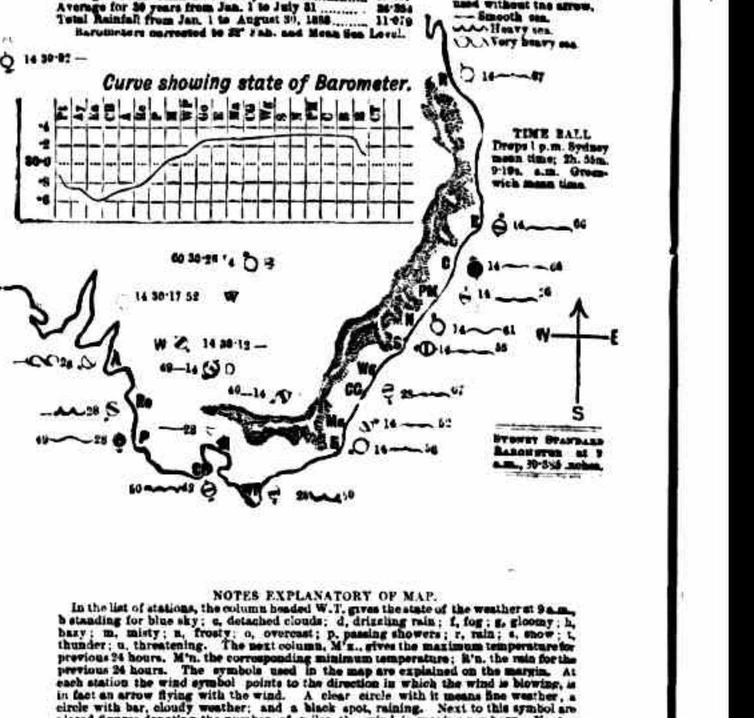
H. C. RUSSELL,
Observatory, August 21, 1888. Government Astronomer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AND MAP FOR AUGUST 30, 1888.

Stations.	wt.	Mx	m	Rn
Albury	b	65	37	0
Armidale	g	65	46	0·31
Balranald	b	65	60	0
Bathurst	b	74	30	0
Bendem'r	g	70	48	0
Bodalla	b	64	34	0
Bourke	b	79	42	0
Bowral	b	55	39	0
Bundarra	b	70	51	0
C'md'n H	●	72	58	0·42
C. St. Geo.	●	68	62	0
Carcoar	..	60	32	0
Casino	g	83	52	0·02
Cassilis	b	56	50	0
Clarence	r	76	61	0
C'nd'b'lin	b	71	44	0
Cooma	b	57	25	0
Coonab'n.	b	81	44	0
Cowra	b	78	32	0
Cudg'llico	b	77	47	0
Deniliq'n.	b	68	38	0
Dubbo	b	79	48	0
Eden	b	60	42	0
Euston	b	78	37	0
Forbes	b	—	46	0
G'bolal nd	b	57	16	0
EUCLA		42	63	
Glen Inn's	b	—	46	0
Goulburn	b	63	32	0
Grafton	c	87	39	0
Gulgong	b	70	34	0
Gunned'h	b	84	53	0
Hay	b	72	38	0
Hill End	-	-	-	-
Inverell	b	75	54	0
Kiandra	b	47	21	0
Lismore	c	86	62	0·19
Maitland	b	71	48	0
M'n'ng R.	g	74	65	0·04
Marsdens	b	71	50	0
Menindie	b	—	—	0
Molong	b	57	41	0
M'r'ng'r'll	b	69	44	0
Moree	b	89	54	0
Moruya	b	63	44	0
Moss Vale	g	54	40	0
Mt. Hope	b	79	45	0
M. Vict'ria	m	59	38	0·07
Mudgee	b	84	43	0
M'rr'mb'a	b	74	44	0
M'rr'r'ndi	b	70	49	0·22
Mus'lbr'k	b	72	46	0
Narrabri	b	79	43	0
Newcastle	b	—	66	0
Orange	b	61	41	0
Picton	c	87	41	0
P. M'q'rie	g	71	53	0·32
P. St'ph'n	b	70	50	0·01
Q'nbeyan	c	65	38	0
Quirindi	b	77	36	0
Singleton	b	78	62	0
Sydney	c	61	55	0·01
T'mworth	b	74	54	0·49
Taralga	-	-	-	-
T'nt'rfield	c	75	48	0
Wagga	b	71	38	0
Walcha	d	87	37	0·11
Walgett	b	78	51	0
Warialda	b	83	46	0
Warrah	b	74	50	0·63
W'ntw'rth	b	65	45	0
Wilcannia	b	71	29	0
W'll'ng'ng	b	63	53	0
Young	b	89	42	0

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.
LATITUDE 33° 51' 41" S. LONGITUDE 10h. 4m. 50·81s. E.
MAGNETIC VARIATION, 9° 26' 37" E.
Average Annual Rainfall for 29 years ... 49·657
Average for 30 years from Jan. 1 to July 31 ... 26·304
Total Rainfall from Jan. 1 to August 30, 1888 ... 11·079
Barometers corrected to 32° Fah. and Mean Sea Level.

Fine, wind S. Cloudy wind W. T. Storm wind N. Rain, wind E. When calm the Symbols used without the arrow. — Smooth sea. Heavy sea. Very heavy sea.



NOTES EXPLANATORY OF MAP.

In the list of stations, the column headed W.T. gives the state of the weather at 9 a.m., b standing for blue sky; c, detached clouds; d, drizzling rain; f, fog; g, gloomy; h, hazy; m, misty; s, frosty; o, overcast; p, passing showers; r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; u, threatening. The next column, M'x., gives the maximum temperature for previous 24 hours. M'n. the corresponding minimum temperature; R'n. the rain for the previous 24 hours. The symbols used in the map are explained on the margin. At each station the wind symbol points to the direction in which the wind is blowing, as in fact an arrow flying with the wind. A clear circle with it means fine weather, a circle with bar, cloudy weather; and a black spot, raining. Next to this symbol are placed figures denoting the number of miles the wind is moving per hour. Next, a symbol showing the state of the sea; and, lastly, figures denoting the shade temperature at 9 a.m. The barometer curve shows the state of barometers round the coast from Perth to Cooktown:—Pt. Perth; Ay. Albany; Ea. Eucla; CB. Cape Borda; A. Adelaide; Re. Robe; P. Portland; M. Melbourne; WP. Wilson's Promontory; Go. Gabo; E. Eden; Ma. Moruya; CG. Jervois Bay; WG. Woollongong; S. Sydney; N. Newcastle; PM. Port Macquarie; C. Clarence River; B. Brisbane; R. Rockhampton; Ct. Cooktown. Inland, the state of barometer is given in figures at Albury, Deniliquin, Wentworth, Menindie, Bourke, and Alice Springs. The barometer curve enables one at a glance to trace the depressions, beginning with Western Australia, and passing along eastwards; northerly winds preceding them, and southerly following.

The rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the map is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

SYNOPSIS.

Western Australia.—Cloudy and showery and squally, with rough sea.

South Australia.—Generally more or less cloudy, fresh N.E. to N. winds.

Victoria and Straits.—More or less cloudy, light to fresh northerly winds.

Tasmania.—More or less cloudy, light to fresh N.E. to N.W. winds.

New South Wales.—Generally fine, some clouds in east, and at places in N.E. sprinkling rain.

Queensland.—Fine, with clouds and rain in S.E.; light S.E. winds.

Central and North Australia.—Fine and clear.

New Zealand.—Fine, fresh westerly winds.

Forecast.—New South Wales: On the coast fresh N. E. winds and fine weather; in west parts, squally and dusty from N. to N.W., followed by cloudy weather and light rain from west.

3 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.

Goulburn, N.E., fine, 62°; Hay, strong north, fine, 64°; Queanbeyan, S.W., fine; Deniliquin, calm, fine, 66°; Wentworth, N.W., dull, 55°; Balranald, N.N.W., fine; Forbes, S.W., clear, 66°; Kiandra, N.N.W., cloudy; Cape St. George, N., cloudy, 55°; Port Macquarie, S.W., cloudy, 64°; Newcastle, E.S.E., fine, 62°; Dubbo, N.E., fine, 69°; Bathurst, N.W., clear, 67°; Walgett, strong E.N.E., cloudy, 62°; Sydney, E.N.E., fine, 61°.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST 31.

Sun rises at 6.21, sets at 5.40; Moon, 1.45 a.m., 11.49 a.m.; Mercury, 6.45 a.m., 6.3 p.m.; Venus, 7.4 a.m., 6.41 p.m.; Mars, 9.45 a.m., 11.42 p.m.; Jupiter, 10.16 a.m., 12.6 a.m.; Saturn, 5.11 a.m., 3.38 p.m. New moon, 8th; full moon, 22nd.

High water at Fort Denison:—2.6 a.m., 2.36 p.m.

H. C. RUSSELL,
Government Astronomer.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AT WAVERLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Old Waverley" has shown such a marvellous disregard of facts in his communication to your paper respecting the Church of England in this suburb that I feel obliged, for the sake of your readers who are interested in the matter to supply some corrections. Passing by the absurdity of appealing to the "Protestant divines," &c. (whoever they may be) to provide more churches and more free seats in them for the suburbs—a work one generally supposed to belong to the laity—I deny that Waverley is the shocking example your correspondent would make of it. Within the time he names, by the increase of population the church, which was built considerably in advance of the requirements of the parish, has been filled, and sitting accommodation for 110 persons additional has been provided during my incumbency. The enlargement of the church—a most difficult thing—has received, and is receiving, the attention of the churchwardens and one of the first church architects in Sydney.

Your correspondent is not correct when he says that there are no free seats, and that the church is for the wealthy only. There are about 70 free sittings reserved, whilst for the evening service, which the poor find most convenient to attend, half the church is practically free. I have never yet heard a complaint that the poor or stranger could not find a seat, or that they were made in any way to feel their poverty or strangeness. The people's warden at St. Mary's is a model of kindliness and courtesy, and pays special personal attention to the seating of the evening congregation. Add to this that the wealthy families attending the church may be counted upon one's fingers, with some to spare, and the value of your correspondent's statement that the church is only for the wealthy will be manifest. As to the doings of other religious bodies, which seem to impress your correspondent so favourably, I know of no case in which provision is being made for the increase of population except the large and beautiful Wesleyan Church at the Tea Gardens, and within a stone's-throw of this building the mission church of St. Stephen has lately been erected by members of the Church of England.

In the suburb of Bondi there are, as I know, comparatively few Church of England people, and these are, for the most part, able to attend the parish church, and able, also, I think, to attend to any local needs that may arise without any aid of the kind "Old Waverley" would offer them. On the farther side of Bondi, which belongs to the parish of All Saints', Woollahra, a weekly cottage service is held, and full provision for the religious needs of the district is contemplated. Unless your venerable correspondent is more apathetic in Church matters than those he condemns so strongly, or is not a Churchman at all, he should have known these facts, and not have rushed, as he confesses, twice into print to exhibit his ignorant prejudice.

I am, &c.,
Waverley, Aug. 29. ROBERT M'KEOWN.

Houses and Land for Sale.

ASHFIELD HEIGHTS,

Victoria-street, opposite Hurlstone College, seven minutes' drive from the Railway Station.

For PRIVATE SALE, on an exceptionally splendid site, a commodious, substantially built, and elegantly finished FAMILY RESIDENCE.

The situation of this property is the choicest and most elevated in Ashfield, having the easterly aspect, being directly opposite the extensive park-like grounds of the Government Estate attached to Hurlstone Training College; and the neighbourhood being already occupied by the handsome residences of Messrs. Seaward, Garling, Thompson, Clissold, Chisholm, Miles, and others, there is no possibility of the value of this place being depreciated by the erection of any objectionable dwellings in this locality.

The views are singularly beautiful, varied, and extensive, comprising Petersham, Leichhardt, North Shore, South Head lighthouse, Botany Bay, and other parts.

(331) RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

DARLINGTON. DARLINGTON.

Three 2-STOREY RESIDENCES, faithfully built of brick on stone, and each containing 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry, washhouse, &c., asbestos fires, slate roofs, all the latest improvements; valuation £2050; price asked only £1900.

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ONLY TEN SHILLINGS PER ACRE DEPOSIT.

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Advertiser has one or two BLOCKS of LAND for SALE in and near Brisbane, on line of railway.

For particulars address WALTER BARNARD, Victoria-chambers, Elizabeth-street.

CROYDON, close to station.—For SALE, bargain, 4 COTTAGES and SHOP, brick on stone, let to good tenants, paying 20 per cent.; £350 cash, balance mortgage. Property, Herald Office.

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NEW HOUSE for SALE, 7 roomed, suit shop, with stable, Abercrombie-st. Abercrombie and Cl'land sts., hotel.

FOR SALE, Randwick, Cottage, 5 rooms, all conv., land 30 x 120, Torrens' title, £500, terms. 106, Abercrombie-st.

REDFERN.—House for Sale, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bathroom, bargain, £325, Torrens' title. 106, Abercrombie-st.

HOUSES, Cottages, Land, Paddington, Woollahra, Waverley, Randwick. A. W. Webster, 450, Oxford-street.

SHOP and comfortable Dwelling (detached) for SALE, best business position. Apply Albert, watchmaker, Enmore.

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Title, Torrens' Act.

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THREE-ACRE FARMS, 20s a month, no interest, near Sydney. Free passes. Phillips and Co.

FOR SALE, Brick COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, front and back verandahs; Butcher's Shop, tools, stable, &c.; 2½ acres land, all improved, enclosed, situate in Sydney-street, and close to North Shore railway. Terms, &c., CHARLES WILSON, Butcher, on premises.

NEUTRAL BAY.—Detached COTTAGE, brick, cemented, slate roof, 5 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath, gas; land 40 x 330, frontage to two good streets; £700; 5 minutes from ferry. Mona Cottage, Ben Boyd-road.

AT REDFERN.—Really Good Investment.—Pair of large double-fronted SHOPS, brick, cemented all over, fronting main road, each containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and cellar, each let at £78 per annum, on a four years' lease, to good tenants, £2000, freehold. PIERCY ETHELL and CO., 7, Post Office-chambers, 114, Pitt-street. (266)

FOR SALE, at Ashfield, several splendid ALLOTMENTS, fronting Church and Frederick streets, close to station and recreation grounds; very low price. PIERCY ETHELL and CO., 7, Post Office-chambers, 114, Pitt-st. (312)

PADDINGTON.—HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bath, gas, water, balcony, verandah, wide streets, grand views, £750; terms if required. A. WEBSTER, Agent, 450, Oxford-street, Paddington.

PADDINGTON.—For SALE, comfortable family HOUSE, drawing-room, dining-room (folding doors), 4 bedrooms, 2d tram, charmingly situated; small deposit, balance rent. Apply at once, Agency Co., corner Oxford and Eliz. sts., Padd.

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NORTH SHORE.—FIFTY ACRES, in first-class position, only a few yards from platform on North Shore Railway, within easy distance of city. Good soil. Lovely views.

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ASHFIELD NORTH.—Family RESIDENCE, faithfully built and well finished, drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, 6 bedrooms, and every convenience. Over half-acre land. £1800. DUNN and M'KEOWN, 70, Elizabeth-street.

GOSFORD.—First-class Orchard LAND, convenient to Railway Station, in blocks 10 acres upwards, from £6 per acre. Ten shillings per acre deposit, balance monthly.

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WOOLLAHRA.—Well-built HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry, laundry (with copper and tubs), gas and water. Price, £600; £50 deposit, balance easy instalments. DUNN and M'KEOWN, 70, Elizabeth-street.

ST. LEONARDS, Holtermann-street.—Two brick COTTAGES, each 3 rooms and shed, with copper; rental, £52. Price, £450.

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O'DONNELL v. THE TIMES.

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WILLIAM AHEYSUNDERIE, and at the Observer Office, Colombo, Ceylon.

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

In Banco.—(Before their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE *and Mr. Justice* STEPHEN.)

IN RE MERCANTILE BUILDING, LAND, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY—W. C. PROCTOR, CAVEATOR.

Mr. C. B. Stephen appeared for the applicants, and Mr. Wise and Mr. Canaway for the caveator. By consent this matter was postponed until the termination of the Equity suit between the parties; the question of the costs of the present application to be referred to the Judge in Equity, who is to have full power to decide the matter.

EX PARTE ROBERT TURNER.

Mr. Wade, instructed by Messrs. Abbott and Allen, appeared for the applicant, and moved to make absolute a rule nisi for a prohibition to restrain Adolphus Rogalsky, of Hunter-street, Sydney, financier; Patrick Brougham, police magistrate, of Gunnedah; and Samuel Hole, J.P., also of Gunnedah, from further proceeding upon the conviction of Robert Turner under the Act 11 George the 2nd, chapter 19, on a charge of removing goods to avoid distress for rent. Mr. C. B. Stephen, instructed by Mr. F. Gannon, appeared for respondents to oppose the application. The applicant, Robert Turner, occupied the Victoria Hotel at Carroll, near Gunnedah, as tenant of Rogalsky, and he was charged that on the 30th June last, being then in arrears for rent to the extent of £17 10s., he removed his furniture in order to prevent the landlord from distraining. The magistrates, on the information charging Turner with the offence, fined him £30, to be recovered by seizure of his goods if the amount was not paid within a certain specified time, and if the goods were insufficient to cover the amount the alternative to be six months' imprisonment. It was now sought to set aside this conviction on the following grounds:—1. That the order does not show on the face of it that the justices had jurisdiction to make the same, inasmuch as it does not show that the defendant was tenant and that the plaintiff was landlord. 2. That the information does not charge that the defendant fraudulently and clandestinely removed the goods and chattels mentioned in the information. One of the points raised in reply was that the order under the hand and seal of the justices was not before the Court, and therefore their Honors could not entertain the application.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said there was no doubt that there were defects in the proceedings. There was a defect in the information, which did not allege the offence as described in the Act of Parliament. That, however, if it stood alone, could be cured by the Justices Act; but there was also a defect in the minute, and the order had not been drawn up as the Act required. At present there was no order existing against the defendant which could be put into execution, and the Court therefore could not now presume that the order which was to be drawn up under the hand and seal of the magistrates would not correctly describe the offence. There was a judgment of the magistrates against the applicant, but no order upon that judgment, and until that order was made nothing could be done. He was therefore of opinion that the application was premature.

Mr. JUSTICE STEPHEN concurred.

Rule discharged with costs.

EX PARTE JAMES M'SWANN.

Dr. Sly, instructed by Mr. M. A. H. Fitzhardinge, appeared for the applicant, and moved to make absolute a rule nisi for a prohibition directed to Joshua Bray, P.M., of Tweed River, and Simon Bathgate, of Lawrence, Clarence River, to restrain them from further proceeding upon the conviction of applicant M'Swann under the 10th section of 19 Vic., No. 24, on a charge of unlawfully detaining certain logs, the property of Simon Bathgate. Mr. Coffey, instructed by Mr. J. M. Curtis, appeared to show cause. The applicant M'Swann was charged at the Brunswick Court of Petty Sessions in June last with having unlawfully detained 33 logs of pine, valued at £16 10s., the property of the complainant Bathgate, who gave evidence that he bought the land upon which the defendant cut the timber at a sheriff's sale, that he had received the transfer of the land, and also his certificate of conformity. The defendant, in reply, gave no evidence of legal possession, but stated that he had been acting upon the orders of William M'Swann, who claimed the land as his property. The magistrate held that the case had been made out, and ordered the timber to be delivered up to the complainant, and it was now sought to set aside the decision on the ground that the title to the land being in dispute the magistrate had no jurisdiction.

After argument had been partly heard, his Honor the Chief Justice said that as the question involved was one of very considerable importance, it was better that it should be dealt with by three judges. The case was therefore adjourned till the following day.

EX PARTE JOHN GEORGE WRIGHT.

Mr. Field, instructed by Mr. A. M. Castle, appeared for the applicant. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondents. This was an application to make absolute a rule nisi to restrain Milton S. Love, police magistrate, of Cooma, and H. W. Leon, also of Cooma, from further proceeding upon a decision in the Petty Debts Court, Cooma, whereby the applicant was ordered to pay complainant the sum of £5 2s. 6d., alleged to be due to him for board and lodging and money lent. The objection raised was that the magistrate had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as defendant, the present applicant, never resided within the jurisdiction of the Cooma Petty Debts Court.

The Court discharged the rule on the ground that the principal affidavit was insufficient.

No. 1 Jury Court.—(Before his Honor Mr. Justice INNES *and a special jury of* 12.)

DIBBS V. DAILY TELEGRAPH NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Pilcher, Q.C., Mr. Want, Q.C., and Mr. O'Connor, instructed by Mr. M'Laughlin, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rogers, Q.C., Mr. E. Barton, and Mr. G. H. Reid, instructed by Messrs. Stephen, Jaques, and Stephen, for the defendant company.

This action for alleged libel brought by Mr. G. R. Dibbs M.L.A. against the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* Newspaper Company, was resumed this morning.

Mr. Dibbs, in further cross-examination, said he did not in his financial statement propose any fresh taxation to meet the deficit; after he retired from office Sir John Robertson's Administration came into power; Sir Patrick Jennings proposed fresh taxation, such as ad valorem, new specific and stamp duties, which became law; the deficit of 1885 was estimated at £1,309,000; the estimated deficit at the end of 1886 was two millions and a-half.

By Mr. Pilcher: At the end of 1885 it was estimated that the deficit of that year would be £1,052,000, but when the accounts were in it was found to be larger; in the year 1886 Sir Patrick Jennings calculated that he would receive £683,000 by new taxation; the ad valorem duties were to give at the rate of nearly half a million a year; the stamp duties were to realise about £100,000 a year; he therefore had that additional source of revenue for 1886; the estimated surplus for that year was £499,692, but as a matter of fact there was a deficit of £1,360,933: at the time witness made his financial speech the actual deficit, as he stated, was £1,520,614; all details respecting the estimated surplus for 1885 were stated to the House; the Treasurer only took all responsibility in connection with the figures; it was true that witness stated in his evidence on the previous day that he had never accused anyone of "criminal manipulation;" witness never accused Thomson in this matter with anything more than having made a mistake; Mr. Thomson was the proper officer from whom the Treasurer should obtain information as to financial matters; in a statement Mr. Burns made in 1886, explanatory of his estimates, he, speaking of the estimates previously submitted by Mr. Dibbs, said, "The alterations we have made are but few in number, and are such as the experience of the department would justify:" witness went into power early in October, 1885; the elections were over about the first week in November; it was then possible to estimate pretty accurately the strength of the Government.

By Mr. Rogers: The documents now produced were the supplementary estimates for 1885 and previous years, laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly by witness on December 11, 1885, and a circular dated October 26, 1885; witness knew on the morning of December 11, 1885, and prior to that date, that Thomson had misled him: at a Cabinet meeting held on December 11, at which Sir Patrick Jennings was present, witness stated that Thomson had misled him; witness subsequently advised Sir Patrick Jennings to be careful that he did not fall into the same blunder that he (Mr. Dibbs) had fallen into, and be misled by Thomson; in a speech delivered by witness in the Assembly on the 11th December, he said, "What I am saying to-night is the result of calm deliberation in hours taken from sleep; my views are the result of thoughtful deliberation, and I give utterance to them for whatever they may be worth."

His HONOR, reading a copy of the Financial Statement from which Mr. Rogers was quoting, said to witness: You seem to have also said on the same occasion—"In America a committee is sitting at the instigation of the Treasurer of the United States, under the impression that the cause of the depression in America is protection. A party is now advocating in the United States that they should come to a system of free trade. I hope that, whoever may govern in this country, no temporary cloud or misfortune will induce this House to depart from the principles of free trade and to resort to protection." (Laughter.)

The witness assented, and his reply was received with renewed laughter.

The witness, in the course of further cross-examination by Mr. Rogers, deposed that on the same occasion he said: "The House is entitled to know everything—to know that there is a deficit, what the amount of it is—and the House shall know it in due season—and what causes have led up to it," and in other parts of his speech he said: "It will thus be seen that, owing to short receipt of land income, a deficiency in railway receipts, and other necessary expenditure, we have to face a debit balance of £1,052,614, an amount which, though under ordinary circumstances it would be justly regarded as startling in its magnitude, can only be looked upon, when the condition of the country, the general depression of trade, the alarming depreciation in the value of nearly every item of our products—when all these things are considered can only be looked upon, I repeat, rather with gratification at its smallness than with dismay at its magnitude. . . . I think I have proved, and I am determined, even at the risk of wearying the House, to demonstrate it still further, that a deficit of £1,052,614 is in one sense a matter of gratification rather than of regret. I shall show honourable members presently how by a light stroke of the magician's wand we could have converted that deficiency into a surplus of five millions. . . . Honourable members have heard times out of number about the enormous surplus which the Parkes-Robertson Ministry left to the Stuart Ministry; but I do not think that any of the first three honourable members on the Opposition benches can tell me what that surplus was. [Mr Burns: We know that you spent it!] Mr. Dibbs: Does the honourable member know what it was? The honourable member at the head of the Opposition has talked about the surplus his Government left; does he know what it amounted to? [Sir John Robertson: The honourable member has no right to ask me questions!] Mr. Dibbs: A very convenient way of getting out of it. Does any honourable member opposite know? [Mr. Wisdom: Yes, £1,800,000.] Mr. Dibbs: So it stood on paper. [Mr. Wisdom: That is according to your own statement.] Mr. Dibbs: Yes, I know, copied from yours. It has been stated by some that there was a surplus of two millions, and by others a surplus of two and a-quarter and two and a-half millions. I was curious to find out what had become of this surplus, because I began to regard myself as criminal for having spent it. I should like the new members of the House especially to note what the surplus was, and what became of it. The estimated surplus was £1,846,235, according to the statement delivered by Mr. James Watson, the Colonial Treasurer in the Parkes-Robertson Government."

By Mr. Pilcher: Witness on the same occasion said: "We found that the railway expenses had been under-estimated by the sum of £250,000, and the House voted that amount out of the surplus to make good the deficiency. That reduced the surplus to £1,596,000. Then the sum of £116,000 was voted to meet the claims for refunds arising under the Land Act of 1861, and £1,047,300 for special votes such as endowments to municipalities, &c., thus reducing the surplus to £432,935. This surplus question cropped up during the elections; on the banks of the Murrumbidgee I was asked, 'What did you do with the surplus?' and I told them we had spent it. I find that a late Government made in two lines a demand on their own surplus of £500,000, and the House voted the money. I trust that I shall hear no more of that surplus. I will show how easily we could have had a surplus if we followed in the footsteps of our predecessors in squandering the public estate. If, during the three years in which the Stuart Government held office, even supposing there was no increase in the sales of land, and taking only the average of two years of our predecessors' administration, we had continued the system of recklessly selling the public estate, we should not have had a deficit, but a large surplus. If we had sold the public estate at the same rate as that it was sold at by the Parkes-Robertson Administration during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, we should have alienated £6,446,000 worth of the public estate. [Sir John Robertson: You have sold more than we did.] Mr. Dibbs: The actual sales from the time the Stuart Government terminated the unlimited auction-sale system was £2,990,000, as against £6,446,000 of their predecessors, and which large amount they could have sold. We should then have revelled in a surplus of £3,550,000 less the million of deficit, we should have had a surplus of hard cash after providing for the liabilities of 1885. There would have been a surplus now of £2,550,000. But we preferred facing a deficit. We have saved the land of the country—the land of the people; we have saved also the crushing effect the sales of land had in drawing capital from the channels of industry, squatting, selecting, and commerce, but we have not got their £3,555,000. I repeat it, and it is worthy of being written in letters of gold on the walls of this chamber, that the action of the Stuart Administration in cancelling the auction-sale system saved the colony of New South Wales from a commercial crisis."

By Mr. Pilcher: Witness said that every word of it was true, and would be found in the records of the colony.

That concluded the examination of the plaintiff.

Robert Scarlett was the next witness called. He deposed that in June, 1885, he had acted as private secretary to Mr. Dalley; after the Stuart Government retired witness acted as private secretary to Mr. Dibbs, who was then Premier; a financial statement was delivered by Mr. Dibbs on the 11th December, 1885; witness acted as private secretary to Mr. Dibbs while he was preparing the statement; all the principal officers of the Treasury, including Mr. James Thomson, who was then chief inspector and consulting accountant, were at the Treasury on the night of December 10th; a good deal of inquiry took place between Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Thomson as to the accounts; Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Thomson took down some figures in connection with the preparation of the financial statement; late that evening Mr. Dibbs requested Mr. Thomson to let him know what was the exact condition of affairs; Mr. Thomson came to Mr. Dibbs's room with a pencilled memorandum of the accounts for 1885 and the estimated accounts for 1886; witness saw in Mr. Thomson's hand a memorandum; the accounts for 1885 were to a certain extent actual up to the delivery of the statement, and an estimate for the three weeks yet unexpired; the accounts for 1886 were all estimated; Mr. Dibbs was well pleased and went away to his club; the memorandum brought out roughly a deficit for 1885, and an estimated surplus for 1886; after Mr. Dibbs left, witness remained at the Treasury to revise the draft of the financial speech; witness was in the Treasurer's anteroom and Mr. Thomson was in his own room; about 11 o'clock Mr. Thomson came to witness and said his calculations had been upset, and instead of there being an estimated surplus for 1886 there would be a deficit; Thomson was agitated at the time he made this statement to witness; this was about 11 o'clock at night; he said to witness, "I don't know what Mr. Dibbs will think of it; you must go over to the club and get him to come back;" he then roughly told witness what the state of affairs was, and it was to the effect that his figures had been upset, and that there would be an estimated deficit for 1886, instead of a surplus, as he had told Mr. Dibbs; witness then went over to the club for Mr. Dibbs, whom he found in the smoking-room at the club; he told Mr. Dibbs something serious had taken place, and that he ought to come back to the Treasury; Mr. Dibbs, in a jocular manner, said "Has the old place taken fire, or has poor old Thomson taken a fit?" witness told him the place was all right, but said he could not answer for Mr. Thomson unless he came back, and witness further told him that it was something serious, as Mr. Thomson had brought out some new figures; Mr. Dibbs went over to the Treasury with him, and they went into the Treasurer's room, where Mr. Thomson was; Mr. Thomson was in a very agitated state, and witness heard him say to Mr. Dibbs, "I don't know what you will think of us," and he then explained what had happened, but witness could not say what was said; Mr. Dibbs seemed to be much disturbed when Mr. Thomson made his communication to him; Mr. Dibbs said "This must be some blunder of yours; let us have the papers; I think a blunder has been made by some of you;" the papers were produced; Mr. Thomson recommended Mr. Dibbs several times to postpone the delivery of the financial statement, but Mr. Dibbs said, "Come what might, the statement would be made;" the papers relating to the whole of the estimates and accounts were brought in, and the three of them—Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Thomson, and witness—sat down to a table; Mr. Dibbs ran roughly through the whole of the papers to satisfy himself that Mr. Thomson's calculations were correct; they were found to be correct; Mr. Dibbs then began to revise the Estimates for 1886—first the estimates of expenditure; they went through them item by item, to see by what amount they could safely reduce the estimates of expenditure, and as Mr. Dibbs took an item he would ask whether it would bear reduction; a discussion then took place between Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Thomson, and after they had decided whether the item could be reduced and by what amount, Mr. Dibbs would name it for him to put down on a sheet of paper; they were not agreed to in all cases, and Mr. Dibbs was guided by Mr. Thomson's opinion; some items were reduced and others were struck out; they went right through the estimates of expenditure before they stopped; they afterwards went through the estimates of revenue in the same manner; the memorandum produced showed that they went through the whole of the departments; Mr. Thomson was consulted all through; the result of the revision was that a surplus of £243,000 in rough numbers was shown; as far as Mr. Dibbs was concerned the revision was looked upon as final, and Mr. Dibbs did not interfere with them in any way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rogers: Witness remembered the Sunday before the night in question; Mr. Dibbs was at the Treasury on that day; witness, Mr. Thomson, and others were there; he thought Mr. Dibbs knew on that Sunday that the deficit for 1885 was somewhere about the amount it was subsequently shown to be; Mr. Dibbs was working at his financial statement on that Sunday; Mr. Dalley was also there; the Cabinet sat for a very long time on the 10th of December, and the Estimates came from the Cabinet to the Treasury late on that evening; they were the Supplementary Estimates for 1885 and the whole of the Estimates for 1886; when the Estimates came back from the Cabinet that night the deficit for 1885 was known to be about £1,000,000; it was known by Mr. Dibbs to be somewhere about that amount; before Mr. Dibbs went over to the club that evening, Mr. Thomson, witness thought, gave Mr. Dibbs a statement of amount of deficit for 1885 and the estimated surplus for 1886; witness understood that when Thomson said his "figures had been upset" he meant with regard to both years; Mr. Thomson said it was in consequence of his figures having come back from the Cabinet in an altered state; he urged Mr. Dibbs to delay the delivery of his statement, and Mr. Dibbs replied he could not, that it would be the wreck of the Government; Mr. Dibbs examined the accounts and found they were added up correctly; he then said, "This won't do; talking won't help the matter, let's have all the papers;" Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Thomson, and witness then all sat down at one table in Mr Dibbs's room; witness was positive they went through the estimates of expenditure first; the estimates came over from the Cabinet to Mr. Thomson; a short time later Mr. Dibbs came to the office and sent to Mr. Thomson, and asked him what the position of affairs was; Mr. Thomson said, "From the alterations made by the Cabinet, he thought they would be on the right side of the hedge, ditch, or ledger," or something like that; on that night there was some discussion about the deficit for 1885; during that day witness heard no dispute about any deficit, whether with respect to 1885 or 1886; a dispute could have taken place without his knowing about it, but he thought that had any taken place he would have heard about it; he was in the room with Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Thomson in the evening; he did not recollect having that night heard anything of a deficit for 1885 of £1,250,000; he did not recollect any such figure being mentioned; the effect of what was done that night was to convert an estimated surplus for 1886 of £470,000 into a deficit of £243,000; that was part of the trouble: the other part related to some trivial alteration in respect to the Supplementary Estimates for 1885; the document produced was in witness's handwriting, and showed, he thought, additions to 10 heads of revenue; the witness now stated that the financial statement by Mr. Dibbs was delivered on Friday, 11th December, 1885, and the night he had been speaking of was Thursday night, December 10, and not Wednesday night; Mr. Thomson always seemed to be in every possible way a most efficient officer; witness believed that whatever difference in the state of the accounts arose it was due to the alterations made in the estimates by the Cabinet that day—it must have been so; if the estimates were interfered with at all by the Cabinet it would have been part of the duty of the officers at the Treasury that evening to total up the alterations.

By Mr. Want: Mr. Dibbs placed complete reliance on the figures of Mr Thomson, who was the trusted officer of the Treasurer; the £405,000 in the memorandum represented the sum that had been added to the revenue; the paper now produced was an exact summary of all of Mr. Thomson's corrections, part being in the handwriting of Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the Treasury, and part in the handwriting of Mr. Thomson.

Mr. Pilcher put in copies of certain Ways and Means and Estimates.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

For the defence,

Mr. James Thomson, called and examined by Mr. Rogers, said he was consulting and chief inspector of accounts at the Treasury in the year 1885; he retired from the public service on the 12th of January of the present year; he had had very great experience in keeping accounts, and had been in the Treasury for nearly 33 years; he remembered receiving a note in August, 1885, apparently written under the direction of Mr. Dibbs; the note was to the following effect:—"Dear Mr. Thomson,—Mr. Dibbs says that he has had a telegram from Mr. Dalley saying that he is anxious to dabble in finance when he makes his speech at Albury. He is not sure that Mr. Dalley ought to say anything at all about it, but he has replied to Mr. Dalley that if you will prepare a very short memorandum of how things stand, and will send it to him by to-morrow's (Monday) 5 p.m. train, he will revise it, subtract or add to it as he may think best, although still strongly of opinion that it would be better left alone, so kindly make him out such a memorandum and write him frankly your views on it. He will be in bed for at least a week longer—so the doctor says—but as soon as he is out of danger of infecting others, and it will be quite safe for you, he will ask you to come up, and will have a quiet chat over the financial position, so for the next few days amuse yourself jotting down any memoranda that you think will be of any assistance to you." There was no date to the note, but it was headed "Sunday;" when witness received that note he sent a private note to Mr. Dibbs, in which he gave an honest opinion of what he considered the state of the public finances at that time; he could not remember the exact words of the note, but he told Mr. Dibbs there would be a large deficit; he advised Mr. Dibbs to request Mr. Dalley not to make any reference to the subject of finance in his speech at Albury, that any reference to finance should come from the Treasurer, and not from Mr. Dalley; he believed Parliament was opened in September in the year 1885; witness was laid up for a week about this time, and during that time he furnished Mr. Dibbs, at his request, with certain "heads" for the Governor's speech for the opening of Parliament; he sent Mr. Dibbs the following five paragraphs:—"(1.) The estimates of revenue and expenditure are now in course of preparation, and will be submitted for your consideration early in October next, when the usual exposition of the financial condition of the country will be made to you. (2.) The public income of the first eight months of the present year exceeds that of the corresponding period of 1884 by the large sum of £464,188 15s. 8d. It is not now anticipated, however, that the estimates of this year's revenue made in November last will be fully realised, as the Land Act of 1884, under which a large income was expected to be received, did not come into full operation until last month. (3.) Although the public income of the present year has not come up to the anticipations of the Colonial Treasurer, still I have much pleasure in informing you that there has been an increase during the first eight months over the corresponding eight months of last year of no less than £464,188 15s. 8d. (4.) I regret to inform you that the revenue of the present year is not likely to realise the estimates made in November last. It was then expected that the income of 1885 would exceed that of 1884 by the sum of £1,419,383. Of this increase, the first eight months have yielded only £464,188 15s. 8d.; the balance (£955,194 4s. 4d.) cannot be expected to be obtained during the remaining months of the year, but it is hoped the deficiency will not be large, and that much of the land revenue that has not come in this year will be received in 1886. (5.) The five and a half million loan, the negotiation of which was postponed in July last owing to a reported panic through the prospect of war with Russia, will be placed on the London market during the first week in October next, when it is expected that a higher price will be obtained than could have been realised in July." only a very small portion of these were in the Governor's speech; Mr. Dibbs was ill in August, and about the latter end of August came back to the Treasury to do some work; witness commenced to prepare the financial statement towards the end of November; a circular was sent to the heads of the various departments in connection with the matter; the Supplementary Estimates for 1885 which were laid upon the table of the House excluded an amount of £629,167 4s. 7d.; at the time these estimates were submitted the Colonial Treasurer knew there were other estimates for other years; there was a difference between the estimates submitted to Mr. Dibbs and those which were laid upon the table of the House; there was no sum like £200,000 specially discovered; on the Sunday before the delivery of the financial statement witness was at the Treasury with Mr. Dibbs, his private secretary, and Mr. Dalley; Mr. Dibbs was anxious to know the state of the accounts, and after witness had explained it to him he appeared perfectly satisfied; at that time the deficit must have been over a million; the statement of the accounts showed that; when at the Treasury on the Sunday, as witness had already stated, they had lunch there; witness was sent over to the Club to order the lunch, and it was taken over to the Treasury, and they all sat down together, and were as happy as possible—(laughter); after lunch witness went into his own room and made out a rough statement for himself; he had a copy of this, but the original was given to Mr. Dibbs.

At this stage the case was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

No. 2 Jury Court.—(Before his Honor Mr. Justice FOSTER *and a jury of four.)*

M'VICAR AND ANOTHER V. REID AND OTHERS.

BERRY V. NICOLL.

BRODZIAK V. COHEN.

MUNRO AND ANOTHER V. SAMSON.

The above cases were struck out, as there was no appearance of the parties.

MILLS V. BYRNES AND OTHERS.

Mr. Healey, instructed by Mr. W. C. Proctor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gibson, instructed by Mr. F. Gannon, for the defendants. This was an action brought by Thomas Edward Mills against Charles Joseph Byrnes and Henry Byrnes to recover damages for breach of contract in the manufacture and delivery of a quantity of cloth. Plaintiff's case was that some time in August, 1886, he entered into a contract with the Government to supply them with uniforms for their Railway employees, and for the purpose of fulfilling this contract he went to defendants, who carry on business at Parramatta as tweed manufacturers, and asked them to supply 6000 yards of cloth according to the sample which had been furnished by the Government. Defendants agreed to provide the cloth at 2s. 6d. per yard within a period of six months. They commenced upon the order at once, and from time to time sent down certain quantities of the cloth, which plaintiff made up and forwarded to the Government. The uniforms, however, were rejected as being not according to sample, the cloth being represented as inferior to that stipulated for by the Government. The result was that plaintiff was compelled to go elsewhere in order to obtain suitable cloth to perform his contract, and, instead of getting it for 2s. 6d. per yard, he had to pay 3s., which made a difference of £150. Plaintiff also claimed damages in consequence of the penalties imposed upon him by the Government for delay in the performance of his contract, such delay being caused by defendants' failure to properly carry out their agreement. £500 was claimed.

The defence was simply a denial that any breach of contract had been committed on the part of defendants, and evidence was called by them to prove that the cloth supplied by them to the plaintiff was quite equal to the sample obtained by plaintiff from the Government.

After hearing the address of counsel and his Honor's summing up, the jury, after brief consideration, found in favour of the plaintiff, with damages £126 18s., being the difference in value—6d. per yard—of 5076 yards of cloth.

JURORS FINED.

Michael Collins, coachbuilder, of 45, Holt-street, and Thomas James Thompson, broker, of the Boulevard, Strathfield, were each fined £3 for non-attendance as jurors.

In Equity.—(Before his Honor Mr. Justice OWEN, *Chief Judge in Equity.)*

TOOHEY V. PALMER.

Mr. Edmunds, instructed by Mr. Freehill, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Mann, instructed by Mr. W. H. Mahony, for the defendant. This was an adjourned application for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Henry Palmer, from collecting the rents of a certain property at Moore Park, pending the execution of a mortgage under a contract between the plaintiffs (Messrs. Toohey and Co.) and the defendant. It was also asked that a receiver should be appointed to collect the rents until the dispute had been decided. His Honor granted the injunction, reserving the costs until the hearing of the case. Mr. Batt was appointed receiver.

ARMSTRONG V. COWLES (PART HEARD).

Mr. Lingen and Mr. Gordon, instructed by Messrs. Cope and King, for the plaintiff; and Mr. C. J. Manning and Mr. Watkin, instructed by Messrs. Burns and Burns, for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case, Andrew Armstrong, applied for an order compelling the defendant to carry out a specific contract which it was stated he had entered into for the sale of a block of land at the North Shore, near Long Bay, for £1050. The contract was entered into on the 3rd April, 1888, between the plaintiff and Messrs. Mills and Pile. The defendant refused to carry out the contract, on the ground that the agents had no authority to enter into this contract on his behalf.

Evidence was taken with regard to the contract, witnesses being called for the plaintiff with the view of showing that the contract was properly executed and was a valid one. The defendant, on the other hand, deposed that he never gave any authority for the execution of this contract.

His HONOR said that, taking all the evidence into consideration, there could be no question as to the defendant's having approved of the land being sold, and had sanctioned the contract entered into by his agents, Messrs. Mills and Pile. He would therefore give a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

E. S. AND A. C. BANK V. MANTAN.

Mr. Walker, instructed by Messrs. Fisher, Ralfe, and Salwey, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lingen, instructed by Mr. Murray White, for the defendants.

The action was brought by the plaintiff bank to obtain the foreclosure of a mortgage on which the sum of £700 had been advanced altogether. It appeared that the property had been mortgaged by Mr. Mantan, now deceased, to the bank for the sum of £300, and that after his death his widow obtained a further advance of £300 on the property, making, with interest and other small advances, the sum of £700 claimed. It was contended by the defence that the bank was only entitled to £300, as Mrs. Mantan had no power under her husband's will to mortgage the freehold property. Mr. Walker admitted that the bank was only entitled to this sum, and a verdict was given for £300, the plaintiffs to pay the costs of the action.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—THURSDAY.

(Before his Honor Mr. Justice DEFFELL.)

CREDITORS' PETITIONS.

Re Allt and Company v. J. S. Maher. Application was made by Messrs. Allt and Company for the sequestration of the estate of J. S. Maher. His Honor granted the sequestration order, fixing the date of bankruptcy at July 31, and appointing Mr. A. Morris official assignee.

Re Haege and another v. Evans. His Honor granted a sequestration order in this case, fixing the date of bankruptcy as the 22nd July. Mr. E. M. Stephen, official assignee.

Re Best v. Power. His Honor granted a sequestration order in this estate, fixing the date of bankruptcy as the 17th July. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

SETTLEMENT OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Re Sydney Mining Club and Exchange Company. Mr. Hanbury Davies, instructed by Mr. Lyons, appeared for the official liquidator, and Mr. Murray, instructed by Mr. Slattery, for the respondent. The meeting was an adjourned one to settle the list of contributories, and an application was made to place the name of Mr. James Fletcher on the list. Evidence was taken with the view of showing that Mr. Fletcher had attended a meeting held by the directors of the company on July 15, and that his name had also been on the board of directors at the first meeting of shareholders. It was also stated that Mr. Fletcher had taken the chair at this meeting, and signed the minutes of the previous meeting. The share register was said to show that Mr. Fletcher was the holder of 250 shares, but there was no evidence to show that he had ever been advised of the allotment of these shares. His Honor refused to grant the application, and ordered the official liquidator to pay the costs of the application. Seven debts were proved, and two claims postponed, and the further hearing of case adjourned until the 5th proximo.

MOTIONS FOR RELEASE.

Re Joseph Flora. Application was made by Mr. Plunkett for the release of this estate, which was granted by his Honor.

Re John Cook. An application for the release of this estate was made and granted.

RATIFICATION OF DIRECTIONS.

Re John James Jones. Mr. Lloyd moved that the directions given at a special meeting in this estate, held on 23rd September, 1887, be ratified. No objection was made, and the directions were ratified.

SEQUESTRATION ORDERS.

Charles Lawson, of Mount Kembla, miner, on petition of debtor. Mr. L. T. Lloyd, official assignee.

David Mitchison, of Brookstown, Wallsend, miner, on petition of debtor. Mr. E. M. Stephen, official assignee.

James M'Donald, of Balmain, carpenter, on petition of debtor. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

Thos. M'Greal, of Leichhardt, butcher, on petition of debtor. Mr. E. M. Stephen, official assignee.

James Ross Wilson, of Goulburn, on petition of debtor. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

David Hamilton, of Albury, confectioner, on petition of debtor. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

Jas. Thos. M'Carthy, of South Carrington mine, near Marulam, on petition of debtor. Mr. T. L. Lloyd, official assignee.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.—THURSDAY.

(Before his Honor Judge WILKINSON.)

DARLEY AND OTHERS V. MOORE AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by Joseph Darley, Richard Hayes, and Robert Luxton, trustees of the Sydney Wharf Labourers' Union, plaintiffs, to recover from W. and T. Moore, defendants, the sum of £20, being amount paid as deposit for hire of steamers for Clontarf grounds and band for the 26th January last. The facts were that the plaintiffs paid this deposit on a certain agreement, but that defendants drew up another which the plaintiffs refused to sign, and thereupon demanded back their deposit. This was refused by the defendants, and hence the action. A verdict was given for the amount claimed.

MACDONALD V. EDGINTON.

Mr. Rolin appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Edmunds for the defendant.

This was a Supreme Court issue as to whether, at the time of the seizure by the Sheriff, certain goods they were the property of the plaintiff, as against the defendant. James Macdonald affirmed—and Thomas Edginton, Henry Edginton, and Frederick S. Law denied—that the goods in question, seized under a writ of fi. fa., were the property of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed the goods under a chain of title. On the 28th of August, 1886, a bill of sale was executed by Jas. Tingle, the execution debtor, and Alice Tingle, his wife, and another, to Mr. George Withers, by which the goods in dispute were conveyed to the latter. Mr. Withers took some books, a piano, and a chart—portion of the goods in dispute—to his office, and the rest remained in possession of James Tingle. Subsequently on the 28th May, 1887, all the goods held under the bill of sale were, in consideration of the payment of the money due to Mr. Withers, transferred to Mr. Samuel Cook, and the latter transfered the goods to Mr. James Macdonald, in trust for Mrs. Tingle.

George Withers, land auctioneer and property agent, stated that he had assisted James Tingle by lending him money, and that he had a bill of sale on his furniture, which he transferred to Mr. Cook for £28 10s. 9d. paid by the latter; a sum of money paid by the Tingles, and another sum paid by Mrs. Sands for Mrs. Tingle.

Samuel Cook, general manager of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Mail*, and the *Echo*, stated that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Tingle for about 25 years; he bought the goods mentioned in the bill of sale from Mr. Withers for the sum of £28 10s. 9d.; he had ascertained that the sum of £30 had been paid to Mr. Withers on the goods by Mrs. Sands, a mutual friend, and he wrote to her to know if she would allow him to take that sum as part of the payment for the goods, with the view of restoring them to Mrs. Tingle free of incumbrance; Mrs. Sands wrote back expressing her willingness to do so; a small sum had also been previously paid to Mr. Withers by the Tingles themselves, and the money he paid was the balance due to Mr. Withers; he did this purely as an act of kindness to Mrs. Tingle, who at this time was *femme sole*; he transferred the goods in trust to Mr. Macdonald for Mrs. Tingle, for which he received no consideration whatever.

Mr. Edmunds requested his Honor to note the following objections, viz.:—That the description of goods in the voluntary settlement to Macdonald did not include the piano; the affidavit of the attesting witness in the bill of sale to Mr. Withers did not sufficiently describe his residence; that the goods were bound at the date of the lodgment of the writ 20th January, 1887, and that therefore the execution took priority over Mr. Cook's title in May; that the transfer to the latter added to the bill of sale was a bill of sale within the meaning of the Act, and should therefore be registered.

His HONOR said he considered that everything was bona fide, and found that the goods were the claimant's at the time of the seizure.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Fitzhardinge and Wise did not appear for the Crown in the appeal case of Michael Cleary, heard at the Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, but were instructed by Messrs. Allen and Allen, solicitors for the Australian Gaslight Company.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

Term List.—For Judgment: Woolcott v. Municipal Council of Sydney. Motions generally, Motions on notice: In re Luke Featherstone, Collins caveator, to set aside order; in re Carl Ludwig Sahl and Samuel M'Donnell and Robert Busch, for writ of fi. fa. or award; in re James Wood and others, motion for writ of habeas corpus. Motions, &c.: Chisholm and others v. Strickland, D. C. appeal; ex parte James M'Swann, prohibition, part heard; Griffiths v. M'Grath, to set aside order; ex parte Walsh, to deliver deeds; Knapp v. Metropolitan Building Association, D. C. appeal; in re Thomas Broughton, Blackman caveator, to set aside order.

No. 1 Jury Court.—Dibbs v. Daily Telegraph Newspaper Company (part heard).

No. 2 Jury Court.—Farmer and another v. Balmain Steam Ferry Company, Limited, Atlas Engineering Company, Limited v. Russell, sen., Hook and another v. Baker, Grady v. Murphy.

Chancery-square.—In Equity, at 11 noon, before his Honor the Chief Judge.—In Court—Motions and petitions generally; Dwyer v. Caird, to continue injunction; Pritchard v. Woods, for injunction; Henderson v. Ah Foot, to continue injunction; Corcoran v. Smith, to continue injunction; Neild v. Davidson and another, for injunction; Hyland v. Horton and another, for injunction; Smyth and others v. Dalgety and Co., to reverse Master's decision; Murray and another v. Cohen, to stay proceedings; Underwood Estate Acts, account No. 1, to discharge stop order; Bank of New Zealand v. Proudfoot and another, to dismiss suit; re Mary A. Whiteside, an infant, to appoint guardian. Short causes, &c.: Gabriel and others v. Birrell and others, motion for decree; Hardwicke v. Blackman, motion for decree.

Master's Office.—At 9.30, lunacy; at 2 p.m., Toohey v. Palmer, to settle minutes.

Prothonotary's Office.—Before the Prothonotary: Adams v. M'Cleery, at 2. Before the Chief Clerk: Smith v. Commissioner for Railways, at 2.

Chamber List.—M'Manus v. Piesley (Gould claimant), Griffiths and Co. v. Fuller (Black claimant), same v. same, Watkins v. Burrett, M'Inerney v. Scott, Synnott v. Addy.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Friday.—Abel John Coberoft, single meeting and public examination; William Noud, public examination; Joseph Turner, John Brierley, single meeting and public examination; Samuel Schofield, Thomas Joseph Lloyd, adjourned public examination.

DISTRICT COURT.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

(Before Judge Wilkinson.)

Interpleaders: Briant v. Caraher and wife, Curtiss as trustee claimant; Gehrig v. Siemann, Nerney claimant.

AFTER a hard day's work, being confined to office over a lot of figures, one gets tired, and inclined to be dull, especially after dinner at 6 p.m. All that unpleasant feeling might be avoided by just taking one wineglassful of Hoe's Dandelion Bitters in a little water. A good refresher and comforting tonic. You can never obtain a better, if you live to be a hundred.—[ADVT.]

POLICE.

Mr. T. K. Abbott, S.M., presided in the Charge Branch of the CENTRAL POLICE COURT yesterday. Arthur Williams, for having a shovel and a level in his possession reasonably supposed to have been stolen, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Charles Durning, convicted of having used indecent language, was fined 40s., with the option of 14 days' imprisonment; and for having assaulted the apprehending constable, he was further fined 40s., or 21 days' imprisonment. Roderick M'Cormack, charged with wife desertion, was ordered to contribute 12s. per week for a period of 12 months towards the support of his wife. Alexander M'Naughton, 27, and Maurice Kensell, 31, convicted of behaving in a riotous manner in Goulburn-street, were each fined; the former in the amount of 10s., with the option of three days' imprisonment, and the latter to the extent of 20s., with the alternative of seven days in gaol. Samuel Benjamin, 18, dealer, was committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, on a charge of attempting to steal a pipe, a miner's right, and two tobacco pouches valued at 3s., from one Joseph Florack. Charles Playford, 27, clerk, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and a gold chain, valued at £10, the property of William Brooks, was committed to take his trial at the next sittings of the Quarter Sessions. Mr. C. Delohery, D.S.M., dealt with the business in the Summons branch. A cabman, named Frederick Woodward, was ordered to pay £8 as damages to the Sydney Omnibus Company for having, through negligent driving, allowed the shaft of his vehicle to come in contact with the side of an omnibus, thus injuring the panel to a considerable extent. In the event of his declining to pay the amount ordered, he will be subjected to a term of one month's imprisonment.

Mr. A. M. Fisher, S.M., dealt with the business in the Charge Division at the WATER POLICE COURT. King Slicken, 60, was sent to gaol for a period of six months, with hard labour, for vagrancy. Mary Blake, 45, received a sentence of three months in gaol, with hard labour, on a charge of having insufficient lawful means of support. Edward Stewart, 22, seaman, for having maliciously injured a pane of glass, valued at about 12s., the property of John Roevir, was ordered to pay for the damage done, also a fine of 40s., in default two months' imprisonment. Mary Jane Smith, 40, and Ellen Mulqueeney, 40, no occupation, were each fined 40s., with the option of seven days in gaol, for having been drunk and disorderly in Fitzroy-street; and for having used obscene language in the same locality, the former named prisoner was mulcted in the amount of £3, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, and the latter was fined 40s., in default one month's incarceration. Robert Adams, 28, carter, for cruelly illtreating a horse in George-street, by working it whilst in an unfit condition, was fined 40s., in default to be imprisoned for 21 days. James O'Connor was charged with having, on the 11th May, forged an order for the supply of 500 picture calendars to one H. Herlopen, with intent to defraud. Accused was committed to stand his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, bail allowed. Mr. G. W. F. Addison, S.M., disposed of the cases in the Summons Court.

LICENSING COURT.

A meeting of the Licensing Bench was held at the Water Police Court at noon yesterday, when there were present—Messrs. G. W. F. Addison and A. M. Fisher, S.M.'s. The following transfers of publicans' licenses were granted:—From Samuel Gray, of the Oxford Hotel, Oxford-street, to William Jenkins. From Henry Wells, of the Dunbar Hotel, Rennie-street, Paddington, to James Gaviour. From William Swift, of the North Shore Hotel, Milson's Point, St. Leonards, to A. Hodges. From Esther Connelly, of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle Hotel, Oxford-street, Paddington, to Jane Tait. The application made by Joseph Marshall and James Marshall, trading as J. and J. J. Marshall, to have the brewers' license held by them for the Paddington Brewery, Oxford-street, transferred to Joseph Marshall, trading as Marshall's Paddington Brewery Company, was granted. A booth license was granted to Frank Smith. Music permits were allowed to Anthony Dorn, E. E. Smith, W. Allerton, Gilbert Jewell, Jabez Lean, Simon Israel, and Harry Deeble. Auctioneers' licenses were obtained by William Alexander and George Clarke.

THE ECHO

is

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It contains ALL THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY, Political, Municipal, Legal, Social, Trade, Mining, Commercial, Sporting, &c.

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are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.

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Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers, everywhere.

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HY. AUSTIN, Esq. | WALTER FRIEND, Esq.

R. JONES, Jun., Esq. | Hon. E. VICKERY, M.L.C.

JOHN R. STREET, M.L.A., Managing Director.

This Company is prepared to act as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Attorney, Receiver, Assignee, &c., in the management, administration, and realisation of Estates, and to transact agency business coming within the scope of the Company's powers.

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HIGHEST RATES FOR FIXED DEPOSITS.

8½ per cent. for 12 months
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Balance-sheets and full particulars on application to F. W. EASLEY, Manager.

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Subscribed Capital ...	£800,000
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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	£96,584

DEPOSITS RECEIVED on INTEREST at CURRENT RATES, for 3, 6, and 12 Months.

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CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, and INVESTORS will find this Corporation a reliable medium for the investment of funds. It will be prepared to GUARANTEE any mortgage it may recommend.

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3 years ...	9½ per cent.
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6 months ...	7½ per cent.
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Communications from the country, addressed to the General Manager, will be promptly attended to.

H. LIKELY, Secretary.

PROSPECTUS of THE BARRIER RANGES AND BROKEN HILL WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under "The Companies' Statute 1864."

CAPITAL, £250,000, in 250,000 SHARES of £1 each.

PRESENT ISSUE 200,000 SHARES, of which 60,000 Shares fully paid up are retained by the promoters as payment for privileges and concessions obtained and expenses incurred, and 140,000 Shares are now offered to the public for subscription as follows:—

2s 6d per Share on application,
2s 6d per Share on allotment,

and the balance by calls, not exceeding 2s 6d per Share, at intervals of not less than one month. (See paragraph No. 3 below.) The whole of the amount subscribed, less usual brokerages and floating expenses, will be placed to the credit of the Company.

The REMAINING 50,000 SHARES are held for future issue, to be dealt with as the Company may think fit.

Provisional Directors:

WILLIAM JAMIESON, Chairman, Wellmoringle, N. S. W., and 15, Queen-street, Melbourne.
W. P. MACGREGOR, J.P., Burta, N. S. W., Chairman of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited.
W. R. WILSON, J.P., Elsternwick, Director of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited.
WILLIAM KNOX, 15, Queen-street, Melbourne.
T. H. H. GOODWIN, M.L.A., Gunnedah, N.S.W.
A. R. BLACKWOOD, J.P. (Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Limited), Melbourne.
WILLIAM ORR, Broken Hill, N. S. W.
S. R. WILSON, J.P. (late General Manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited), Widows' Fund-buildings, 117, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
T. F. DE COURCY BROWNE, M.L.A., Sydney, N. S. W.
BOWES KELLY (Director of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited), Melbourne.
GEORGE GORDON, M. Inst., C.E., Melbourne (late Chief Engineer of Water Supply, Victoria).
J. D. DERRY, M. Inst. C.E. (late Public Works Department, India), Consulting Engineer, Wimmera Water Works Trust, Victoria.

Solicitors: BLAKE and RIGGALL.

Engineer: J. D. DERRY, M. Inst. C.E.

Bankers: THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Brokers: CHAPMAN and WAKELEY, Limited, 28, Queen-street, Melbourne. T. J. THOMPSON and SONS, 92, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Secretary (pro tem.): THOMAS ROLLASON.

Office of the Company: 15, QUEEN-STREET, MELBOURNE.

The object of the Company is to provide Broken Hill and the surrounding district with an abundant supply of pure water for domestic and other purposes, for which, at present, there is no adequate provision in this important and largely-populated district, already numbering about 12,000 inhabitants, and daily increasing.

The promoters have had careful surveys made of the whole of the surrounding district, and have found that an ample supply of pure water can be secured and obtained by conserving water in the rocky gorges of Stephens Creek, at a point distant about 10 miles from the township of Broken Hill. Estimates and plans of the necessary works have already been prepared by J. D. Derry, M. Inst. C.E., and approved by George Gordon, M. Inst. C.E., both of whom are well-known water-works engineers. A summarised report and plan are appended hereto for general information.

The cost of carrying out this scheme is estimated at about £140,000, of which only £52,500 will probably be called up, and the balance it is intended to borrow at a low rate of interest on debentures in London or elsewhere, the large amount of uncalled capital providing an adequate guarantee and security to the debenture holders.

Extensive and valuable water rights, leases, and reservations have been secured by the promoters from the Department of Mines and Lands, Sydney, and arrangements have been made for the introduction of a bill in the New South Wales Legislature to confirm and extend the above rights and privileges.

The scheme has already received the approval of the official heads of the Government departments interested, and the Government have given the assurance of their support to a bill to be brought forward, and have encouraged the development of the present scheme.

The rights obtained under the Land and Mining Acts and Regulations are, however, regarded as sufficient for all present purposes.

The urgent necessity for the speedy accomplishment of this scheme is exemplified by the fact that the present cost of water, which is by no means free from impurities, delivered in the township is 8s per 100 gallons, whereas this Company will be able to deliver pure water, with great advantage to itself, at a cost of probably one-fourth of the present charge. The precarious character of the present supply can be understood from the fact that arrangements have been made by the Government for carrying water by railway a distance of 22 miles to Broken Hill. This has induced the promoters to accede to the urgent wishes of the inhabitants, and at once put this scheme before the public.

The catchment area to supply the storage referred to is estimated at 170 square miles. The district, although very dry, is subject to heavy tropical storms, which will yield an enormous volume of water to the reservoir, as is evidenced by the existing flood-marks along the banks of the creek.

The water will be pumped from the storage reservoir referred to through a wrought iron main into a covered service reservoir in the town, giving ample pressure for reticulation throughout the towns formed at Broken Hill, Round Hill, and Broken Hill South. The natural features of the country present no difficulties in carrying out the proposed scheme.

Attention is directed to the magnitude and permanency of the mining undertakings embraced in the area of this scheme, which have been established beyond doubt.

The Provisional Directors and their professional advisers are of opinion that the venture will prove a highly remunerative one for the shareholders, and place it before the public with every confidence, as it is certain that an almost unlimited demand will exist for any surplus water available after domestic wants are supplied, for purposes connected with concentrating the enormous quantity of low grade ores already in sight.

In the event of the shares being overapplied for they will be allotted pro rata, but, to prevent disappointment to intending investors, the share list will be closed as soon as the full number is applied for.

REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE TOWN OF BROKEN HILL AND DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

1. The value of a water scheme depends on the reliability of the source of supply, and since the rainfall in the Broken Hill district is intermittent, an ample storage is essential.

2. Such a storage can be formed on a grand scale, within 10 miles of the town of Broken Hill, by intercepting the flow of Stephens Creek, where it passes through steep rocky ranges at a point in which the most favourable conditions exist for the construction of a storage embankment and an ample bywash, so that, by the expenditure of about £40,000, a storage capacity can be obtained exceeding that of the Yan Yean Reservoir, which is 1000 million cubic feet, or 6250 million gallons.

3. The catchment area to supply this reservoir is about 170 square miles, which, with 3in. of rainfall in 24 hours, would yield a supply that would more than half fill it.

4. The reservoir, when full, would give a supply to a population of 25,000 people, at the rate of 60 gallons per head per day for over 4 years, without receiving any addition; but from the local rainfall records of the past 12 years, there has been no year in which it would not have been replenished more or less, and it would have been filled to overflowing several times.

5. The supply to the town from the reservoir or lake can be effected by pumping through an 18in. wrought-iron main to a reservoir most favourably situated in the town to give an excellent pressure for domestic and fire-extinguishing purposes all over the town.

6. The present price for water delivered by carts from Stephens Creek is 80s. per 1000 gallons, and even this costly supply is precarious, for want of storage.

7. Having made a complete survey, and obtained the necessary data, I have already prepared the workings, so that tenders may be called at once.

8. I estimate the cost of the scheme to be about £140,000.

J. D. DERRY, M. Inst. C.E.

Melbourne, August, 1888.

TO THE PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS of the BARRIER RANGES AND BROKEN HILL WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited, 15, QUEEN-STREET, MELBOURNE.

Gentlemen,—Please allot me.........Shares in the above Company, for which I hand you herewith £........, in terms of prospectus; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, that may be allotted, and to hold such shares subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Agreement.

Yours faithfully,

Name in full.........................
Occupation.........................
Residence.........................
Date.........................
Signature.........................

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL EXCHANGE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE, CIRCULAR QUAY, opposite Custom House.

CAPITAL—£500,000.

DIRECTORS:

R. H. REYNOLDS, Esq., Chairman.
T. S. RICHARDSON, Esq., Managing Director.
THOMAS JONES, Esq., and
E. C. V. BROUGHTON, Esq.

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Deposits received at 12 months, 7 per cent.; 6 months, 6 per cent.; and 3 months, 5 per cent.

Communications to be addressed to "The Managing Director."

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FURNITURE.—£5 worth, 10s down, 5s weekly; single Bedsteads 7s 6d, double iron Bedsteads 9s 6d. Forsberg.

FURNITURE.—£10 worth, £1 down, 7s 6d weekly; Tables 5s 6d, Chairs 2s 3d, Safes 8s. Forsberg, 66, William-st.

FURNITURE.—£15 worth, £2 down, 10s weekly; Drawers 30s, Washstands 7s 6d, Crockery and Holloware kept.

FURNITURE.—£20 worth, £3 down, 10s weekly, no security required, no publicity. Open Evenings till 9 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—£50 worth, £7 down, 15s weekly; large and varied Stock kept. Forsberg, 66, William-street.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Wholesale CABINETMAKER, UPHOLSTERER, BEDDING MANUFACTURER, and General Importer, Nos. 211 and 213, Castlereagh-street, next to St. George's Church, and near corner of Bathurst-street, Sydney.

VERY handsome new Drawing-room SUITE, a bargain, at 415, Elizabeth-street, near Elite Rink.

FURNITURE.—Lady leaving Sydney has some good Furniture for SALE, cheap. 53, Lennox-street, Newtown.

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WANTED, a COW, newly calved, must be cheap. A. K., Post-office, Granville.

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HARRISON AND ATTWOOD have for SALE:—
ALE.—James Aitken and Co.'s "Life Buoy" brand, in hogsheads half-hogsheads, quarts, and pints.
WHISKY.—Maclagan's Craignish "Scotch Cap" brand.
WHISKY.—Dickens' very old Scotch.
LAGER BEER.—Heinekens Pilseners.
GENEVA.—Pollen and Zoons'.
BRANDY, SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE.
JAMS, JELLIES.—Marmalade, Milne's, Aberdeen.
TINNED FISH.—Milne's, Aberdeen.
LING FISH.—"Bulls Head" brand.
CHICORY.—Thorne's Patent No. 1.
FINE SALT.—Higgins' Eureka, in 3, 5, 7, 14, 56, and 112lb. bags.

VERY OLD WINES, selected vintages, reliable. Hockings, 410, George-street, near King-street.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE WINE.—Carmichael's Porphyry, equal to best imported Hock, in cases 3 dozen pints, 12s 6d dozen; 2 dozen quarts, 21s per dozen. H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-place.

GLENLIVET WHISKY, very old, in bulk, bottle, or jar. H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-place.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN Frontignac, Tokay, Grenache, Muscadine, Port, Sherry, Madeira. H. S. Bird and Co.

TEA, New Season's, Half-chests and Boxes. H. S. Bird and Co.

SELLING OFF.—EVANS, SONS, and CO., 137, York-street, are offering their well-known Brands of WINES and SPIRITS at a considerable reduction, to effect a speedy sale. A single case may be had as a sample.
INDIAN and CHINA TEAS, in 10lb. boxes, at Wholesale Prices.

NEW Patras CURRANTS, 4½d per lb.; New Eleme Raisins, 4½d per lb. Roberts Bros.

COMPANY'S Snowdrop SUGAR, 2¾d per lb. Roberts Bros., 14, Oxford-square.

FULL-WEIGHT SPERMS, 4½d per lb.; Homoeopathic Cocoa, 3½d per packet; London Pickles, 3 bottles 1s.

CORNFLOUR, 3lb. 1s. With every lb. of New Season's Tea at 1s 3d we give tin Peacock's Jam.

ROBERTS BROS., Grocers, &c., 14, Oxford-square, Oxford-street. Cheapest house in town.

AMUSEMENT OF A PROFITABLE NATURE.—Ladies, make your Dresses by procuring one of our Wire Figures or Skirts. We make them any size. Call or write. EASTWAYS' Wire Works, 411, George-street.

CANARY and Parrot CAGES, in endless variety; Cockatoo Stands and Chains. Eastways', 411, George-street.

RATS and MICE.—Large assortment of TRAPS, all the latest inventions. EASTWAYS', 411, George-street.

WIRE GUARDS to prevent windows being broken by stones; Wire Shutters, for shop fronts; Fancy Wirework for lifts; Wire Netting, all sizes. Call or write. EASTWAYS' Wire Works, 411, George-street.

BONNET STANDS, Silk Stands, Mantel Stands, Wire Men and Boys for showing suits of clothes, Cape Stands, Wire-work for holding brass rods in drapers' windows. EASTWAYS' Wire Works, 411, George-street.

COAL STRIKE.—Robinson's Special Wood-burning STOVES and RANGES render housekeepers independent
KEROSENE COOKING STOVES cook for from three to fifteen persons at a small cost
KEROSENE BOILING STOVES boil half-gallon water in few minutes; from 5s. 243, Castlereagh-street.

TANKS.—Best London make still further reduced. J. T. and J. Toohey, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

CANARIES.—Canary Breeding Cages, all prices, now to be had in King-st, G. and T. Eastway, near Castlereagh-st.

TO CANARY BREEDERS and Others.—CANARY BREEDING-CAGES, complete; one packet American Canary Seed, one bottle Tonic (American), one package Canary's Dainties, one Insect Powder Gun; the lot for 17s 6d. Only to be had at EASTWAY'S, in King-street.

CANARY CAGES, Rat Traps, Fish Traps, Mouse Traps, Cat Traps, Parrot Cages, Flower Stands, to be had at the Champion Wire Works, 134, King-street. Factory Castlereagh-street. G. and T. EASTWAY.

TANKS.—400 and 200 GALLON EMPTY IRON TANKS, best makers, ordinary manhole, or with whole top to unscrew, for SALE by T. and W. WILLIS, 15, Pitt-street.

THE GREAT COLLIERS' STRIKE.—Gas is sure to rise in price owing to the above strike; then economise by using our Patent Governor Burner. Recommended by the Gas Company. N. S. W. Master Plumbers and Gasfitters' Co-operative Company, Limited, 369, Pitt-street.

TRY a YOUNGER COOKING STOVE; you will be grateful. G. Fletcher and Sons, Oxford-street.

FRETWORK PATTERNS (wood), in variety, Tracings, Saws, &c., &c. Hebblewhite and Co., 416, George-street.

DEPOSIT £2, and 5s weekly, for ¼ acres, Kogarah, TO-MORROW. Free train tickets. Garrard and Hamilton.

Produce, Provisions. &c.

M. BOYLSON and SONS, Millers and Grain Merchants, have on SALE (their own make) Superfine Household and Seconds FLOUR, in sacks and quarters; also DUN'S CELEBRATED ADELAIDE HUNGARIAN ECLIPSE ROLLER FLOUR, Wheat Meal, Sharps, Pollard, Bran, Cow Meal, Chicken Wheat, Cracked Maize, MILL DUST, AND SWEEPINGS, for Pig Feed.
Head Office ALBION MILLS, Little Albion-street, Surry Hills.

Auction Sales.

BROWN BROS. and CO. will sell by auction, at the Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 Prime fat calves
100 ditto ditto pigs.

CAB HORSES. CAB HORSES.
THIS DAY.
BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their City Horse Bazaar, Castlereagh-street,
THIS DAY, 11.30 a.m.,
4 active, LIGHT HARNESS HORSES, suitable for cab
2 active VAN HORSES.
Subject to trials.

HANDSOME PONY STALLION.
PRIVATE SALE.
BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions from John Richardson, Esq., of Raymond Terrace, to sell privately, at their Bazaar, Castlereagh-street,
THIS DAY.
CUPID, a very handsome pony stallion, 13 hands high
Sire Willie (A. A. Co.'s)
Dam, by Keon's creamy pony (A. A. Co.'s)
G. dam, by Price's Taffy, &c.
Cupid shows great style and quality. He gained the champion pony prize at the late Singleton Show, and as a sire he has proved himself a great success.

Ex WAIHORA.
To Heavy Carriers, Contractors, and others.
HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES and MARES
PONY STALLION and MARES
AYRSHIRE COWS.
BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions from Mr. R. Clarke, of Canterbury, New Zealand, to sell by auction, at their City Horse Bazaar, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY next, 11.30 a.m.,
15 Head extra heavy draught geldings
6 Ditto ditto draught mares
Pony stallion and 4 mares
5 Ayrshire cows, 2 in milk.
On view on Saturday.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised, and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
LIVERY.—In this department charges moderate, and best of forage.

MARE, VILLAGE CART, AND HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Bay mare, broken to saddle and harness, quiet to trams
Village cart and harness.

HORSE, HOODED ABBOTT BUGGY AND HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Bay gelding, broken to saddle and harness
Hooded Abbott buggy and harness, in good order.
The lot for UNRESERVED SALE.

BAY COLT BY GRAND FLANEUR.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. A. G. Bloomfield to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Bay colt, 4 years, by Grand Flaneur, dam Mordellic.
Full particulars at sale.
This colt is untried and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

PONY MARE SNOWBALL.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
White pony mare SNOWBALL, by Kismet, imported Arab, broken to saddle and harness, quiet to trams, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

QUIET CHILD'S PONY and SADDLE and BRIDLE.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. E. F. Stephen to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Grey pony, a grand hack, very fast walker, perfectly quiet, and used to children
Saddle and bridle, made by Brush.
The lot is being sold as owner has no use for it.

PONY MARE FLIRT.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Thos. Farrell to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
FLIRT, chestnut pony mare, 6 years, by Swan's Warrior, by New Warrior (imp.), out of Olipetia by Claude Duval, out of Kate by Gratis (imp.).
Full pedigree and particulars at sale.

RACING PONY LITTLE NEDDY.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
LITTLE NEDDY, chestnut pony gelding, 12.2, ran second on two occasions at Sydney Driving Park Races.
Full particulars at sale.

HORSE, BOX SPRING-CART, AND HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Bay gelding, quiet and staunch and a good goer
Box springcart and harness.

HORSE, SINGLE-SEAT BUGGY, and HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
The above. A good useful turnout.

To Racing Men and others.
GALLOWAY THE DIVER and KAMERUKA.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions (in conjunction with Messrs. Rixon and M'Leod, Bega) to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock,
The well-known galloway The Diver and Kameruka. Full pedigrees and performances at time of sale.

LEGHORNS, BRAHMAS, and COCHINS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from several breeders to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
25 brown and 30 white pure Leghorns, several Brahmas, buff Cochins, and other breeds
Incubator capable of holding 70 eggs.

INGLIS and SON'S HORSE BAZAAR.
THIS DAY, at half-past 10 a.m. sharp.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, the following:—
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Vans, springcarts, horses, and harness
Draught horses, tip drays, and harness.
At 12 o'clock,
Superior draught mares and geldings, well-bred saddle and harness horses
Van, 'bus, and saddle horses.

PAIR HANDSOME CLARENCE RIVER CREAM PONIES.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from NORTHERN AGENTS to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.
Pair very handsome cream coloured ponies, 4 or 5 years old, stylish movers, thoroughly broken to saddle, side-saddle, single and double harness, exceptionally quiet, just landed by steamer from the Clarence River.

HANDSOME BROWN PONY, DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY AND HARNESS.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. F. SUMMERS, Randwick, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Handsome brown pony, double-seated buggy and harness, a very neat turnout,

FIRST-CLASS BAY SADDLE HORSE, from Wollongong.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. F. HAMILTON, Wollongong, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Bay gelding, thoroughly broken to saddle, a grand hack.

FRESH COUNTRY HORSE, from PICTON.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. W. FIELDHOUSE, Picton, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A very active roan gelding, 5 years old, thoroughly staunch in harness, splendidly adapted for tradesman's cart.

ACTIVE DRAUGHT BROWN MARE, SPRINGCART AND HARNESS, TIP DRAY AND HARNESS, GRINDSTONE, BARBED WIRE, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.
To be sold Without Reserve by order of the Executors in the estate of the late G. A. Morel, Esq., deceased.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from the EXECUTORS in the ESTATE of the late G. A. MOREL, Esq., deceased, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
Active draught brown mare, springcart and harness
Tip dray and harness
Several sundry sets of harness, and machinery tools
2 coils barbed wire
One self acting grindstone, &c., &c.

BROWN DRAUGHT GELDING, HARNESS, and SPRING COAL DRAY.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. A. M'DOWELL to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Brown draught gelding (subject to trial), spring coal dray, and harness.

CAMPERDOWN YARDS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, TUESDAY next, SEPTEMBER 4,
10 useful saddle and harness horses.

BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.
200 DEAD PIGS 200.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Stock Sale Yards, 827, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
200 first-class corn-fed dead pigs, per rail, from the country.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at their Sale Yards, 827, George-street, at 12 o'clock sharp,
Calves, pigs, lambs, suckers,
at 2 o'clock,
150 coops poultry of all kinds.
At half-past 2 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, comprising roll butter, keg butter, and cheese from the best dairies in the Southern districts; superior corn-fed bacon, 100 cases fresh eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

FENNELLY'S BAZAAR.
CARRIAGE HORSES, PONIES, HACKS, and TROTTERS.
To be sold on TUESDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock.
Under instructions from Mr. H. M. M'QUADE.
W. GARLING has been instructed by Mr. H. M. M'Quade to sell by auction, at his Bazaar (late Fennelly's), on TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at 2 o'clock,
The following horses:—
DULCIMER and SONGSTRESS, a carriage pair, bays, 16 hands, high steppers, and very powerful.
SARDONYX, brown gelding, 4 years, by Boccaccio (imp., American) from Sweetbriar, broken quietly to single harness, a good goer, with promise of great pace.
DOLLY GREY, white mare, very fast, and a nice mare to drive.
HARNESS PONIES:
DE VIGNE, brown pony, by Uncle Tom
DIGGER, ditto ditto
and
IVO BLIGH, the well-known handsome trotting pony.

SADDLE and HARNESS HORSES.
W. GARLING has been instructed by Mr. George Wilson to sell by auction, at his Bazaar, on TUESDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock,
A pair of remarkably fine cream-coloured geldings, 4 and 5 years old, got by Farhan and Penrith respectively, broken to saddle and harness, and accustomed to run together.
BEAUTY BOY, a very stylish grey gelding, broken to saddle and harness, used to working a dogcart. This horse was bred by Mr. Thos. Cook, of Turonville, and is by Trickett from a Julian Avenel mare.
JURYMAN, a brown gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and a particularly good hack for a lady.
MERCHANT, a chestnut gelding, broken to saddle and single and double harness.
Also, a
THOROUGHBRED FILLY.
A black Filly, 2 years, got by Idalium (full brother to Sir Modred) from Rosia, by Maribyrnong from Red Rose, dam of Prairie Rose and Gloire de Dijon), &c.
This filly has never been ridden, but has been quietly handled since a yearling.

DARK BAY GELDING, by CHILDE HAROLD (Imp.).
Considered to be one of the finest and best actioned harness horses ever offered in the market.
W. GARLING has been instructed by Vincent Dowling, Esq., Lue, to sell by auction, at his Bazaar on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
An exceptionally handsome dark bay gelding, by Childe Harold (imp.), 4 years old, broken to harness, possessing great style and action, and tractable at wheel or in lead of four-in-hand.

ENGLISH-BUILT LANDAU and SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS.
W. GARLING has been instructed by Mr. De Satge to sell by auction, at his Bazaar (late Fennelly's), on TUESDAY next, 4th September, at 2 o'clock,
An English-built landau, by Thorne, of London, in good order; also,
A set of double harness.

BLOOD STALLION, AU REVOIR.
W. GARLING has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Bazaar (late Fennelly's), on TUESDAY next, 4th September, at 2 o'clock,
Au Revoir, a bay horse, by Captivator from Adieu, imp., by Blair Athol.
FULL PEDIGREE SEE STUD BOOK.

CHESTNUT HORSE, YARRAGON.
W. GARLING has for Private SALE, on view at his Bazaar (late Fennelly's),
Yarragon, ch h, by St Albans from Paultless, by Peter Wilkins.

T. COSGROVE will auction, at the Bazaar, 706, George-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
24 useful saddle and harness horses
A number of buggies, springcarts, vans, &c.
also,
Saddlery, harness, &c.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited, will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at their Stores, Young-street, at
9 sharp, Marsupial skins
9.30 sharp, Hides, calfskins, &c.
2.30 sharp, Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 9.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, tallow.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
100 pigs, 25 prime vealers
10 coops poultry.

KOGARAH LAND SALE, TO-MORROW, £2 dep., 5s wk.; free tickets. Garrard & Hamilton, 76, Pitt-st.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Stores, at 9.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, tallow.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
HILL, CLARK, and CO., will sell by auction at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday,
at half-past 9 o'clock sharp,
Hides, yearlings, &c.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.

BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.
JOSEPH LEEDS and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at the Goverment Meat Market, Pyrmont, at 11 o'clock sharp,
52 quarters prime beef, Coolamatong
50 ditto ditto ditto, Parramatta
50 ditto ditto ditto, various owners
300 carcases mutton, Goulburn
50 ditto pork, Goulburn
25 ditto ditto, Parramatta
50 ditto veal, various owners
50 ditto lamb, various owners.

BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.
JNO. EVANS and CO. will sell, at the New Meat Market, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
50 hind-quarters prime beef, Orange
50 crops ditto ditto
80 quarters ditto, Strathearn
60 quarters ditto, Springfield
300 carcases prime mutton, South
150 prime lambs
25 porkers, Orange
200 ditto, various owners
50 small and large vealers.

MORT and CO., Limited, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 9.30,
Hides, yearlings, &c.
Bags bark
GLUE PIECES;
at 2.30,
Tallow.
ON SATURDAY, at 9.30 a.m.,
Horns, bones, hair, and beeswax.

METROPOLITAN Meat Market, Hay-st.—Auction Sale, This Day, at 12. Beef, mutton, &c. H. M'Namara.

HAY, CHAFF, BRAN, STRAW, &c.
AT DARLING HARBOUR RAILWAY STATION, THIS DAY, at 9.30 a.m.
TATE BROS.' AGENCY and TRADING CO., Limited, will sell by auction, as above.

THE SOUTH COAST AND WEST CAMDEN CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, Limited.
LARGEST FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE EMPORIUM IN THE COLONY.
AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.
10.15 a.m., BUTTER, factory and best dairy sorts; prime Hams and other produce. Immense selection.
11.15 a.m., POULTRY.
11.30 a.m., LIVE STOCK, at Co-operative Sale Yards, Market-street.
PRIVATE SALES.
Large shipments of
Hay
Maize
Bacon
Cheese
Eggs
Honey
arriving daily.
Every description of produce always on hand.

SEAFORTH PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At Newtown Station, at 7 o'clock—Firewood
At Darling Harbour Terminus, at 8 o'clock—Firewood
At his Mart, 741, George-street, at 12 o'clock—
70 carcases corn-fed pork, hares, wild ducks
Calves, lambs, suckers, fat pigs
200 coops turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls.
At 4 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, best southern dairies
250 cases new-laid duck and hen eggs
Bacon, hams, honey, hides, wax, and sundries.

GREENHALGH and DILLON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Yards, Engine-street, Haymarket, at 1.30, dead pork; at 2, poultry of all descriptions, butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, sundries; 2 pairs emus, thoroughly domesticated.

THIS DAY, Friday, August 31, at 11 o'clock.
To Parties Furnishing, Agents, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Miss AGNES THOMAS, on account of her early departure for Europe, to sell by auction, at her residence, 36, Sir John Young-crescent, opposite the Domain, Woolloomooloo,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, comprising
BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE, by BELLINGER, of Stuttgardt
EARLY ENGLISH DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
AUSTRIAN DINING-ROOM DITTO
Pier glasses, ornaments, DINNER and TEA SERVICES, GLASS, CHINA, and E.P. WARE, &c., &c.
Handsome kauri pine bedroom suite, comprising wardrobe, P. G. door; duchess toilets and drawers to match, double and single bedsteads and bedding
Also minature theatrical portable stage, fitted with figures; and the whole of the kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.
Guns, Books, Opera Glasses, Musical Instruments
Diamond Cluster, Half-hoop, and Single-stone Rings
Gold and Silver English Levers, Walthams, Genevas
Heavy Gold Alberts, Necklets, Diamond Lockets
Gold and Silver Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings
JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 274, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, The Unredeemed Sundries and Jewellery pawned with the Queen's Mortgage, Loan, and Discount Company, Bathurst, as above.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, 179, Victoria-street North, Darlinghurst.
Austrian Furniture, Dining and other Tables, Safes
Oil Paintings, Vases, Books, 2 Electric Bells
Half Tester Bedsteads and Bedding, Child's Cot
Washstands and Sets, Toilet Glasses, China, Glassware
First-class Gas Stove, Kitchen and Culinary Utensils. Also,
Lady's Gold Geneva Watch, Gent's Silver Geneva
Gold Brooch and Earrings, Silver Bracelet, &c.
JOHN P. LISTER has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the above premises, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the household furniture, personal jewellery, as above.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock.
Men's and Youths' Clothing, Boots, Blankets
Sheets, Quilts, Dresses, Dress Pieces.
JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 274, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
Clothing, Boots, Blankets, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
on the Premises, HADLEY, corner of Gordon-street and Marrickville-road, MARRICKVILLE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising
D. R. Suite, Dining Tables, Whatnot, Austrian Chairs
Carpets, Pictures, Ornaments, Sideboard
Bedsteads and Bedding, Chest Drawers, Washstands and Ware
Toilet Table and Glasses, Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.
DUNN and WEBB have been instructed to sell by auction, on the above premises, The above.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock,
on the Premises, 100, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS comprising
D. R. SUITE, Centre Table, Whatnots, Carpets, Pictures
PIANO, by RONISCH, Austrian Couch and Chairs, Oilcloth
Dining Table, Chef. Safe, large Mirror, Brackets and Ornaments
Bedstead and Bedding, M. S. Washstands and Ware, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Chests Drawers, Easy and Rocking Chairs
Dresser, Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.
DUNN and WEBB have been instructed to sell by auction, on the above premises, The above.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, and MONDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock,
on the Premises, 713, George-street, Haymarket, opposite Messrs. Anthony Hordern and Sons'.
LARGE STOCK of MEN'S CLOTHING, comprising
Suits of Clothes, Trousers and Vests, Coats, Flannel and Flannelette Shirts, &c.
DUNN and WEBB have received instructions from the Sydney and Melbourne Clothing Co. to sell by auction, on the above Premises, SATURDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock, the above.
The whole of the above large stock must be cleared out by Monday next, as the lease of the premises will then expire.

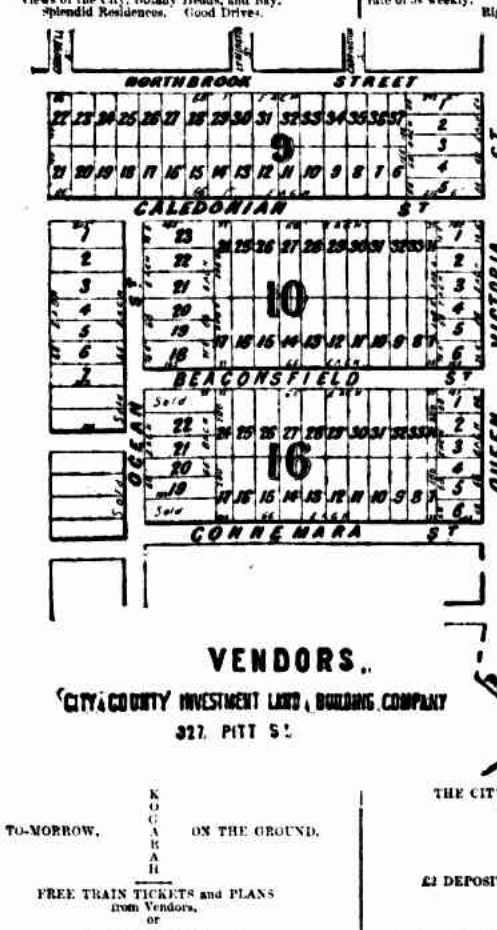
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
To LADIES and GENTLEMEN about to furnish,
LOVERS of the FINE ARTS,
Curiosity Seekers,
and the
PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
WITHOUT DOUBT one of the MOST ELABORATE and COSTLY AUCTION SALES ever Offered the Public.
THURSDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, commencing at 11 a.m. sharp, at the SPACIOUS AUCTION ROOMS, 348, GEORGE-STREET, nearly opposite Wynyard-street.
Acting under instructions from WILLIAM M'MILLAN, Esq., M.L.A., the whole of his VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE will be removed from his RESIDENCE, DUNMORE, WENTWORTHVILLE, Parramatta, for the Convenience of Buyers.
FULL PARTICULARS will duly BE PUBLISHED IN A FUTURE ISSUE OF THIS PAPER.

WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from WILLIAM M'MILLAN, Esq., M.L.A., to arrange and sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of his MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, removed from his residence, DUNMORE, near PARRAMATTA, to the AUCTION ROOMS, 348, George-street.
Catalogues in course of Preparation.
AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES—61, Pitt-street.
TERMS, CASH.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
SALE by AUCTION of FISHING NETS, THURSDAY NEXT, September 6, at our ROOMS.
DUFF and COLLINS, Auctioneers, 109, Pitt-street.

THE CITY AND COUNTY INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING COMPANY, 327, PITT-STREET,
Will submit to Auction,
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,
their
MAGNIFICENT ESTATE
at
KOGARAH KOGARAH
KOGARAH KOGARAH KOGARAH KOGARAH KOGARAH
Overlooking the Railway Station.
ACRES
ACRES
ACRES.
NEVER ATTEMPTED BEFORE
NEVER ATTEMPTED BEFORE.
Railway Station right by.
26 minutes to Sydney by present slow pace. Views of the City, Botany Heads, and Bay. Splendid Residences. Good Drives.

Handy to George's River for fishing (3 miles to Oatley). In a good Go-a-head Municipality. Good Roads from Station and District. Very liberal Assistance to Build. More real push in Kogarah than any suburb. Easy walk to Lady Robinson's Beach.
IT'S GOING CHEAP. REAL CHEAP.
Easiest Terms,
£2 DEPOSIT, 5s. WEEKLY, For ¼ ACRES.
You never heard the like before.
IT'S GENUINE.
It's a Positive Fact.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
Get a Free Train Ticket and Plan for
KOGARAH.
KOGARAH.
KOGARAH.
Overlooking the Station.
Quarter-acre Blocks are to be sold at a low figure, and on the very easiest terms every offered.
NOW LOOK, LOOK, LOOK, LOOK.
It's worth looking at. The terms are—
£2 Deposit. £2 Deposit.
2½ per cent. discount for cash.
No interest if paid within six months.
Five years at 5 per cent.
Eight years at 6 per cent.
As long as you like by paying off interest and principal at the rate of 5s weekly.
Right to pay off at any time



TO-MORROW, KOGARAH ON THE GROUND.
FREE TRAIN TICKETS and PLANS from Vendors, or
GARRARD and HAMILTON, 76, Pitt-street.

THE CITY AND COUNTY I., L., AND B. COMPANY'S ESTATE at KOGARAH
£2 DEPOSIT. 5s WEEKLY.
OFFICES OPEN THIS EVENING, from 7.30 till 9 o'clock, for issuing FREE TICKETS and PLANS.

THE NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET,
THIS DAY, 31st AUGUST, at 11 o'clock a.m.
SPLENDID DISPLAY
and
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION
of
RICHLY-DECORATED CHINA, HEAVILY CUT GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.,
embracing
BREAKFAST and TEA SETS, in fine porcelain, highly embellished in gold and colours
DITTO, delicately painted tone colours, French China, &c.
DITTO, in splendid Worcester China, of beautiful patterns, Rose, Violet, Apple Blossom, &c.
MAGNIFICENT MINTON TEA and BREAKFAST SERVICES, in Blue Wreath, Pink Wreath, Brown Leaves, Maroon, Pink on Celeste Bands and Gold Lines, &c.
FANCY DESSERT SERVICES, with hand-painted Flowers, Foliage, Birds, &c., profusely gilt
DITTO, hand-painted Hunting Scenes and Landscape Centres, deep borders, &c.
HANDSOME TETE-A-TETE SERVICES, in fine porcelain
BEAUTIFUL DINNER SERVICES, Richly Gilt and Decorated, Blue, Eton, Peach, Heron, Dove, Delaware, &c.
DITTO, Fancy Patterns, Highly Enamelled and Richly Gilt
TOILET SERVICES, Single and Double, Decorated and Gilt, Cyprus, Ceres, and other well-known fashions and shapes
DITTO, in beautifully hand-painted French China
DITTO, Fancy Patterns, Enamelled and Gilt
ELEGANT SATIN VASES with raised flowers, decorated and gilt
DECORATED JARDINIERES, richly hand-painted Flower and Figure subjects, &c., &c.
TERRA COTTA JET VASES, Toilet requisites
ORNAMENTAL JUGS in Sets, Fancy Mounted Teapots
DOULTON FAIENCE, MAJOLICA WARE
Fancy Cheese Stands, Bread Dishes
SPLENDID SPECIMENS of ROYAL DERBY WARE, comprising VASES, TRINKET SETS, BUTTER DISHES, SARDINIERES
PORCELAIN FIGURES and PARIAN BUSTS of the World's Celebrities
Fine Crystal, Cut, and Engraved Glassware
Engraved Centres and Stands, Star pattern
ROSE DU BARRY and TURQUOISE LUSTRES, with hand-painted Medallion Centres, Cut Crystal Drops
Opal, Pink, White and Gold LUSTRES
CRYSTAL JUGS, engraved fern and flower patterns, plain and cut
MAGNIFICENT TABLE SUITES in cut crystal, richly engraved and cut
CRYSTAL BISCUIT BARRELS and BUTTER DISHES, with electro-silverplated mounts and covers
Best Engraved and Cut Tumblers
Bohemian Vases, Flower Tubes and Spills
CELERY VASES and STANDS, Cut and Engraved Decanters
Ornamental Filters in Doulton Ware
and
Numerous other FASHIONABLE LINES
eminently suitable for
TABLE and MANTEL DECORATIONS, &c., &c., &c.
To Ladies and Gentlemen Furnishing, Collectionists, Glass and China Warehousemen, Shippers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN are in receipt of instructions to arrange the above IMPORTANT SALE by AUCTION at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, 31st AUGUST, at 11 o'clock a.m.
Catalogues are now in course of preparation, and will be obtainable at the OFFICES of the AUCTIONEERS.
TERMS AT SALE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO WHOLESALE and RETAIL CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE BUYERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 31st INSTANT, at 11 o'clock sharp.
UNRESERVED BULK SALE
of
340 PACKAGES
of
EARTHENWARE, CHINAWARE, and GLASSWARE.
Just landed ex Macleod, Dallam Tower, Haddon Hall, &c.
ALL WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
The consignment consists of
EARTHENWARE—
Ewers and Bowls, in C. C., printed, sponge, &c.
Toilet Sets, in servants', band and line, printed, enamel and gilt
Bed and Slipper Pans and Commode Pans
Jugs, in sets in granite, band and line, silver enamelled, diced, &c.
Pudding Bowls, Mugs, Chambers
CHINAWARE, in W. and G., blue figured, celeste assortments, Irish Teas and Saucers
GLASSWARE, in plain and cut Nobblers, Ales, Sodas, Butters, and Sugars, &c.
ALL WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by the shippers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
An extensive consignment
of
340 packages of the above.
NO RESERVE WHATEVER.
TERMS AT SALE.

FERNS and RUSTIC SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, at 12 sharp.

RUSTIC STANDS	RUSTIC BASKETS
STAGHORNS	ROCK LILIES
BANGALORES	ORCHIDS
TREE FERNS	PALMS

Also,
GRAPE VINES, Rooted—
BLACK HAMBRO MUSCAT HAMBRO
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
5 SACKS of MIXED PASTURE GRASSES.
DUFF and COLLINS have received instructions TO SELL the above, at THEIR ROOMS, 109, PITT-STREET, at 12 sharp, THIS DAY.
NO RESERVE.

AUCTIONEERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT CONTINUATION SALE BY AUCTION.
THE BANKRUPTCY (Ireland) AMENDMENT ACT, 1872.
THOMAS BURGESS, a BANKRUPT. } SALE BY ORDER of the IRISH BANKRUPTCY COURT.
Messrs. TUTHILL, GEOGHEGAN, and PERRY, of 19, Queen-street, Melbourne, Solicitors, acting under special order of the IRISH BANKRUPTCY COURT, have instructed the undersigned to sell by auction
THIS VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, for the benefit of the Bankrupt's creditors.
Acting under the above instructions, Messrs. LAWSON and BROUGHTON would direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen furnishing in good Taste, Lovers of Ancient Art, China Collectors, and those in search of good Pictures, &c.,
to the
MOST IMPORTANT and HIGHLY INTERESTING SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
to be held
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, at 11 a.m.,
at
THEIR ROOMS, 333, GEORGE-STREET.
Under Instructions from
Messrs. TUTHILL, GEOGHEGAN, and PERRY, acting under order and power of attorney from THE IRISH BANKRUPTCY COURT.
The Property to be sold embraces
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
of
RARE and VALUABLE EFFECTS, ART TREASURES, which originally adorned THE ANCIENT MANSIONS IN IRELAND
of
The late EARL of SHANNON, Castle Martyr, County Cork
The late Sir THOMAS TOBIN, Ballincollig House, County Cork
The late Hon. ST. JOHN BUTLER, Donabate Manor, County Dublin
The late Sir GEORGE RIPTON, County Wicklow
THE SALE WILL COMMENCE THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.,
when
THE AUCTIONEER WILL START AT LOT 132,
as
PER CATALOGUE,
including
GALLERY OF VALUABLE PICTURES,
chiefly by
Masters of the Early School of Pictorial Art, all in their orginal state.
A beautiful Cabinet Work, "Figures in a Garden"—Lancret
Bacchanalian Group—Boucher
"Juno and Jupiter"—Boucher
An Exterior, finely painted—Jan Miel
Pair of Cabinet Gems, "Views in Venice"—Canaletti
"The Wreck," men pulling up a boat—G. Moreland
Cabinet Landscape, with figures—Moucheron
The Companion Picture—Moucheron
Beautiful Landscape, with figures, "View in the County Wicklow, Ireland;" the Wooden Bridge, Castle Howard, with Seat of Earl of Wicklow in the distance—J. A. O'Connor
Highly-finished Work, "Bacchanalian Procession"—Velvet Breughal
Landscape, with horses and figures—Philip Wouvermans
"The Forge"—T. Barker
Highly-finished Cabinet Landscape—P. Naysmith
Winter Scene—Van Der Neer
A Grand Picture, "The Vegetable Stall"—Jordeans and Snyders
Another Grand Work, "The Chase"—Hackaert and Vandevelde
A Musical Garden Party—Palamedes
Garden Fete, "Figures Dancing," a highly-finished work—Watteau
Architecture—Dirk Van Delen
Cattle in a Landscape—Van Stry
Two Cabinet Specimens, "Views in the County of Wicklow, Ireland"—J. A. O'Connor
Venus at her Toilet, cabinet size—Guido
A Powerfully-painted Picture, representing "The Wreck"—J. M. W. Turner
A Fine Work, "Interior of Cathedral"—Steenwyck
A Pair of Highly-finished Cabinet Works, in their pure state—Lancret
Cabinet-size Picture, "Cattle"—Albert Cuyp
Lake Scene—Breenberg
Two small Interiors—Pieter de Bloot
Interior, "The Surgeon"—Jans Steen
Pigs in a Stable—George Moreland
Landscape, with river, boats, and figures—Loutherburg
Venice, Buildings, and Seated Figures—J. W. Turner
Highly-finished Drawing—Shayer
French Chateau—D'Egville
Esclaves Chrêtiens en route—Hopfgarten
Landscape, with Figures—Zuccarallie
Politicians, Reading the News—Tonneau
Grand Work, painted on copper, representing "The Massacre of the Innocents," rich in colouring—Van Balen
Grand Companion Work, "The Abduction of the Sabines"—Van Balen
Landscape, by Moonlight, Buildings, &c.—Pether
Landscape, with numerous Figures, Sportsmen, Dogs, and Rustic Scenery—J. and A. Both
Landscape, "Sunset"
The Virgin and Child—Carracci
Fleet in a Squall—Bach-Huysen
Interior, with figures—Severs, 1660
Peasants entering a Tent—Ostade
The Wife of Mark Antony, pleading before Cæsar—Old Francks
Figures crossing a Bridge—Van Asslyn
Landscape, with figures—Moucheron
River Scene, with Shipping—Van Goyen
Interior, Children playing with Ninepins—Van Hove
Landscape, with figures—Salvator Rosa
Two Oval Portraits of Ladies of the French Court—Boucher
Set of three Pictures, on panels, "The Apostles," believed to be genuine works of this great master—Giotto
An old Triptych, representing "The Virgin surrounded by Saints"—Giotto
An important work, "The Holy Family"—Perugino
"The Virgin and Child," and old copy from the great picture—Raphael
A highly-finished Work, "The Virgin"—Carlo Dolci
"Saint Veronica"—Unknown
"Saint Francis at Devotion"—Carracci
"The Resurrection"—Bartolomeo
"Venus and Adonis"—Van Eyck.
LAWSON and BROUGHTON have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. TUTHILL, GEOGHEGAN, and PERRY (acting under power of Attorney from the Irish Bankruptcy Court) to sell by auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,
All the valuable collection of pictures, &c., as enumerated above.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.
ORDER OF SALE.
SUBURBAN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES
to be
SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
at our Rooms, at 11.30 a.m.,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

DARLINGTON.	Cottage, No. 43, Alma-street. By order of an Executor.
GOLDEN GROVE.	Allotment 7, sec. 25, Golden Grove-street, adjoining Dyson's Jam Factory. Executor sale.
NORTH SHORE.	3 acres 1 rood 6 perches, with three Cottages thereon, called Henbury, Amy, and Westbury, fronting Lower M'Laren-street, &c., east of Alfred-street. In one lot.
GLEBE FREEHOLD.	Terrace of 4 Houses, called Surbiton, Nos. 64 to 70, Darling-street, Lyndhurst.
GLEBE POINT.	Clifton, a first-class residence, No. 17, Hereford-street, close to Glebe Point-road.
NEWTOWN.	Cottage, No. 168, Denison-street, North Kingston. In an Intestate Estate. Key at our Rooms.
PADDINGTON.	2 Houses, Nos. 14 and 14½, Gipps-street, off Glenmore-road, near Oxford-street. Mortgagee Sale. Corner House, No. 31, Gipps-street, nearly opposite above. Mortgagee Sale.
BALMAIN.	2 Stone Cottages, Nos. 72 and 74, Darling-street, near Johnston-street.
WATERLOO.	Margin of Ground Rents in Schimmel-street, off Elizabeth-street.
ARNCLIFFE.	Poultry Farm Block of over 7 acres, Glen-road and Bardwell Creek, corner of Pile-street, Bardwell Park.
CAMPBELLTOWN.	10 acres, part of King's 30-acre Grant, Aird. Mortgagee Sale, with consent of Official Assignee.
GOSFORD.	Lots 6 and 7, Sec. 14, East Gosford, part of Peck's Subdivision.
FITZROY SOUTH. HASTINGS.	Lot 18, Sec. 4. Lot 18, Sec. 6. Lots 29 to 32, Sec. 42.

(3136) RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO SPECULATORS, INVESTORS, and GENTLEMEN in search of a WATERSIDE RESIDENCE.
That valuable property at PITTWATER known as THE PENINSULA,
having an area of 40 ACRES, with one and a quarter mile WATER FRONTAGE.
The Estate can be easily irrigated by gravitation from an inexhaustible supply of PURE RUNNING WATER.
THE RESIDENCE
is built in a position from which magnificent views are obtained on all sides, and contains 12 rooms and out-buildings, also RUSTIC COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms.
THE ORCHARD
consists of 2000 TREES, viz., ORANGES, LEMONS, ALL SUMMER FRUITS, OLIVES, FIGS, and FIJI BANANAS, and will shortly be yielding an annual income of £1000.
DUFF and COLLINS have been favoured with instructions from T. W. WILLANS, Esq., on account of his intended departure for Europe, to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 109, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, at 11.30 sharp,
'Bus will catch 9 o'clock boat to convey intending purchasers to the property.
Title, Torrens'.
NO RESERVE.
N.B.—Printed particulars, plans, and photographs, can be obtained from the Auctioneers.
DUFF and COLLINS, Auctioneers, 109, Pitt-street.

PENSHURST,
near HURSTVILLE, on the ILLAWARRA LINE.
SPLENDID VILLA RESIDENCE, known as PENSHURST, faithfully built of brick on stone, slate roof, and containing 9 large rooms, bay windows, kitchen, and all outoffices, with 3¾ acres of LAND, having 300ft. frontage to LAYCOCK'S-ROAD, and planted with 200 choice FRUIT TREES.
DUFF and COLLINS have received instructions to sell (in conjunction with Booth and Duff) by public auction, at their Rooms, 109, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, September 10, at 11.30 sharp.
Torrens' title.
TERMS AT SALE.

ENMORE.
DETACHED COTTAGE, in MARIAN-STREET, known as GARFIELD, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, large pantry, w.h. shed in yard, bay window, built of brick on stone, slate roof.
TORRENS' TITLE.
DUFF and COLLINS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 109, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, September 10, at 11.30 sharp.
TERMS AT SALE.

ST. PETERS.
TWO VILLAS, known as BROUGHTON VILLAS, RAILWAY-ROAD, built of brick on stone, each containing 5 rooms, hall, kitchen (stove), washhouse (copper), cellar, garden.
LAND, 50ft. x 110ft. (about), to 20ft. lane at rear.
BAY WINDOWS. CLOSE TO 'BUS and TRAM.
TITLE, TORRENS'. EASY TERMS.
DUFF and COLLINS have received instructions to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 109, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, September 10th, at 11.30 sharp.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. D. WILLIAMS.
B. D. MOREHEAD and CO. have been instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. D. Williams to sell privately,
That valuable city SITE, situated in Elizabeth-street, Brisbane, having 99 feet frontage to that street and 33 feet to a lane, containing 31 perches, more or less.
Also,
That grand piece of LAND at corner of Alice and Albert streets, Brisbane, having 132 feet frontage to the former street, facing the Botanic Gardens, and 74½ feet to the latter, and containing 36 perches, more or less.
For full particulars apply to B. D. MOREHEAD and CO., Mary-street; or to T. A. BOND, Queen-street, Brisbane.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 31st August, 1888.
ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF SHIPPERS.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
EX BAY OF CADIZ.
36 Cases Tobacconists' Goods, Stationery, Cutlery, Brushware, &c.,
consisting of
Briar Pipes, Cherrywood Pipes
Meerschaum and Amber Cigarette Tubes
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Cigarette Papers
P. M. Snuff Boxes, Pipe Racks
Leather Fusee Cases
C. L. Commercial Notepaper, Metallic Memo. Books
Pens and Penholders, Glass Ink Bottles
Copying Ink, Elastic Bands, Bag Purses
Singleton's Table, Dessert, and Pocket Knives
Wade and Butchers' Razors
Nail, Shaving, and Scrubbing Brushes
Stove Brushes, Whitewash Brushes
Oil and Paint Brushes, Bass Brooms
White and Stained Dressing Combs
Vulcanite Tooth Combs
Powder Flasks, Cricket Stumps.
JAMES RODD and CO. are instructed to sell THIS DAY, Friday, at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
The above splendidly assorted consignment.
Terms at sale.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH LLOYD, Milliner and Fancy Draper.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
WEDNESDAY, September 5.
Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Embroideries
Corsets, Ribbons, Collarettes, Nets
Millinery, Trimmings, and Ornaments
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats
Trimmed Bonnets, Underclothing
Show Cases, Nests of Drawers
Millinery Stands, Window Fittings
Carpets, Counters
2 Very Large Mirrors, plush frames
JAMES RODD and CO. have received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, September 5, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, at 3 o'clock.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
at
RAVENSBOURNE,
QUEENSCLIFFE, MANLY BEACH,
consisting of
BRUSSELS CARPETS
and
TAPESTRY CARPETS, quite new,
TUBULAR BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c.
BILLIARD TABLE (medium size).
CHAIRS,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARD,
EASY CHAIRS, CANE CHAIRS,
COOKING UTENSILS, &c.
MILLS and PILE will sell by auction, on the Premises, Ravensbourne, Queenscliffe, Manly, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
The above
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
TERMS CASH.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.
OPEN and DISPLAYED SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
of
SIX CASES
of
FANCY GLASSWARE, ORNAMENTS, WINE SETS
EPERGNES, BISQUIT CHINA FIGURES, VASES
LAMPS, E.P. WARE, ALBUMS, MAJOLICA WARE, &c.
At 11.30 a.m.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, &c.
B. R. HARRIS and CO. will sell the above by auction, at the Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

Important Sale.
On SATURDAY next, at 3 p.m.
On the premises, Rocky Point-road, Carroll's Hill, Kogarah.
The Lease of a Refreshment-room, Cottage, and small Poultry Farm.
Also, the whole of the Household Furniture, upstanding Draught Horse, Dray, Spring Cart, Harness, Saddles, Iron Tanks,
&c., &c.
O'BRIEN BROS., have received instructions from Mr. John Tait to sell by auction, on the above premises.
No reserve.

EVELEIGH RAILWAY STORES.
T. R. SMITH has received instructions from the Commissioner for Railways to sell by auction, at Eveleigh Railway Yards, on MONDAY, September 3, at 11 a.m.,
Old galvanised iron
1000 old casks
100 gasilene drums
Lots old old lamps.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1389449

Auction Sales.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 791, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, and carcase pork.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, fruit, &c.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
A large quantity of poultry, including ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, pigeons, birds, &c., &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, &c.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL INVESTMENT AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited.
Authorised Capital £100,000
Reserve Fund £44,150
HEAD OFFICES:
309, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
AUBURN-STREET, GOULBURN.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
Depositors, Borrowers, and Land Buyers share in the profits. Moneys received on Deposit to any extent at the following rates:—
4 per cent. per annum at call
5 per cent. per annum at six months,
with right to withdraw the whole or any portion at any time, with interest at the current rate for the period of deposit.
FIXED DEPOSITS FOR 12 MONTHS
receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum
and
BONUS AT MATURITY.
NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.
To those who desire a thoroughly sound investment for their money, returning a satisfactory rate of interest, these shares are confidently recommended. As only a limited number remain for sale, early application is necessary.
ADVANCES GRANTED on REAL PROPERTY, repayable by instalments of 3s 6d per week for each £100 owing, interest being charged on the Daily Balance only.
For Balance-sheets, Forms of Application for Shares, and all information, apply
H. G. SWYNY, Managing Director.

THE SYDNEY REAL ESTATE BANK, Limited.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... 500,000.
OFFICES—108, PITT-STREET.
DIRECTORS:
J. W. CLIFF, Esq., Chairman
MAURICE ARON, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. Wallach Bros.)
JOHN BEVERIDGE, Esq. (Messrs. Geo. Griffiths and Co.)
J. B. CHRISTIAN, Esq.
J. Y. MILLS, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. Mills and Pile).
Real and leasehold estates purchased.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
Sale and purchase of properties negotiated. Financial business arising out of real estate and general banking business transacted. Agency and trustee matters undertaken.
LOUIS C. HENDERSON, Manager.

METROPOLITAN MUTUAL PERMANENT BUILDING and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, Limited.
65, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.
NOTICE TO BORROWERS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES can be obtained at moderate rate of interest and low scale of repayment on approved Freehold and Leasehold Properties within the metropolitan district.
For particulars apply to
ROBERT W. CONWAY, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BUILDING, LAND, and INVESTMENT CO., Limited.
DEPOSIT BANK.
Paid-up Capital, £27,500.
Reserved Undivided Profits, £11,922.
Deposits for 6 and 12 months received at the HIGHEST CURRENT RATES of Interest.
Deposits at Call are withdrawable without notice. Interest allowed on daily balance.
JAMES A. TODD, Manager.
250, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE LAND MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited.
629, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH,
nine doors south of Goulburn-street.
£5 to £2000.
CASH ADVANCES made within six hours of application.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE without possession
MACHINERY, STOCK, and CROPS.
WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY INSTALMENTS.

Loan.	Weekly Repayment.	Monthly Repayment
£100	£0 11 8	£2 6 0
75	0 8 4	1 16 0
50	0 5 10	1 4 6
40	0 4 1	0 17 6
30	0 3 1	0 12 6
20	0 2 2	0 10 0

Special arrangements made for those repaying at short periods.
Bills discounted daily at lowest current rates.
EDWIN R. SOUTH, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated under Companies Act, 1872.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
Sydney Office,
CORNER of MARKET and YORK STREETS, Sydney.
The Company grant immediate Advances upon Deeds of Land, Bills of Lading, Merchandise, Storage and Bond Certificates, Machinery, Cattle, Personal Guarantees, and all classes of mercantile or other approved Securities, for fixed terms or repayable by instalments, at very reasonable rates of interest.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
Interest allowed on Deposits:
3 Months, 5 per cent.
6 ,, 6 ,,
12 ,, 7 ,,
and a Bonus declared to depositors of 12 months 2 per cent.; 6 months, 1½ per cent.
Arrangements can be made to withdraw deposits at any time on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RUSSELL MARSHALL, Manager.

THE REAL AND PERSONAL MORTGAGE AND ADVANCE COMPANY.
FIRST FLOOR, 16, OXFORD-STREET, opposite Mark Foy's.
Office Hours, daily, 9 to 5; Monday Evenings, 7 to 9.
The abovenamed Company make immediate CASH ADVANCES on the following low scale of interest:—

Persons borrowing	£10 receive	... ...	£9 6 8
" "	£20 receive	... ...	18 13 4
" "	£30 receive	... ...	28 0 0
" "	£40 receive	... ...	37 6 8
" "	£50 receive	... ...	46 13 4

And in proportion to any amount required.

ADVANCES MADE on ANY TANGIBLE SECURITY.
LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK, 109, ELIZABETH-STREET (next High School).
OLDEST and most RELIABLE office in the Colonies.
IMMEDIATE ADVANCES
on Bills of Sale, Pro. Notes, Deposit of Deeds, &c., &c., at MODERATE rates and WITHOUT delay.
Specialty. BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
UTMOST CONFIDENCE can be RELIED upon.
Address—THE MANAGER.
Office hours—9 to 6 p.m. Saturdays and Mondays 8 to 8 p.m.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS TO LEND ON CITY SECURITY.
The above sum available for two or three years.
J. T. DAVENPORT and CO., Public Accountants, Moore-street, near City Bank.

ELDERTON'S FINANCIAL AGENCY.
Money to LEND upon Mortgage of Freehold and Leasehold Property in city, suburbs, and country, at 5 and 6 per cent. for 3 or 5 years. Properties released from Building Societies, and the same amount advanced for a fixed term, at 5 and 6 per cent., interest only payable quarterly. All financial business transacted. Bills discounted. Advances made under Wills.
HARRY C. ELDERTON,
13, Pomeroy-chambers, 39, Castlereagh-street.

ADVANCES made on Deeds within 15 minutes after application (no mortgage costs), on Scrip, Certificates of Goods stored or in bond, and all other approved securities. Bills discounted daily.
Sydney Deposit and Discount Bank, Beaumont's-chambers, 90, King-street. H. LIKELY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR Land, Investment, and Building Company's Shares for Sale. Richardson and Wrench, 98, Pitt-st.

ROYAL STANDARD Gold-mining Co.—Some Shares for SALE in this Coy. Burrell, Shaw, and Co., 186, Pitt-st.

TRUST FUNDS.—£250 to £30,000 to LEND, on mortgage of city or suburban property, at current rates.
C. A. LAURENCE, Solicitor and Notary Public, 12, Spring-street.

CIVIL SERVANTS and others may receive monetary assistance, utmost privacy. Box 900, G. P. O.

BROKEN HILLS, Centrals, Souths, Rounds, Bank, Gas, Trustees, bought. Wilder Griffiths, Collins-st., Melb.

MONEY Advanced from £5 upwards. The Queen's Loan Co., 135, Bathurst-st., between Pitt and C'reagh sts.

INVESTORS' GUIDE, gratis. Frank Blackley, Stock and Share Broker, 5, Spring-street, Sydney. Loans arranged

TO BORROW, £1000, first-class security at 5½ per cent.; principals only. L. S. D., Herald Office.

TRUST FUNDS, for investment upon mortgage. Cope and King, solicitors, 139, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TRUST MONEY to LEND on Mortgage. Apply Thomas Read, solicitor, 133, King-street.

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ROOMS VACANT, furnished or unfurnished, use kit. 2, Norman-terrace, Gordon-street, Paddington.

ROOM to LET, well furnished, 2 beds; comfortable board and residence for 2 gentlemen, English preferred. Terms very moderate for permanent boarders. Inghilterra, Herald Office.

SUPERIOR HOME for 2 gentlemen, private family. 1, Milton-terrace, Hereford-street, Glebe Point.

TO LET, two Furnished ROOMS and KITCHEN. Apply Coalton, Stephen-street, Balmain.

TO LET, one or two ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. 194, Victoria-street North.

TWO or three respectable gents will meet with a good Home in private family, no children. 164, Woolloomooloo-st.

TWO nicely-furnished ROOMS, bath, gas, use of kitchen. Brunswick House, Rush-street, Woollahra.

THE PINES, JOHNSTON-STREET, Balmain East.
First-class BOARD and RESIDENCE,
excellent table, double and single rooms, healthy position, good harbour views, very convenient to centre of city. Charges mod.

VISITORS to MELBOURNE.—Board and Residence at 5, Victoria-buildings, Queen-street West; bath, piano.

VACANCIES, two gentlemen, Thelirra, St. Mary's-terrace, Sir John Young-crescent, Lower Domain, 7 minutes G. P. O., large apartments, piano, late dinner, lunch, references exchanged, private establishment; terms moderately arranged.

VISITORS TO SYDNEY.
ROBERTS'S HOTEL,
GEORGE and MARKET STREETS, SYDNEY.
THIS
MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is LIGHTED
by
ELECTRICITY,
and
possesses every MODERN CONVENIENCE
and
COMFORT.
It is BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED,
and SITUATED in the very
CENTRE of the CITY.
For APARTMENTS,
ADDRESS THE SECRETARY.

WIDOW Lady, having larger house than required, would LET large balcony BEDROOMS, respectable married couple, no children; references. Address Select, Post-office, Queen-street, Woollahra.

WOOLLAHRA.—English Lady offers all the advantages of a gentleman's HOME, small family, musical and social, every domestic comfort, liberal table, exquisite cleanliness, near tram and omnibus. Box 371, G. P. O.

A GENTLEMAN requires select BOARD and RESIDENCE, St. Leonards; Clapham-rise pref. Velox, Herald.

A YOUNG Gentleman requires furnished BEDROOM, private family preferred, use of piano when disengaged, meals on Sundays only, convenient to trams or 'buses. Address M. A., 561, George-street.

DARLINGHURST.—Young gent. requires B. and L. in private family. Particulars to Ajax, Herald Office.

GENTLEMAN wants single BEDROOM, without board, in or near city. State terms, &c., L., 36, Renny-st.

LADY requires BOARD and Residence, R. C. family, and near church. State terms, Moderate, Herald Office.

MARRIED Couple require comfortable BOARD and Lodging, convenient to city. State terms, J. M., Herald.

TWO unfurnished ROOMS wanted in Darlinghurst near Potts Point; house must be in good position. A. B., 1, Highfield, Llandaff-street, Waverley.

WANTED, 2 nice Unfurnished ROOMS, use of kitchen; state terms. Apply Stonebridge, Herald Office.

WANTED by widow lady, furnished Bedroom without board. State terms V. H. M., Herald Branch, King-st.

WANTED, large unfurnished ROOM or two, bath, married couple. State terms to E. P., Herald Office.

WANTED, unfurnished PARLOUR, use kitchen, near Hyde Park, for lady. Apply 35, Nithsdale-street.

WANTED, by m. couple, furnished Room, use kit.; no answer accepted unless termsstated. Moderate, Herald.

WANTED, single Furnished BEDROOM for young man, near G.P.O., terms 5s per week. E. A. D., Herald.

WANTED, for young Lady in business, Board and Residence, town. State terms, Moderate, Herald Office.

WANTED, by young Man, comfortable BOARD and Residence in private family, room self, Surry Hills or Paddington. X. M., Herald Office.

WANTED by a young married couple, a Furnished BEDROOM and Board, in a highly respectable Catholic family, Surry Hills preferred. State terms to A. B. C., Haymarket Post-office, Sydney.

Houses, Land, &c., Wanted.

CASH Purchaser, HOUSE or Cottage, free or leasehold. Particulars to Investment, William-st. Post-office.

FURNISHED small COTTAGE wanted, near tram; state terms. D. A. B., General Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted, for 6 weeks, 6 rooms, Darlinghurst or Paddington, 42s. Ramsay, 8, Arcade.

GRAZING RIGHT of 2000 acres, near Sydney, well grassed, securely fenced, and permanently watered; price, £150 per annum. Apply PHILLIPS and CO., 30 and 32, Castlereagh-street.

HOUSE wanted, 6 rooms, good yard, Forest Lodge or Glebe, rent moderate. H., 90, George-street, Waterloo.

MR. FRANK BLACKLEY has Buyers for the best PROPERTIES, private Sale. 5, Spring-st., and Melbourne.

PADDINGTON, near Oxford-street, HOUSE, 25s. to 30s; ditto, 25s. 470, Oxford-street, Paddington.

SMALL unfurnished HOUSE wanted in Darlinghurst, near Potts Point, mod. A. B., 1, Highfield, Llandaff-st., Wav.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—A gentleman, with a few thousand at his disposal, is willing to invest it in bargains only, handy to city. Particulars to
H. A. RAMSAY, 8, Arcade.

WANTED to Rent, HOUSE with grounds, Potts Point or Darling Point. Address Rosedale, Herald Office.

WANTED, for cash, at Woollahra, 7-roomed HOUSE, freehold. Price, &c., Purchaser, 63, S. Arcade.

WANTED to Rent, a 5-roomed COTTAGE in suburb, with ground. State terms. Apply Chas. Stuart, G. P. O.

WANTED to Purchase Terrace of Houses, Paddington, S. Hills, Newtown, or N. Shore. A. Cooper, 90, King-st.

WANTED to Rent, Hurstville or Ryde, COTTAGE, 3 or 4 good rooms. Warrell, Herald Office.

WANTED, HOUSE or Cottage, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., with fair-sized piece of land. W., Herald Office.

WANTED, LAND, in good position, suitable for subdivision, near Manly. X. X., Booth, Corso, Manly.

WANTED, a 6 or 7 roomed HOUSE, convenient tram, with coachhouse. Lloyd, 7, Abercrombie-st., G. Grove.

WANTED, good PADDOCK to turn out horse into. 372, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WATER Frontage, North Shore.—To rent, 10 rooms and domestic offices. Particulars at once, Law, Herald.

WANTED to Rent, with the option of purchase, in respectable neighbourhood, HOUSE or Cottage, with stable and coachhouse; terrace house not objectionable; rent not to exceed £2 weekly. Address M. D., Box 916, G. P. O.

WANTED to Rent, for some months from 1st September, a small Furnished HOUSE, in Sydney or suburbs, by a lady and gentleman; no children. Address, stating rent and other particulars, to Domo, Herald Office.

To Let.

A HOUSE to LET, 4 large rooms, w. h., cop., 12s, newly done up, tram and 'bus. 54, Gerard-street, Alexandria.

ASHFIELD, Frederick-st.—Desirable COTTAGE, 5 rooms, kit., b.room, &c. Occupier will sublet reduced rent.

A SHOP and Dwelling, counter fixtures, gas, &c. 15, Randle and Elizabeth streets, opp. Cooper-st., nr. railway.

ARGYLE-STREET, near George-street North.—To LET, No. 59, HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, cellar, large yard, bath and gas, back entrance. Apply next door, or JOHN LORD, care of David Cohen and Co., No. 10, Spring-street, Sydney.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, near station, north side of line, HOUSE and Grounds, containing 8 rooms and offices, &c., &c. For full particulars apply
RAINE and HORNE, Temple-court, King-street.

ASHFIELD, Chandos-street.—Pretty VILLA, 6 rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; about ½ acre land, with garden, &c. Rent £84.
DUNN and M'KEOWN, 70, Elizabeth-street.

A 6-ROOMED HOUSE to LET, near Moore Park, kitchen, bathroom, washhouse with copper, gas, and connected with sewer, close to tram or 'bus; rent, £1. Apply to M. FLEMMING, 86, Botany-street, Moore Park.

AT ST. LEONARDS.—To LET, semi-detached HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c., garden back and front, large yard. PIERCY ETHELL and CO., 7, Post-office-chambers, 114, Pitt-street. (512)

AT BALMAIN.—To LET, large new HOUSE, Mentone, Wallace-street, close to Stephen-street ferry, 18 minutes from G. P. O., 7 rooms, kitchen, harbour views, all comforts: £96. Apply next door, or W. OLDERSHAW and CO., 271, Darling-street, Balmain; or PIERCY ETHELL and CO., 7, Post Office-chambers, 114, Pitt-st., opposite G. P. O. (417)

AT NEWTOWN.—To LET, comfortable six-roomed HOUSE, hall, bath, washhouse, large yard, Strathmore-terrace, Baltic-street; rent, 15s. Also, HOUSE, same as above, in Strathearn terrace, 13s. Apply
Mrs. COOK, No. 7, Strathmore-terrace.

BAKEHOUSE and Cottage to LET, corner Lord and John sts., Newtown. William Orth, May-st., St. Peters.

BALMAIN.—To LET, Clune Cottage, 6 rooms, gas, water, Rosser-st., 13s. J. Watson, 47, Smith-st., Balmain.

BALMAIN.—To LET, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, bath, gas, copper, near ferry, Darling and Johnston sts. G. Phillips, op.

BASEMENT, with Strongroom, to LET, rent moderate. Mercantile Mutual-chambers, opposite G. P. O.

BATHURST-STREET, 116.—Two Rooms, use others, also small Shop, suit jeweller, dressmaker, moderate.

BURWOOD and Surrounding Suburbs.—Parties desirous renting properties, all descriptions, see Strongman & Co.

BURWOOD.—Several VILLAS and Cottages to LET, suit all classes. Strongman and Co., Burwood Station.

BURWOOD.—To LET, Family MANSION, grandly situated, large pleasure and garden gr'nds. Strongman & Co.

BOWRAL.—ANNANDALE COTTAGE, 10 minutes from station, to be LET, dining, drawing, smoking, dressing, bath, 7 bedrooms, pantry, kitchens, stabling. Apply
S. DICKINSON, Woodbine, Bowral; or the Hall, Croydon.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—Commodious new double COTTAGE, furnished, piano, bath, buggy and dogcart, saddle horse, cow, verandahs, tower and unequalled scenery, next Kihilla and Dr. Garran's. Address Housekeeper, Sans Souci, Lawson Heights, G. W. Railway.
To LET or for SALE.

CASTLEREAGH-ST., Redfern.—No. 75 to LET, near Redfern Park, folding doors, &c. 106, Abercrombie-st., city.

CLEAN, cheap HOUSE to LET, close town, 6 rooms, shed, asphalt verandah. 70, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE, every possible convenience, pleasantly situated, Darlington, mod. rent. 13, Codrington-st.

CROWN-ST., 168, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, and stables, yard; suit cabman. Mr. Baass, 267, George-street.

CROWN-ST., Surry Hills.—Nice HOUSE to Let, 6 rooms, kit., fold doors, &c., 25s. Apply 266, Pitt-street.

CITY, Jamieson-street.—To LET, HOUSE, newly done up, containing 11 rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, &c.; centrally situated, and well adapted for large boarding establishment. DUNN and M'KEOWN, 70, Elizabeth-street.

DARLINGHURST.—HOUSE, 13 rooms, in first-class position. Dunn and M'Keown, 70, Elizabeth street.

DOUBLE BAY.—To LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, gas and water, large yard. C. Spahn, William-st., Double Bay.

ELDON-CHAMBERS, Pitt-street, opposite General Post Office.—Commodious and well-lighted OFFICES to LET. Apply to
J. BULLEN, Jun., Herald Office, Hunter-street.

ELIZABETH BAY-ROAD.—ERINAGH, the residence of Mr. C. W. Darley, to be LET, furnished, at once. For terms, &c., apply to
CAMPBELL and CO., 3, Spring-street.

FOREST LODGE.—To Let, in Cliff-ter., Wigram-st., nice HOUSES, 6 rooms, &c., 21s. Apply 43, Wigram-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGES to LET, 5 & 6 rooms each, every convenience, 30s and 50s. 156, King-st., Newtown.

FURNISHED, to LET, at once, comfortable detached COTTAGE. Devonshire Cottage, Smith-st., Summer Hill.

FURNISHED nicely, 6-roomed bal. Houses, Hargrave-st., Pad., 'bus road, harbour view, 21s, 25s. 156, King-st.

FURNISHED.—Fine Suburban RESIDENCE, 5 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath, large garden, fruit trees, fowls, gas stove, mangle; rent 35s week. PIERCY ETHELL and CO., 7, Post Office-chambers, 114, Pitt-st., op. G. P. O. (354)

GLEBE POINT.—To LET, TAWERA COTTAGE, Mansfield-street, 5 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, laundry, back and front verandah, large yard, every improvement, rent £76. SINCLAIR, Mansfield-street, Glebe Point.

GLEBE POINT, Beulah-terrace, Wigram-road, 1 minute from tram and 'bus.—To LET, No. 7, 6 rooms, gas, bath, copper, &c. C. A. MAXWELL, 1 and 2, Montagu-chambers, Hunter and Elizabeth streets.

GLEBE POINT.—To LET, at reduced rentals, HOUSES of 6 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, laundry, &c.; gas, water, and every requisite. Apply SINCLAIR and CO., Mansfield-street, Glebe Point.

GREEN PARK, DARLINGHURST. TO LET,
No. 144, Burton-st., opp. Green Park, 7 rooms, kitchen, bath, washhouse, &c.; rent, £2 2s. Alex. Martin, 142, Burton-street.

GEORGE-STREET, NEAR RAILWAY STATION.
To LET, first-class SHOP and DWELLING, with commodious STORE at rear; rent, £6 10s per week. For particulars apply to
METROPOLITAN MUTUAL PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, Limited.
65, Market-street, Sydney.

HOUSE to LET, 3 rooms, 10s. Crofts' News and House Agency, 95, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

HOUSES to LET, 4 rooms and kitchen, water laid on; 'bus and tram 3d. P. Bowes and Son, Darling Point.

HOUSE to LET, 6 rooms, copper; healthy and central. No. 7, Louis-st., Eveleigh, nr. Abercrombie-st.; rent; 15s.

HOUSE to LET, 6 rooms, bath, gas, tubs, copper, city sewerage; low rent. Apply 29, Forbes-st., Darlington.

HOUSES, Paddington, 11s to 35s. A. W. Webster, agent, 450, Oxford-street, Paddington.

HOUSE to LET, 30, Darlinghurst-st., off Surry-st., 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, balconies, large yard, &c., low rent.

HOUSE, 11, Codrington-street, Darlington, 9 rooms, large. Key No. 10, front reserve.

HOUSE, 3 stories, 349, Liverpool-street, on the heights of Darlinghurst, 7 rooms, kitchen, splendid bathroom upstairs, also 1 downstairs, 2 pantries, garden front and rear; rent, £130 per annum, including taxes. 170, Forbes-st., Darlinghurst.

KOGARAH.—To LET, new HOUSE, 7 rooms, bath, minute to station, rent 15s. Apply Claraville, Premier-st.

LARGE SHOP and Dwelling, next P. O., Newtown, best business stand in city, 50s week. G. West.

MANLY.—Furnished Cottage to LET, 6 rooms, Ocean Beach; plenty of water. Cantello, baker, Corso, Manly.

MANLY.—Six-roomed COTTAGE, near Manly, fenced in, sheltered position, lovely views, rent only £36 per annum. RAINE and HORNE, Temple-court, King-street.

NEUTRAL BAY.—To LET, very nice COTTAGE, grand harbour views, low rent. V. J. Stenning, Aubin-st.

NORTH SHORE.—Furnished Cottage, M'Laren-st., close tram, every convenience. Mrs. Leigh, The Bungalow.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, comfortable 7-roomed HOUSE, every convenience. Mrs. Tunks, Walker-street.

NORTH SHORE, Upper Bay View-st., DARTFORD, 6 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c., grand harbour views; rent 22s 6d per week. Key at Newington, in terrace. Apply 278, Pitt-street.

OFFICE, good ground floor, Spring-street, furnished, 25s. Box 1098, G. P. O.

OFFICE to be LET. Apply Montague, Conservatory of Music, 55, Hunter-street.

OXFORD-STREET, No. 237.—SHOP and Dwelling to be LET by Tender. Tenders must be received by noon, MONDAY, 3rd September. The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. CHAPMAN and LAMB, 127, King-street.

OFFICES and STORES, &c., TO LET.
CLARENCE-ST.—Second and Third Floors, large and light, capital storage, measuring 120 x 22 ft., lift and telephone. (400)
BOND-ST., City. 2 Rooms, kitchen, pantry, cupboard, 25s. (411)
PIERCY ETHELL and CO., 7, Post-office-chambers, Pitt-st.

OFFICES and CELLARS to LET.
The PREMISES recently occupied by Ross, Robertson, and Co., in Pitt-street, opposite Post-office, are being subdivided into offices. Arrangements can be made for suites of offices to suit intending occupants.
Splendid dry CELLARS, boarded.
Apply
SYDNEY REAL ESTATE BANK, Limited, 108, Pitt-street.

PADDINGTON.—To LET, in Woodstock-terrace, Underwood-st., comf. 6-roomed House and outhouses. Premises.

PADDINGTON.—To Let, 7-roomed HOUSE, rent 15s. Apply No. 3, Grand View-terrace, Sutherland-street.

REDFERN.—Lerna-terrace, No. 156, Pitt-street, 8 rooms, bath, kitchen, laundry, convenient for tram or 'bus.
SAMUEL THOMPSON, 90, Pitt-street.

SHOPS and DWELLINGS to LET. Apply 47, Regent-street, Redfern.

SUIT Boarding-house.—12-roomed HOUSE to LET, Castlereagh-street, near Cleveland-street. At Canlon's Bakery.

SURRY HILLS.—HOUSE, 3 large rooms, newly papered, 12s, sew'ge. Mrs. W. Smart, 599, Dowling-st., M. P.

SURRY HILLS.—House, 4 large rooms, hall, kitchen. Apply 21, Marlborough-street, op. St. Peter's R. C. Church.

SHOP, &c., to LET, fine and large, well fitted, in best business position of most important suburb, suit ironmonger, grocer, tailor, &c.; rent £2. PIERCY ETHELL and CO., 7, Post-office-chambers, 114, Pitt-street, opposite G. P. O. (409)

STANMORE HEIGHTS.—To LET, wide Balcony semi-detached HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, bath, and washhouse, overlooking railway line, near station; rent 30s.
FERDINAND REUSS, 72, Pitt-street.

STORE to LET at 540, George-street, fitted with counter and shelves, well suited for job warehouse, patent lift, three flats; rent very moderate. Apply on premises; or Saml. Thompson, 90, Pitt-street.

SURRY HILLS.—To LET, Balcony HOUSE, Bourke-street, near tram, 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, washhouse, asphalt and front garden plot; rent 25s; reduction for lease. FERDINAND REUSS, 72, Pitt-street.

TO LET, new 6-roomed HOUSE, every convenience. Apply 7, Vulcan-terrace, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, new SHOP with private Residence, stabling, &c. 7, Vulcan-terrace, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, 34, Napier-street, off Oxford-street, 6-room HOUSE. Inquire corner shop.

TO LET, comfortable detached COTTAGE, in Balmain, close to ferry, ample ground. Allt and Co., Charlotte-place.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, 182, Princes-street, good position. Apply to James C. Taylor, accountant, 99, Pitt-st.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, 234, Castlereagh-street. Dunn and Webb, 280, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 165, Macquarie-st. South, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.; rent 14s. Apply 96, Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, 131, Windsor-street, Paddington, small superior HOUSE, with stable and coachhouse. Apply on p'ses.

TO LET, 24, Glenmore-road, Paddington, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, gas, &c.

TO LET, Phillip-st., House, 12 r.; 4 first-class Houses, Elizabeth-street. Mr. Miller, Denman-chambers, Phillip-st.

TO LET, 72, Bourke-street, 5 rooms, kitchen, hall, balcony, gas, w.h., copper, tubs, bath, aph. yd. Apply next dr.

TO LET, 44, Bennett-street, Moore Park, 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, balcony; newly done up; rent, 13s.

TO LET, HOUSE, 284, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street. Apply Knight, 179, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET or for SALE, in Oxford-st., large Business Premises, with dwelling, grand position. 71, Oxford-street.

TO LET, in Raper-street, Surry Hills, 2 Houses, rent 13s week. E. M'Carty and Co., 209, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Renwick-st., Leichhardt, 2 Villas, nearly new, every requisite, £1. Key at M'Carty's, 209, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, Ashfield, neat detached COTTAGE, 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c., 20s. Pierce and Co., Ashfield.

TO LET, 5 ROOMS, 3-stall stable, shed for vehicle; rent, £1. 183, Alma-street, Darlington.

TO LET, 55, Yurong-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, gas. Apply on premises.

TO LET, 365, Riley-street, Surry Hills, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, 20s. 168, Burton and Riley streets.

TO LET, SHOP and Premises, 92, George-street West. Apply Lenehan, 41, Goulburn-street, or next door.

TO LET, No. 4, Sterling-street, 4-roomed HOUSE, low rent, good yard. Apply next door.

TO LET, SHOP and PREMISES, with stable, rent 13s. 169, Elizabeth and Kettle streets, Redfern.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, all fixtures, large yard, suit any business, grand stand. 417, Elizabeth-st.

TWO ROOMS to LET, and use of kitchen. Mrs. Weir, corner Victoria and Liverpool streets.

TENDERS are invited for a lease for two years, from 1st October next, of large Shop and Dwelling in the best part of Oxford-street. For further particulars apply Oxford Stables, Riley and Goulburn streets.

TO LET, a country STORE, on the best part of Macleay River; business about £5000 a-year; rent very reasonable; owner retiring, but will continue business till new tenant takes possession, P. O. attached. Apply J. Richardson, West Kempsey.

TO LET, MUSICAL INSTITUTE, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street, suitable for concerts, lectures, dancing, &c., piano. DUNN and WEBB, Auctioneers, 280, Pitt-street.

TO LET, nice COTTAGE, Roseby-street, Warren Estate, 4 rooms, kitchen, stove, cellar, rent very low for term, near tram or railway. Keys next door. Terms
CHAPMAN and LAMB, 127, King-street.

TO LET, at Lady Robinson Beach, the REFRESHMENT-ROOMS at the Tram waiting-rooms, opposite the New Brighton Hotel; tram stops at the door; splendid opening. Terms and particulars at 139, York-street.

TO LET, SPLENDID POSITION, in the Centennial Investment, Land, and Building Company's Chambers, a large OFFICE, 18 x 32, suitable for solicitors or architects. Apply on premises, 70, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, No. 22, Craigend-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantries, bath, fitted in best style, folding doors, most elevated position, perfect drainage; every convenience; rent moderate. Apply J. HOURIGAN, 12, Craigend-street.

TO LET, those newly-erected DWELLINGS, facing Wentworth Park, Glebe, each contains 6 rooms, bathroom, pantry, hall, gas, &c., rent 21s. Apply Mrs. HANSELL, Wentworth Park-road.

TO LET, STORE in Sussex-street, No. 270, suitable for produce merchant, &c., &c.; rent £2 per week. Apply
ROYLE and CO., Bond-street.

TO Musicians.—Suite of 3 Rooms and conveniences, 15s per week, really fine position; adver. could greatly assist competent musician to secure good connection; one room handsomely furnished; refs reqd. 415, Elizabeth-st. nr. Elite Rink.

TO CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, FOUNDRYMEN, and Others.
To LEASE, for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, all that piece or parcel of LAND, containing 1 acre 1 rood and 38 perches, or thereabouts, situated at the point of Throsby Creek and Hannell-street, Wickham, near Newcastle, having large water frontage to Throsby Creek, and close to the Honeysuckle railway station and the proposed new Government Dock, being part of the property now or lately occupied by Mr. G. Redman.
TENDERS are invited for Leasing the above valuable property for 7, 14, or 21 years, and either subject or not to the performance of building and improvement covenants. Tenders to be forwarded to the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Newcastle, on or before 1st October, 1888. Copies of the conditions, subject to which all tenders must be expressly stated to be made, and also drafts of the intended leases, both subject and not subject to the performance of building and improvement, can be obtained at the A. J. S. Bank, Newcastle, and at this office.
(Signed) F. ADAMS, General Manager.
Australian Joint Stock Bank,
Sydney, August 16, 1888.

VICTORIA-STREET, North Darlinghurst.—To LET, No. 245, a desirable Family RESIDENCE, containing 7 rooms, hall, kitchen, bathroom, washhouse, large yard, and paddock. £125 per annum to good tenant. Apply on premises.

WAVERLEY.—To LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, large garden, near tram, 14s. 1, Oxford-ter., Newland-st., Wav.

WOOLLAHRA.—15, Eliza-street, to LET, 18s.; water and gas; 2d tram. J. Fleming.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—HOUSE, 5 rooms, large gateway, stable, shed, suit cabman, 16s. 78, Forbes-st.

WAREHOUSE and SHOWROOMS, 2 floors and cellar, of handsome premises, 32, Market-street, corner of Clarence-street, splendid light, and every convenience. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. CHRISTIE, 263, George-street.

WOOLLAHRA.—HOUSE in elevated position, commanding pretty views, 5 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom; gas and water laid on. Rent £1 per week.
DUNN and M'KEOWN, 70, Elizabeth-street.

Coal, Firewood, &c.

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
COKE.
The PRICE of COKE will be 17s 6d per TON of 20 Bags, delivered at the Company's yard in Kent-street, Sydney; and at Mortlake Gas Works, from this date and until further notice.
Contract rates for cartage according to distance.
W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Company's Office, Sydney, 28th August, 1888.

COAL. COAL. COAL.
The CARLOS GAP COAL COMPANY can supply COAL at 5s a ton on the railway trucks near Capertee. Freight to Sydney is about 10s 6d per ton. Freight to Albury (borders of Victoria) is about 19s 2d a ton.
For assays or further information apply to
Messrs. MASON BROTHERS, Limited, 363, Kent-street.

GREAT SOUTHERN COLLIERY, MOSS VALE.
COALS can be supplied from the above colliery. Particulars on application to STARKEY and TAYLOR, 115, York-street, Sydney.

COALS.—For SALE, 2000 tons Southern small, deliverable weekly. G. J. Waterhouse, 63, Pitt-street.

Funerals.

THE FRIENDS of ROBERT and ANN ALBURY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved GRANDCHILD, Samuel James Harris; to move from his residence, 86, Washington-street, off Sussex-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 1 o'clock, for the Waverley Cemetery. W. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. W. G. WELCH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Marie Louisa; to move from her parents' residence, No. 28, Bucknell-street, Newtown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 2 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. CHAS. KINSELA, 765, George-street (opposite Christ Church), and 118, Oxford-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES CAPON, Sen., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Mrs. Marie Louisa Welch; to move from his residence, No. 28, Bucknell-street, Newtown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. CHAS. KINSELA, 765, George-street, and 118, Oxford street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES CAPON, Jun., of Oxford-street, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved SISTER, Mrs. Marie Louisa Welch; to move from her parents' residence, No. 28, Bucknell-street, Newtown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. CHAS. KINSELA, 765, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. W. H. CAPON, of the Australian Widows' Fund, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SISTER, Mrs. Marie Louisa Welch; to move from her parents' residence, No. 28, Bucknell-street, Newtown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. CHAS. KINSELA, 765, Geo.-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ERNEST WELCH, of Gardiner and Co., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SISTER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Marie Louisa Welch; to move from her parents' residence, No. 28, Bucknell-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. CHARLES KINSELA, 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. J. NORMOYLE, of the Park View Hotel, Elizabeth-street, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved NIECE, Mrs. Marie Louisa Welch; to move from her parents' residence, No. 28, Bucknell-street, Newtown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2, to Waverley Cemetery. CHAS. KINSELA, 765, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. J. J. MAROC are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her deceased beloved SON, Clement Francis Louis; to move from her residence, 146, Cumberland-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter before 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. Mrs. P. KIRBY, Undertaker, 88, Hunter-street, Sydney, and 12, Enmore-road, Newtown.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. GEORGE THOMAS GERRARD are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, North Shore Hotel, 4, Loftus-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, for St. Thomas' Cemetery, North Shore. REUBEN W. THOMAS, Undertaker, 44, York-street only.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. CECILIA JACOB are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her deceased FATHER, George Thomas Gerrard; to move from his residence, North Shore Hotel, 4, Loftus-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, for St. Thomas's Cemetery, North Shore. REUBEN W. THOMAS, Undertaker, 44, York-street (only).

THE FRIENDS of Misses MARY and EMMA JANE GERRARD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased beloved BROTHER, George Thomas Gerrard; to move from his late residence, North Shore Hotel, 4, Loftus-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, for St. Thomas's Cemetery, North Shore. REUBEN W. THOMAS, Undertaker, 44, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN J. GERRARD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved BROTHER, George Thomas Gerrard; to move from his late residence, North Shore Hotel, 4, Loftus-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, for St. Thomas's Cemetery, North Shore. REUBEN W. THOMAS, Undertaker, 44, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH KENDALL are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. George T. Gerrard; to move from his late residence, 4, Loftus-street, at a quarter-past 2 p.m., THIS DAY, for St. Thomas' Cemetery, North Shore.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JOHN E., CHARLES, and HENRY SMITH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved COUSIN, Mr. George T. Gerrard; to move from his late residence, North Shore Hotel, Loftus-street, Circular Quay, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 p.m., for St. Thomas's Cemetery, North Willoughby.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE OF AUSTRALIA.—The Brethren of above Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their deceased Brother, GEO. T. GERRARD; to move from his late residence, North Shore Hotel, Circular Quay, for St. Thomas' Cemetery, North Shore, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 p.m. ROBERT W. NISBET, P.M., Sec.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mrs. JOHN COLLMAN will take place THIS AFTERNOON; to move from her late residence, Corona, Stanmore-road, at 2.40, to the Stanmore railway station, thence to the Necropolis.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM POPE are requested to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Ethelstone Estate, Randwick, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Long Bay Cemetery. CHARLES KINSELA, 118, Oxford-street; and 765, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. POPE are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of her late beloved HUSBAND, William; to move from his late residence, Ethelstone Estate, Randwick, THIS DAY, Friday, at 3 o'clock, for the Long Bay Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES PARKINSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved WIFE, Eliza Jane; to move from his residence, Church-street, Newtown, on SATURDAY MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, for Newtown Station, and thence to Necropolis. BOOTS and GOMMESON, Undertakers, 168, King-street, Newtown.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. W. R. PRICHARD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Harriet Corbett; to move from his residence, No. 22, Glebe-street, Glebe, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, No. 8, George-street West (only).

THE FRIENDS of the late GEORGE ALBERT CLEEVE are respectfully informed that his Funeral will take place on SATURDAY MORNING by train to Richmond, and thence to St. Stephen's Church, Kurrajong.

Meetings.

AUSTRALASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS for TO-DAY, Friday, August 31:—

The Committees of all Sections, except "Sanitary Science and Hygiene" and "Literature and the Fine Arts," will meet in the Rooms set apart for the Sections at 10.30 a.m.

At 11 a.m., Papers by the following gentlemen will be read:—

A.—Prof. Threlfall, M.A., Mr. F. A. Campbell, C.E., and Mr. R. Abbott, L.S.

B.—Mr. Pond, F.C.S., Mr. George Gray, F.C.S., Prof. Black, Mr. J. R. Dow, M.A., Prof. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S., Mr. W. Skey, Dr. G. S. Mackenzie, Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., F.C.S., and Mr. Hamlet, F.C.S., F.I.C.

C.—Prof. Hutton, Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.R.G.S., Mr. H. T. Wilkinson, J.P., Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. F. Ratte, Mr. James Smith, F.G.S., Mr. R. M. Johnston, F.L.S., Mr. W. H. Rands, and Mr. W. J. Clunies Ross, B.Sc.

D.—Mr. Arthur Dendy, M.Sc., F.L.S., Mr. W. J. Mackay, B.Sc., Mr. A. Fletcher, B.Sc., and Dr. Haswell, M.A., F.L.S.

E.—Mr. G. H. M'Kinney, M.E., M.I.C.E., Mr. James Panton, P.M., F.R.G.S., Mr. G. S. Griffiths, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.

F.—Mr. James Lambie, M.A., and Mr. F. Ratte.

G.—Rev. S. Ella, Rev. J. Copeland, Hon. Dr. Agnew, Mr. A. Hamilton.

I.—Mr. John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A., and Prof. Warren, M.I.C.E.

Section H—Sanitary Science and Hygiene—stands adjourned till Saturday morning, in order to permit members to visit the Sewage Farm, &c., to-day.

The proceedings in Section I—Literature and the Fine Arts—terminated yesterday.

8 p.m., POPULAR SCIENCE LECTURE, in the Great Hall, University, by Professor BALDWIN SPENCER, B.A., on "Recent Discoveries on the Pineal Eye." Dr. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., LL.D., in the chair.

OUTLINE OF LECTURE:

1. The brains of all the higher forms of life contain a special small part known as the Pineal gland, the meaning of which has long been a problem. It is more highly developed in some than in others. Its varied structure in mammals, birds, and amphibians, where it is but slightly developed, will be described, and then its structure in lizards and certain fishes where it has become transformed into an eye—the Pineal Eye.
2. The gradual development of the eyes in lizards and the final production of two lateral and one median eye. The presence of median eyes in other forms of animals and the traditions existing amongst different peoples of median-eyed men.
3. The structure of the Pineal Eye in various lizards, more especially in Hatteria (the Tuatera of New Zealand), Varanus, and Chameleo.
4. The evidence that many of the amphibian and reptilian animals now extinct possessed the Pineal Eye, the use of which seems to have been lost by their descendants, so that at the present time the eye is a rudimentary structure, and probably functionless.

Members who have not already done so, can obtain extra tickets on application at the Royal Society's House, or the Reception Room, University.

Members may, upon presentation of their cards of membership, visit the Observatory, Botanic Gardens, Australian Museum, Geological Museum of the Department of Mines, The Royal Mint, The University Model School, &c., and may obtain orders at the Reception Room to inspect the Government Printing Office, Post and Telegraph Offices, Fortifications, &c.

A list of the names and addresses of visiting members will be available to-day at the Reception Room, University, where all other information may be obtained.

THE MEMBERS of the L. O. L., Electorate of Redfern, are requested to attend a MEETING, THIS DAY, 31st, at 7.30 p.m., Foresters' Hall, Botany-street, Waterloo. CHAS. LE MARCHANT, Secretary.

BELVIDERE CRICKET CLUB.

Annual MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 5, at the Exchange Hotel, at 8 o'clock. Business: Annual report, &c. W. B. FAIRFAX, Hon. Secretary, 268, George-street.

SOUTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

A MEETING, under the auspices of this Union, will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 31st instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Sydney Town Hall, for the purpose of taking steps to Commemorate the Memory of the late Mr. R. L. Seddon, Captain of the English Football Team. His Worship the Mayor of Sydney will preside. A. HALE, J. F. M'MANAMEY, Joint Hon. Secs.

EARL of Enniskillen, L.O.L., 197, R. A. P.—Meeting to-night, Prot. Hall, 7.30. E. J. Greenaway, R.W.M. A. Bennett, sec.

DEPOSIT £2, and 5s weekly, for ½ acres, Kogarah, TO-MORROW. Free train tickets. Garrard and Hamilton.

AUSTRALASIAN ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held in the Great Hall at the University at 9.30 a.m. on FRIDAY, August 31.

BUSINESS.

1. To decide upon the places of meeting for 1889 and 1890.
2. To nominate president, hon. treasurer, and hon. general secretaries for 1889.
3. To decide upon the locality of the headquarters of the Association.
4. To appoint committees for certain questions requiring investigation.
5. To consider the matter of the publication of the proceedings of the Association, &c.

A. LIVERSIDGE, G. BENNETT, Hon. Secs.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

ELECTION OF ONE COMMITTEE MAN AND ONE AUDITOR.

An ELECTION will take place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, August 31st.

NOMINATIONS.
FOR COMMITTEE (one to be elected):
HAVILAND, E. CYRIL, nominated by James Dalgarno, F. J. Thomas, F. Bevill, M.A., and W. C. Renwick.
SCOTT, E. LEWIS, nominated by C. H. Carter and W. R. Beaver.
BOOTY, J. J., nominated by P. J. Newland.
FOR AUDITOR (one to be elected):
BARBER, GEORGE, nominated by James Dalgarno and W. R. Beaver.
DALLEN, ROBERT A., nominated by W. W. Warren and G. Cromach.

The BALLOT will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 8 o'clock p.m.

N.B.—Only members of at least three months' standing and whose subscriptions are paid will be allowed to vote. HENRY A. PODMORE, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Adjourned Third Half-yearly General MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 29, O'Connell-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 6th September, 1888, at 2.30 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for the past half-year, and to transact any other ordinary business that may be brought forward. By Order of the Board, JOHN J. WESTON, Manager. Sydney, 30th August, 1888.

THE NEW ENGLAND GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 20, Post Office-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, at noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1888, in accordance with Clause 29, table A, of the Companies' Act.

BUSINESS:

To receive Directors' Progress Report, with Statement of Receipts and Expenditure; to elect Board of Directors in place of Messrs. James Angus, Wm. Monie, sen., S. W. Gray, William Monie, jun., and John Ahearn, all of whom are eligible for re-election, and, with the exception of John Ahearn, have given the necessary notice that they are candidates for re-election; to elect two Auditors; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board. A. A. GALLAGHER, Manager. Post-office-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE KATOOMBA COAL AND SHALE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders herein will be held at noon, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at the Mercantile Mutual-chambers, 118, Pitt-street, Sydney, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for the half-year ended June 30th, 1888; and to transact general business.

By order of the Board. G. S. BUZACOTT, Secretary. Sydney, August 8th, 1888.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—The NEW MASONIC HALL, Castlereagh-street, can be engaged for the above purpose. For terms, apply to the Manager, New Masonic Hall.

Tenders.

CHARTERS TOWERS WATERWORKS BOARD.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

THE TIME for the RECEIPT OF TENDERS for CONTRACT No. 3 (supply of Cast-iron Pipes, Special Castings, &c.) has been EXTENDED from 10 a.m. on OCTOBER 8th to 10 a.m. on NOVEMBER 5th, 1888.

By order, HENRY B. WALKER, Secretary. Board Office, Town Hall, August 20th, 1888.

ESTIMATES required for erecting a Sawn Paling Fence (labour only). Apply between 8 and 9 a.m., T. H. ENGLAND, The Terrace, Brown and Cooper streets, off Glenmore-road, Paddington.

FIREWOOD.—TENDERS are invited for the Right to Remove Firewood from the Sans Souci Township Estate, Sandringham. A goods siding on the estate. REFORM LAND, INVESTMENT, and BUILDING COMPANY, 11, 12, Phoenix-chambers, 158, Pitt-street. A. G. CARRUTHERS, Manager.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT.

Council Chambers, 25th August, 1888.

TENDERS will be received up till 4 p.m. on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1888, for the following works:—
1. Laying drain pipes, Renwick-street.
2. Laying drain pipes, Jarrett-street and lane.
3. Cutting and forming O'Neill-street.
4. Completing concrete drain, Francis-street (Helsarmel Estate).
5. Forming Francis-street (Harbord Estate), and constructing concrete drain along the same.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at this office. Neither the lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted. ALLAN M'GUIRE, Council Clerk.

PAINTERS.—TENDERS wanted (labour only). Nicholson and Dowling sts., Wooll'm'loo. R. Hardy and Son.

TO EXCAVATORS.

TENDERS are invited for EXCAVATING for Basement Story of PREMISES in ROWE-STREET, for the ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT, FINANCE, AND LAND COMPANY, Limited. Plans and Specifications can be had upon application at the Offices of the Architects, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER. MANSFIELD BROTHERS, Architects, 121, Pitt-street, Sydney.

88-84. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, August 25, 1888.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th September, for the erection of a New Wharf at the foot of King-street. Plans and amended specification may be seen at the office of the City Surveyor. HENRY J. DANIELS, Town Clerk.

THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF N. S. WALES OF ANCIENT, FREE, AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

TENDERS will be received from Caterers for providing a Banquet for, say, 1000 persons, to be held in the Elite Skating Rink, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th September. All particulars can be obtained at the Grand Secretary's Office, Masonic Hall, Castlereagh-street. Tenders to be in the hands of the Grand Secretary on or before 4 p.m. on the 3rd September.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited till FRIDAY, 7th September, for Alterations and Additions to Residence of Dr. Hurst, Burlington-road, Homebush. Plans and specifications at our offices. ELLIS and SLATYER, Architects. Equitable-chambers, 295, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until September 8 for Alterations and Additions to the Albert Memorial Hospital, Wollongong. For plans and specifications apply to HARRY C. KENT, Architect. Bell's-chambers, 129, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are invited for Erection of Cottage at Balmain:—
1st. For Excavation, Stone and Brick Work.
2nd. For Carpentry and Finishing Trades.
3rd. For the Whole in one sum.
The Intercolonial Investment Company, Limited, 96, Bathurst-street.

TENDERS are required for the Laying down of about 140ft. of 18in. Piping at Double Bay, excavations already made. Tenders to include cost of filling in and cost of pipes. Tenders to be sent in in writing to E. P. SIMPSON (Want, Johnson, and Co., Sydney), by MONDAY, September 3.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of 15 Advertisement Hoardings, for the Metropolitan Railway and Suburban Bill Posting Company. HILL and CO., 136, Pitt-street.

TENDERS invited to TUESDAY, 4th September, for Erection and Completion of House and Sheds, Cascade-street, Paddington. For plans, specifications, &c., apply Harris-street Dairy, Paddington, back Woollahra Police Stn. J. Cowin.

TENDERS wanted for Laying about 130,000 Sandstock Bricks; labour only; at per thousand. W. PRITCHARD, New Building, corner Johnston and Collins street, North Annandale.

TO BRICKLAYERS, Carpenters, and Stonemasons.—TENDERS wanted for two Cottages (labour only). Apply on job. G. BATES, Young-street, Annandale.

TENDERS invited for 12 Iron Cantalevers, Balcony, and other ironwork, required in alterations to Rose and Crown Hotel, Glenmore-road, Paddington.

TENDERS wanted for 40 tons 6-inch Firewood. F. Sutton, Circular Quay.

TENDERS for Rubble-work. Apply High-street, Neutral Bay, near Gasworks.

TENDERS wanted for Plumber's Work three Houses, Wilson-street, near Ivy-street, Golden Grove, Redfern.

TENDERS wanted for 30,000 Bricks, to Coogee. Apply 98, Darlington-road, Darlington.

TENDERS wanted for Mason Work, labour only. Wilson-street, near Ivy-street, Golden Grove, Redfern.

TENDERS wanted for Painting Iron Roofs. Apply R. Hall, new Engine-house, Cockatoo Island.

TENDERS required for Brickwork of Coachhouse and Stables, at Newtown. R. Fielding, opp. P. O., Newtown.

TENDERS wanted for Brickwork of 3 Houses, labour only. C. H. Hundt and Co., Bourke-st., n. Foveaux-st., S. H.

TENDERS wanted, Bricklayer, Plasterer, Slater. Apply 10 a.m., 337, Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted for Painting outside of house. A. Paterson, 21, Wilton-street, S. H.

TENDERS for Carpentering of 4 Rooms and kitchen. J. Whittard, Roley-street, Alexandria.

TENDERS wanted for Plumbing a House. J. Whittard, Roley-street, Alexandria.

TENDERS for Footings, Rock Excavation, and Brickwork. Williams and Clymer, builders, Darling-st., Balmain.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are required for Dressing Stone, at Pyrmont. C. Mayes, Public Library.

TO STONE-CARVERS.—TENDERS wanted for new Daily Telegraph Premises, King-st. J. C. Harrison.

WANTED, TENDERS for Boring Well, 300ft. Particulars, apply A. Duncan, G. P. O., Sydney.

DRAIN PIPES, all sizes; Junctions, Bends, &c., for SALE. Hart and Gallagher, Petersham.

BLUE METAL, all gauges, SCREENINGS, GRAVEL, and RISER SAND, at lowest prices. Emu Gravel and Road Metal Company, Limited, Norwich-chambers, Hunter-street.

TENDERERS.—Blundell Spence's Boiled Oil, 3s 2d per gallon; genuine White Lead, 29s per cwt.; Varnish, Brushware Kalsomine, Plasterers' Colours, Turps, &c., very cheap. W. CARY and SONS, 820, George-street.

CEMENT, Cement.—Anchor, Knight Bevan's, and other brands reduced in price, Plaster. W. Cary & Sons, Rail. Bge.

BAKERS' Oven Tiles, Fittings, Lumps, Firebricks, Clay, &c., very cheap. W. Cary and Sons, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, Slates.—20 x 10, Purple Bangor, Blue Welsh, and American, at lowest rates. W. Cary and Sons, 820, Geo.-st.

KIAMA (Bombo) BLUE METAL (all gauges), and Screenings, clean. 31, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

ASPHATE.—The cheapest and best is laid by the Buffalo Asphalte Company, 36, Market-street.

KOGARAH LAND SALE, TO-MORROW, £2 dep., 5s wk.; free tickets. Garrard & Hamilton, 76, Pitt-st.

Machinery.

ENGINES, various types, to 20-h.p. BOILERS, Cornish and vertical, 3 to 25 h.p. Marine Engines, Hoisting Engines, Saw Benches. JAMES DUNN and CO., Tattersall's-chambers, Hunter-street.

JAMES DUNN and CO. have for SALE—Screwing-Machines, Screw-Cutting Lathe (9in.), Weighbridge (4-ton, Avery), Derrick Cranes, Steam Crane, Brick-making Machine, Stamper Battery, Hoisting Drum, Rock Drill.

ENGINES and BOILERS.—Hoisting engines, Steam winches, Ore crushers, Duncan concentrators, Prospecting batteries, Seargeant rock-drills, Laundry machinery, Tin-pressing machinery, Blake's direct-acting steam pumps, Fay's wood-working machinery, Tanite emery wheels and grinding machines, Sturtevant's fan blowers and exhausts, Baker's rotary blowers, Buffalo portable forges, Judson's and Pickering's engine governors. H. P. GREGORY and CO., Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS.—OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING, guaranteed, cheapest and best in the world. J. C. LUDOWICI, Swan-street, Brickfield-hill, City.

FOR SALE, a Punching Machine, cheap. Apply M. Maroc, rear Montgomery's Hotel, George-street North.

FOR SALE, 5-h. p. Vertical ENGINE and BOILER, nearly new, bargain. T. KING, Coal and Wood Merchant, Bald Rock, Balmain.

WANTED, 5 or 10-head BATTERY, heads not less than 6cwt.; also, Portable ENGINE, 12 or 14 h.p.; name lowest cash price; open until Saturday noon. W. H. Wesley and Co., 26, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good BICYCLE for boy. Apply H. Knight, Florenceville, Rochford-street, Macdonaldtown.

Calls on Shares.

THE BACK CREEK SILVER and GOLD MINING COMPANY, No Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second CALL of Sixpence per share has been made, payable to me, on or before WEDNESDAY, September 12, at the Company's Office, Post Office-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney. By order of the Board. G. S. BUZACOTT, Manager.

NOTE. All Shares upon which the above Call is not paid as above, will become forfeited in terms of Clause 9 of the No Liability Act.

Municipal Council Notices.

BOROUGH OF NORTH BOTANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Assessment upon all Rateable Properties within this Municipality has been made by the Council thereof for the purposes set forth in Section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and that a general Municipal Rate of One Shilling in the £ has been levied on the assessed value thereof for the year 1888 and 1889.

And, further, that the books containing such assessment and rates are now open for inspection of any person rated or interested during office hours, viz., on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

NOTICE is hereby given that a COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS will be holden at the Police Court, Redfern, on TUESDAY, September 13, 1888, at 10 a.m., for the Hearing of Appeals against such Assessment.

Notice of Appeal must be in writing, and lodged with the Council Clerk seven days at least before the holding of such Court. W. A. COLEMAN, Council Clerk. Temp. Council-chambers, Botany-road, North Botany.

BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.

NOTICE is hereby given that Legal Proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all RATES now outstanding. By order. AUBREY MOWLE, Council Clerk. Town Hall, Petersham, 28th August, 1888.

Professions, Trades, &c.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN wanted. Mrs. Gee, Oxford-street.

A MORNING Governess desires ENGAGEMENT; English, music, drawing. G. L., Herald Office.

ARCHITECTURAL.—Wanted, a JUNIOR. Apply Junior, Herald.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN wanted; state references and salary. Apply Ionic, Herald.

A LADY ASSISTANT required, for our Costume Department. DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

VACANCY for a Charge Nurse from 1st September. English trained preferred. Must have had experience in training probationers. Salary, £45 per annum. Apply to the Matron. By order. H. D. HAGGARD, Secretary.

BOOKKEEPING.—Wanted, a Clerk, must correspond and write well; state refs. and salary. Box 915, G. P. O.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a MAN for repairs. 32, Cleveland-street, Darlington.

BUGGY BOY, with good ref.; wages 12s. Apply 29, Marlborough-street, before 9 or after 6.

BATHURST DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Wanted, a doubly qualified Medical MAN as Resident Medical Officer. Further particulars upon application to secretary.

CABINET-MAKER wanted. F. Wheeler, 139, Denison-street, Camperdown, 8 a.m.

CABINETMAKERS wanted. E. W. Verdich's Art Furniture Works, Darlington-road, Darlington.

CARPENTER and Joiner.—Wanted, first-class Hand. Apply R. Fielding, builder, opposite P. O., Newtown.

CARPENTER'S Improver wanted, smart at laying floors. 2, Everton Cottages, Ruthven-st., W'ley. Apply early.

CHEMIST.—Wanted, thoroughly reliable DISPENSER, single. Apply Elliott Bros., Lim., O'Connell-st.

COMPOSITORS.—Wanted, good TURNOVER. F. T. Wimble and Co., 87, Clarence-street.

CONVEYANCING CLERK wanted, Sydney office. Apply, with qualifications, A. B. C., Box 377, G. P. O.

COMMERCIAL Traveller (disengaged) desires COMMISSIONS for long trip next week, splendid connection, references. Traveller, Herald Office.

COMPOSITORS are urgently requested to call on the Undersigned before accepting Employment or going to Brisbane or Tamworth. W. G. HIGGS, Secretary, N. S. W. Typographical Association, 13-14, third floor, Victoria Arcade, Castlereagh-street. Applicants for Membership not in a position to call at other hours, may do so between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p.m. Close at 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, a smart HAND for hosiery and fancy. Apply F. Smith, Paddington.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, first-class HAND, 11 o'clock. Prince, Ogg, and Co.

DRESSMAKER and Milliner, business person, high refs., country; 2 Married Couples. 240, Castlereagh-st.

DRESSMAKERS.—Experienced Skirt HAND wanted. Must drape well. Mrs. Gall, 334, Liverpool-st., Darling'st.

DRESSMAKERS.—Vacancies for good Sleeve HANDS. W. H. M'Clelland and Co., 94, King-street.

DRESSMAKING and Underclothing Machinists and Apprentices wanted, good wages. Ellis and Co., Cstl'gh st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, thoroughly competent Skirt Hand, open 3 days. Miss Delohery, 375, Riley-st., S.H.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Lady to join another in country town. For particulars apply A. R., Orange P. O.

DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY.—APPRENTICES required. Cameron and Co., 380, George-street.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, MEN, for Manchester and dresses, good window dressers. Apply 2 p.m., F. Messiter, Bon Marche, 594, George-street.

DRAPERS. Experienced ASSISTANTS wanted. HORDERN and COMPANY, 486, 488, 490, George-street.

FINISHER.—Wanted, a FINISHER at once. Apply John Vicars and Co., Woollen Mills, 297, Sussex-st.

HAIRDRESSER wanted. H. Turner, 305, Darling-street, Balmain, Mort's Dock Ferry.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, 2 MEN for Saturday. 725, George-street South. Jim Keenan.

LAD.—Intelligent LAD, for picture-framing and useful. George and Co., 181, Oxford-street, city.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER.—Wanted, good TRANSFERRER. Booth, Colley, and Co., 155, York-street.

LEGAL.—Wanted, Competent Managing Conveyancing CLERK for Sydney office. Apply stating salary required, and enclosing copies of testimonials to Sugden, Herald Office.

MACHINISTS, for white work, sun hoods and pinafores. Granger's Ladies' Warehouse, 618, George-street.

MARBLE MASON wanted. Apply Patten Bros., Blackfriar's Estate.

MEDICAL.—Country PRACTICE, income £1000, appointments £400, premium £800. L. Bruck, 35, C'reagh-st.

MILLINERS.—Wanted, stylish Milliner and Improvers, 4 p.m., F. Messiter, Bon Marche, 594, George-st.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st October next from any lady desirous of filling the appointment of ASSISTANT TEACHER to the Public School of Levuka, Fiji.

The applicant must be qualified to teach under the Education Laws of the United Kingdom or the Australian colonies. Salary £100 (one hundred pounds) per annum. For further particulars apply to GEORGE SMITH, Chairman Levuka School Board.

PAINTER.—Wanted, a smart IMPROVER. Green Park Hotel, Liverpool and Victoria streets, 8.30 a.m.

PAINTER wanted, first-class, for Hunter's Hill. Richard Turnell, at Judge Owen's, Hunter's Hill.

PELT FLESHER wanted, at Henry M'Namara's Tannery, Arncliffe.

PLUMBER and GASFITTER wanted. Apply V. Tomkins, 213, Clarence-street, 8 o'clock.

PRINTERS.—Wanted, thoroughly competent MAN to take charge country newspaper. Apply F. T. Wimble and Co., 87, Clarence-street.

PARTNERSHIP.—Additional CAPITAL required in established business. An opportunity for any gentleman with from £1000 to £2000. Principals only. Address Bona Fides, care of Stephen, Jaques, and Stephen, solicitors, O'Connell-street.

PARTNER, to reside in Australia, required. English and colonial business. Splendid opening. Good income derivable. Business energy essential rather than technical knowledge. To invest £350 or £600, according to share. Highest references. Address (for transmission) M. and CO., Care of C. E. Pownall, Esq., Solicitor, Masterton, Wellington, New Zealand.

SMART BOY wanted for office work; state wages expected. A. B., Post-office, King-street.

STATIONER.—Experienced ASSISTANT wanted for Retail Department. J. Scott and Co., 282, George-street.

TAILORESSES.—First-class Trousers HANDS, in and outdoor. Minty and Healey, 189, Clarence-street.

TEETH Painlessly Extracted under Nitrous Oxide Gas daily. Marshall Bros., dentists, 133, Elizabeth-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. W. Slowgrove, Star Hairdressing Saloon, Botany-rd., Wa'loo.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Good Gent.'s HAND wanted. Webster and Harnes, 96, King-street.

TO MASONS.—Wanted, 2 SCABBLERS, for Footings. Apply on job, Broughton-street, Homebush.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, good MAN for few days, one that can kalsomine. Capt. Munro's, Union-st., N. Shore.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COATMAKERS. 285, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good outdoor Coat HANDS. Bowen and Co., 93, Regent-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Trousers HANDS. Bowen and Co., 93, Regent-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a good Coat HAND, at once. Summerfield and Co., 235, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Vest HANDS. Apply 438, Oxford-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Vest HANDS. Apply 311, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Coat and Vest HANDS, permanently. Hagon Bros., 150, Pitt-street.

TRAVELLER wanted, to canvass family trade. Edinburgh Brewery, Catherine-street, Leichhardt.

TRAVELLERS (2) for town wanted, salary and com., good chance for steady men. Refs. to 300, Herald Office.

TRAVELLERS.—Wanted, few pushing MEN, town and country; liberally dealt with. 9 till 10, Beale and Co.

TRAVELLERS.—To Travellers working New South Wales, calling upon General Storekeepers.—The advertisers are open to arrange with a Gentleman to REPRESENT them in New South Wales, both for indenting and selling from stock. Commission would be paid. If results satisfactory, salary and commission would be allowed. Indent, Herald Office.

TYPEWRITER.—Instruction given thoroughly and systematically at the offices of the Sole Agents of the Remington; fee, £2 2s. Ladies taught by Lady Expert. STOTT and HOARE, Victoria-chambers, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, an ESTIMATE for 40 Panorama Scenes, 12ft. x 10ft. Apply 765, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Manufacturing CHEMIST. Analyst, Herald Office.

WANTED, at once, Pupil TEACHER, Manly College, Manly. Personal interview preferred if possible.

WANTED, good Dressmaker and Milliner, 30s, with board and lodging. Lark, Sons, and Co., Moore-st., city.

WANTED, Office BOY. Apply Box 496, G. P. O.

WANTED, a good SOAPMAKER, common soaps only. Muriatic, Herald Office.

WANTED, good French POLISHER. Apply A. Dean and Sons, builders, 54, Castlereagh-street, 9 o'clock.

WANTED, for tour, good lady and gentleman Ballad Vocalists. 11 o'clock, Monday, Gordon Hotel, Cas'l'agh-st.

WANTED, a PLUMBER. Apply new Coffee Palace, Bent-street.

WANTED, good COACHPAINTER, used to 'bus work. Apply Cleveland-street 'bus stables.

WANTED, for Queensland, a first-class DRESSMAKER. Apply W. Gardiner and Co., York-street.

WANTED, first-class UPHOLSTERERS. T. Smith, Norton, and Co., 30, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable and trustworthy BOY for a tobacconist's shop. Apply 73, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a STONEMASON. Apply on job, tram terminus, Enmore-road.

WANTED, a COACHPAINTER for small job. H. Williams, 205, George-street West, next M'Carroll's.

WANTED, a good WHEELWRIGHT. Apply Smith's Hotel, North Shore, from 7 to 9 a.m.

WANTED, experienced Grocery MAN. Appyl 134, Bowman-street, Pyrmont, after 5 p.m.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH, used to Painting. Apply Glasson's Works, Harris-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. Apply Bristol Hotel, King and York streets, 3 to 4.

WANTED, 3 strong BOYS, for moulding shop. Juleff and Rooke, Wilson-st., Redfern Ironfoundry, Redfern.

WANTED, a good Shoeing SMITH, constant work for a good man. M'Kenzie, Newtown Bridge.

WANTED, genteel BOY as CASHIER. Illawarra Dairy Co., 55, Oxford-street.

WANTED, young Lady as Pupil Teacher in private school. Sat. morning, to 18, Waverley-road, Woollahra.

WANTED, a sharp JUNIOR, for fancy. Apply F. Smith, Paddington.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH, accustomed to grocery. After 10, 14, Oxford-square, Oxford-street.

WANTED, COALMINERS for Southern Mine. Glue's Agency, 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, CARPENTER. Apply W. Langdon, Gladstone-terrace, Moonbie-street, Summer Hill.

WANTED, good ENGINEER, for about fortnight; must understand Tangye's pumps. Roberts & Co., Hay-st.

WANTED, first-class Body HANDS. Collins and Co., Oxford-street.

WANTED, a first-class Hairdresser; constant occupation; good wages good man. G. Everard, 112, Oxford-st.

WANTED, a strong LAD, accustomed to butchering. Apply Collings, Butcher, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a good WHEELER. J. Leavers, coachbuilder, Bishop-street, Burwood.

WANTED, a young Man or Youth, accustomed to butchering. Apply corner Crown and Quarry sts., Ultimo.

WANTED, Coachsmith, for country; liberal wages to all-round man. Particulars, Parfitt, Riley-street.

WANTED, a good IRONMOULDER. Darlington Ironworks, Rose-street, Darlington.

WOOL SORTER wanted for Liverpool. Apply H. Haigh and Son, Woolbrokers'-chambers, Young-street.

WOOLCLASSER wanted, at once. Apply John Sanderson and Co., Bond-street.

WANTED, good MANAGER for cattle station in the Northern Territory of S. A. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to L., Box 381, G. P. O.

WANTED, a Boy as CASHIER, one just leaving school preferred. Apply S. Kersh, 466, George-street, opposite Fruit Markets. Reference required.

WANTED, a LAD, for office, good writer, with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary required, to Box 937, G. P. O.

WANTED, smart BOY in wholesale ironmonger's warehouse. Address, with copies of references, Smart, Box 241, G. P. O.

WANTED, A STEADY MAN, to WORK in TANNERY, must understand limes and liquors. Apply L. H. SIMPSON, Wilberforce.

YOUNG Man wanted as IMPROVER to housepainting. G. Bullock, Campbelltown.

Situations Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS Coachman Disengaged; careful driver, excel. groom, otherwise useful. Coachman, 168, Castlrgh.-st.

A RESPECTABLE young person desires SITUATION as Nurse. E. A. R., 792, George-street, city.

AS useful COMPANION to Lady, educated and thoroughly domesticated. J. T., 1, Jarrett-st., Leichhardt.

AT Mrs. Perrie's, 168, Castlereagh-st.—Waiting Situations, Mother's Help, Nurses, Needlewomen, H'maids, Cooks.

AT the Servants' Home, 83, Market-st.—No charge made to employers engaging Male Servants for country and town.

A YOUNG Lady would give her Services for a fortnight to learn bar business. Miss Jeannie, William-st. Post-office.

A YOUNG Man, a grocer, wishes for Employment, exc. reference. Miss Hall's Registry, 171, Castlereagh-street.

A GERMAN Gentleman, aged 25 years, who is competent to teach Greek, Latin, German, and French, with the elements of music, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION on a sheep station, his object being to gain experience in sheep farming; he would be willing to give his services for a small salary. Address F. Siegel, care of Mr. Croft, 194, Harris-street, Sydney.

AT 108, Bathurst-st., G. Institute.—Waiting, several Governesses, L. Helps, Housekeepers, English Cooks, C.L. and H. P. Maid, G. Servant (Woollahra pref.), L. Maid (7 years' ref.), good Dressmaker, Dressmaker Business; M. Couples, good ref., station exp.; Millwrights, exp. Coachman, Gardeners, Cooks, Indian Servants, Farm Servants, useful Boy.

BY steady young man, thorough all-round painter, Employment in the country, wages mod. L., 83, Market-st.

BY trustworthy respectable Person, as Housekeeper, 1 or 2 gentlemen; good cook. E. G., 28, Turong-street.

BY good Cooks (female), C. and L., Dressmakers, Governesses, N. and N. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-st.

BY good Man (26), groom, garden, milk, drive, mow, good refs. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-street.

BY good Men Cooks, Milkers, Gardeners, Bakers, Ploughmen, useful Men. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-st.

BY Married Couple (young), groom, garden, milk, &c.; wife C. and L., refs. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-st.

BY Married Couple, as housemaid, laundress, man cook, bake, refs. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-street.

BY respectable young Woman, as Saleswoman, accustomed to stationery department. A. Z., P. O., William-st.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURES.—Young man, 5 years' experience in France, seeks SITUATION as Cordial Maker; well up in wine manufacture. P. Whelan, 359, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

EXPERIENCED Gardener wants Situation, suburbs pref.; 5 years' col. exp., good refs. Graham, Herald.

GARDENER, in want of SITUATION as Caretaker, good vegetable, fruit, flower grower, married, good refs. Address Garden, Herald Office.

HOUSEMAID wants SITUATION in hotel, town or suburbs. M. H., 280, Kent-street.

HOUSEKEEPER, or Lady Help.—Lady desires Re-engagement as above; widower with family, elderly gentleman, or as Lady Help, small family, good needlewoman, musical, excellent refs. D. D., William-street P. O.

LADY Help desires ENGAGEMENT, good needlewoman, can teach music. Address H. Z., Herald Office.

SITUATION wanted by young Person as General Servant, Randwick. L. A., No. 8, Rennie-st., off Bourke-st., Rfn.

SITUATION wanted, any capacity, by young man just left Royal Navy. A. Alston, Brown-street, St. Peters.

STEWARDESS.—£2 will be given for Situation, good sailor, open until October. E. C., P. O., North Shore.

TUTOR wants Re-engagement, excellent refs., classics, English, French, 44 years of age. Apply Tutorial, G. P. O.

TWO competent Chainmen want SITUATIONS; first-class refs.* Fire Brigade Hotel, Mort-street, Balmain.

TWO young friends want SITUATION, Cook and Laundress, House and P. Maid, same house. 20, Louis-st., Redfn.

WANTED, by young man, SITUATION in warehouse, salary no object. Address E. F. T., Herald.

WANTED, by young Person, PLACE, washing or cleaning by the day. H. D., 229, Crown-street.

WANTED, SITUATION as Gardener, and willing to make himself useful. Apply, H. L. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a competent Groom, a SITUATION, milk and drive, country preferred. G. B., Herald.

WANTED, Employment by one accustomed to smelt lead and antimony ore. J. Eggleston, Par'mta-rd., Brwood.

WANTED, by respectable Person, SITUATION as General Servant, small family, suburbs; open till Monday. Apply J. L., Herald Office.

WANTED, SITUATION, Bookkeeper, store, or station, Englishman, 33, steady. E. J., Argus Office, Melbourne.

YOUNG Housekeeper seeks SITUATION, business or otherwise, economical and careful manager. Address Alice, Herald Office.

YOUNG person would like the care of doctor's or dental rooms, or any good place of trust; can be well recommended. Address M. R., Herald Office.

Servants Wanted.

A GENERAL SERVANT, able to cook. Apply at 9 a.m., Criterion Hotel, Goulburn-street.

A GIRL, 15, wanted to nurse and do housework. 323, Riley-street, Surry Hills, near Albion-street.

A GOOD General SERVANT wants SITUATION, small family. Apply by letter, A. M., 164, Elizabeth-st.

A GOOD General SERVANT, small family. Mrs. Winchcombe, Curt-street, Ashfield.

A LAUNDRESS (20s) and Kitchenmaid wanted, Mountains; young Cook, North Shore. 217, Castlereagh-street.

AT the Home, 83, Market-street.—Wanted, Coachman able to milk, Gardeners, Carters, Grocers, Boys, M. Couples.

AT the Home, 83, Market-st. (female dept.).—Wanted, Cooks for country hotels, others, C. and L., Gen. S., Girls.

AT Miss Butler's, 112, Market-st.—Wanted, respectable Man, drive cab; useful Boys, hotels; Vegetable Gardener.

A YOUNG Lady as COMPANION wanted, must be educated and energetic. S. T., Box 339, G. P. O.

A GOOD HOME is offered to respectable Woman as Working Housekeeper; must be a good cook and careful manager, able to manage servants, open till Monday. Hote l, Park-street Post-office.

AT Mrs. Perrie's, 168, Castlereagh-street.—Wanted, respectable middle-aged Person, as Cook and Laundress; General Servants for country, person with grown child not objected to; House Parlour Maids, Nurses, Generals, others.

AT Miss Butler's, 112, Market-st.—Wanted, H. Maid, gent.'s house, Goulburn; H. P. Maid, Moss Vale, also Bowral, good hotels; young Cooks, gent.'s house, Darling Pt., Hunter's Hill; several Nurses, useful G. S.'s, C. and L.'s, H. P. Maids.

AT 108, Bathurst-st., G. Institute.—Wanted, exp. Cook, country hotel; C. L. and H. P. Maid, Darlinghurst; G. Servant and Nurse, 15s, 10s; H. P. Maid, 12s; several G. Servants, Nursegirls, C. and L., 15s, Darlinghurst, Protestant; Nursegirls; M. Couple—gardener milk, wife C. L., £80, Burwood; Farm servant, milk; Youth, groom; exp. Gardener, 25s, subs.

BARMAID wanted, competent refs. Corton's Glengarry Castle Hotel, Abercrombie-street, Golden Grove.

BOY wanted, highly respectable. None need apply before 10 nor after 12, R. Burton, 363, George-street.

BOYS wanted. Apply 578, Harris-street, Ultimo. M. M. Leidigins, Picture Shop.

CABIN-BOY wanted. Parents can apply to Captain, at Potts and Paul's, Erskine-street, 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

DAVIES' Registry, Leichhardt.—Wanted, General Servant, 3 in family; Nurse, useful Girls.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Milford, Waverley-street, Waverley.

GENERAL SERVANT for single gentleman, good cook, laundress; state wages, &c. Box 1378, G. P. O.

GENERAL SERVANT, only 2 in family, good wages. Apply Yancowinnia, 3, Rockwall-street, Potts Point.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, 4 in family, Protestant. After 12 o'clock, 13, Upper Wm.-st. S., Darl'hurst.

HOUSE and P. M., comp., refs., for Strathfield, 15s; 10 Gen. S. Allen's Reg., Burwood. Hours, 9 till 12 a.m.

HOUSEKEEPER, widow, tidy, middle-age and stature, by elderly mechanic, no family, comfortable home. Apply, stating particulars and wages; references exchanged. T. O. M., Post-office, Maitland.

MOTHER'S HELP or useful Girl, good home and wages. Mrs. Taylor, Ellerslie, George's River-rd., Enfield.

NEAT little Girl required, as NURSE, clergyman's family; Prot. The Ferns, Prospect-road, Summer Hill.

NURSE and Needlewoman wanted, for one child aged 2; with references. Mrs. Dennett Jones, The Hall, Croydon.

NURSE wanted to take entire charge of child 12 months old; must be thoroughly respectable and naturally fond of children. Apply between 2 and 4, Mrs. Lewis, 4, Brunswick-terrace, Rockwall-street, Potts Point.

OYSTERMAN wanted to take charge of and work leased beds; also steady industrious LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply W. C. Browne, Esq., St. Hubert's Isle, Blackwall, Brisbane Water.

REQUIRED, at once, respectable PERSON as General Servant, good wages; also, one for Woollahra. Apply after 10 o'clock. 238, Elizabeth-street, Belmore Park.

WANTED, GROOM and Coachman, references indispensable, wages 20s and keep. C. Rogers, Goulburn.

WANTED, first-class Carpenter and Joiner, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, near Cleveland-st. Thos. H. Parsons.

WANTED, young respectable GIRL for the house, open 3 days. Mrs. Lloyd, 7, Abercrombie-st., Golden G.

WANTED, a thorough Parlourmaid, for Windsor; a House and P. Maid, Prot. The Home, 25, Clarence-st.

WANTED, young GIRL, mind baby, help household. 4, Rae-street, Randwick.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 101, George-street North.

WANTED, strong active MAN. Apply Produce Store, corner Nelson-st. and Parramatta-rd., Annandale.

WANTED, steady trustworthy young MAN, used to butchering. James Finn, Park-road, Auburn.

WANTED, young GIRL, mind baby and assist. 1, Stella-terrace, Spring-street, Waverley.

WANTED, WAITRESS and Assistant HOUSEMAID. Apply 20, Market-street.

WANTED, smart WAITER. Gillham's Dining Rooms, 132, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Third COOK. Gillham's Dining Rooms, 202, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young General SERVANT. 234, Underwood-street, Paddington.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, assist in bar and housework. Cottage of Content Hotel, Pitt-st., Waterloo.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Heafrey and Co., Aerated Water Factory, 35, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, respectable WOMAN, mind child 5 years old, look after house. 42, Joseph-street, Leichhardt.

WANTED, General SERVANT, comfortable home, small fam. Mrs. Anderson, Moonbie, Lorne sts., Sum. Hill.

WANTED, a LAD, as Light Porter. Apply between 10 and 11 a.m., Cameron and Co., 380, George-street.

WANTED, respectable trustworthy PERSON take care infant, Marrickville pref. M. K., Post-office, Stanmore.

WANTED removed at once, about 12 loads Rubble Stone. Apply 188, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, Shirt and Collar IRONERS. Mrs. Grey, Victoria Laundry, Rushcutter Bay-road.

WANTED, good Gen. Servants, Nurse; waiting, 2 sup. N. and N. Davidson's Reg., Alfred-st., North Shore.

WANTED, for next Monday, General Servant, small private fam. After 4 to-day, 84, Newtown-road, op. Uni.

WANTED, smart midday WAITER, used to restaurant. 71, King-street.

WANTED, by domesticated young Woman Housemaid or General Servant, small family. 7, Bruce-st., Balmain.

WANTED, a smart WAITRESS, and sober kitchenman. Railway Restaurant, 21, George-street West.

WANTED, a young WOMAN to do plain sewing and dressmaking, fare paid. Abinger, Carrington-rd., Wav'ley.

WANTED, respectable Girl as General SERVANT, refs. req. Mrs. Marr, Arthur Villa, Liberty-st., Stanmore.

WANTED, young WOMAN, to make herself general useful. Apply Mrs. Powell, 163, George-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, as General Servant, three in family. 153, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, good General Servant; refs. indispensable. Apply to Mrs. M'Sharry, 367, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, Girl to cook and assist in housework, small family. Braddock's Cottage, Wardell-street, Marrickville.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, 14 or 15. Mrs. Murray, 221, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, clean, active BOY, about 15. Apply Bannister's boat sheds, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, CARTER, for wood and coal yard, must know town well. Farrell, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo B.

WANTED, COOK, for Craigend, man or woman. 10 to 11 a.m., Miss Butler, Registry Office, Market-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL for one child. Apply 370, Oxford-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a competent GARDENER; references required. Apply to H. Oxenham, 99, King street.

WANTED, a WOMAN, to clean on Saturday mornings. 83, Glebe-road.

WANTED, a young MAN, to milk and assist on the cart. J. Farmer, Bourke-street.

WANTED, useful BOY. Apply at 10 a.m., Carlton House, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a WAITER. J. Walker, Park-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply No. 21, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. 9, Milton-terrace, Dawes Point.

WANTED, General SERVANT, with references. 135, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, steady sober MAN, as generally useful. Apply after 10 a.m., Empire Hotel.

WANTED, useful LAD, to make himself generally useful about house; state wages. J. H., P.O., Parramatta.

WANTED, a Bricklayer's LABOURER. Apply Smith's job, Liverpool-road, Ashfield.

WANTED, young GIRL, assist housework. 251, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, 6 good Pick and Shovel MEN, with tools. This morning, Beeson st. drain, nr. Prmta.-rd., Leichhardt.

WANTED, young GIRL as Under Nurse. Mrs. Macnamara, Tintern, Billyard-avenue, Elizabeth Bay.

WANTED, young Girl as HOUSEMAID, assist in bar. Apply 10 a.m., Victoria Café.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Gourley, 47, Clarence-street, Church hill.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT. Kent House, Middleton-street, Stanmore.

WANTED, useful GIRL, at once. Mrs. White, 45, Erskine-street, near Kent-street.

WANTED, respectable Man, Bread Carter, accustomed trade. Schwenk, Adelaide Bakery, 1, Glebe-s., Glebe.

WANTED, middle-aged Woman, Working H. Keeper, R. C. preferred. Veno, H. Office.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Bolger's Produce Stores, 9, Parramatta-road, opposite Newtown-road.

WANTED, a useful GIRL to mind one baby. Apply Mrs. Conlon, 82, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, young GIRL to assist in house. Apply after 9, 847, George-street, opposite station.

WANTED, MAN rent Cab. J. Hackett, Lachlan-street, off Bourke-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a young LADY to attend private bar. Apply Foley's White Horse, George-street.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, as Barmaid. Great Central Hotel, Market-street.

WANTED, good Starched IRONERS. MacVicar's Steam Laundry, Bayswater-road.

WANTED, a thorough House and Parlour MAID. 2, Tamworth Mansions, Elizabeth Bay-road.

WANTED, NURSE and Needlewoman; references. 237, Victoria-street South, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 91, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good Bricklayer's LABOURER for Mosman Bay. No. 8, Holt-st., Surry Hills, at 7 sharp.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Montbrison, Glebe-road, corner of Ferry-road.

WANTED, young person as Nursemaid for station; also, House and Parlour Maid. Glue's, 44, Hunter-st.

WANTED, female Cook for country hotel, 20s per week. Glue's Labour Agency, 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, Married Couples, Married Gardeners, Farming Men, Lads, Surveyor's Cook. 44, Hunter-st.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, for housework. Apply Mrs. J. G. Moon, 106, William-street. References.

WANTED, good WASHERS. M'Vicar's Scouring Works, Bayswater-road, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, respectable young Girl as General SERVANT. Apply 157, William-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, 3 in family. Apply Madame Seigel, 109, William-street.

WANTED, 4 Generals, C. L.; and places C. L. or General. 11 a.m. sharp, to-day, Fairview, Milsons Point.

WANTED, 3 smart, well-dressed LADS, to sell books and refreshments. Opera House, 10 a.m., stage door.

WANTED, respectable BOY, deliver papers, useful, live in house, refs. Almond, agent, 389, Crown-street.

WANTED, a young WOMAN, accustomed to children. 2, Jessie-terrace, Upper William-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, useful little Girls; also good General Servants, 14s. Mrs. Friedman's Registry, 205, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a female COOK. Apply 32, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be good laundress. 380, Castlereagh-st., Redfern, op. Alfred Park.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, for housework; small family; ref. req. 370, Pitt-st., near Liverpool-st.

WANTED, Housemaid, assistant kept; also Woman understands plain cooking. 7, Milton-ter., Dawes Pt.

WANTED, respectable GIRL for housework. Apply Mrs. Hall, Strathearn, Upper William-street South.

WANTED, steady, sober MAN, drive horse and van for produce store. A. B., Post-office, Paddington.

WANTED, an experienced WAITRESS. Langham Restaurant, 172, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL for housework. Apply Friendship Hotel, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a respectable, useful BOY. 280, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, Yorkshire. Stingo Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable useful GIRL. Mrs. Aggs, opp. Bank of Australasia, Parramatta-road, Leichhardt.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent General SERVANT; wages, 15s; references indispensable. Apply at once Mrs. Connor, 2, Archer-terrace, Bishop-street, Burwood.

WE want a respectable Man as Bread Carter; none but bread carters apply. Fredk Hinds, 460, Eliz.-st., Syd.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive grocer's horse and cart, and to make himself useful, must be accustomed to the trade. Apply 239, William-street.

WANTED, good STABLEMAN, London experience preferred. Apply after 6 this evening, to Coachman, Woodlands, Earnest-street, North Shore.

WANTED, for a station near Dubbo, a middle-aged Woman as General SERVANT, no cooking. Apply Mrs. R. Hill, 35, Bent-street.

WANTED, young WOMAN as competent Laundress. Mrs. Macnamara, Tintern, Billyard-avenue, Elizabeth Bay.

WANTED, a steady young Man as WAITER for a first-class suburban hotel. Apply Mr. Gospord, 143, Castlereagh-street, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a kind respectable Person to take charge of 2 children; references required; open 3 days. State terms, L. S., General Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, good plain Cook, £1, gent.'s family, near Bowral, meet lady 11 a.m.; also Cook, Elizabeth Bay; C. and L., H. Maid, family 2, Darlinghurst; C. and L., Burwood; and Strathfield, G. Servant, family 2. 240, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, young Girl as General SERVANT, must be good cook; four in family; very little housework, no washing. Apply before 2 p.m. to Mrs. A. E. Kendall, 294, Moore Park-road, Paddington.

WANTED, a competent young COOK and LAUNDRESS, assistance given in the laundry. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, to Mrs. Dens-Thomson, 111, Llankelly-terrace, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid (Prot.), 15s, suburb; a Parlourmaid, 14s, gent.'s family, Goulburn; a Cook and Laundress, 22s, gent.'s family, Goulburn; a General Servant, 15s, small family, country, good place; a Mother and Daughter, as general servant and nursegirl, 21s for both, country, good place; 7 Gen. Ser., 15s. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Married Couple, wife caretaker, man clear land, £6 6s monthly, house, fuel, meet gentleman 10 o'clock sharp; a Married Couple, wife cook and laundress, man milk, garden, kill, &c., £70, station; a single young Gardener, 25s, suburb; a Waiter, £1, first-class hotel, country; a grocer's Carter, 35s, town. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-street.

THE CITY and COUNTY L. L. and B. COMPANY'S ESTATE at KOGARAH.

£2 DEPOSIT. 5s WEEKLY.

½ ACRES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

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GARRARD and HAMILTON, 76, Pitt-street.

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For the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements may be sent to the Herald Office, but the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in this respect.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.

Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

*** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

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